ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Friday, August 1, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about nine words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for first and ten years' consecutive insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid disappointment quotations in "Deaths" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of widows over the widow's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, E.C.4; to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1; to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1; or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Index see the end of this paper.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

ALDERSEY.—On July 30, 1930, at Fenton Hall, Newark, to RACHEL, wife of CAPTAIN RALPH ALDERSEY (R.H.G.), a daughter.

ASHBY.—On July 24, 1930, to VERA (*née* Rixon), wife of PATRICK NORMAN ASHBY, of Pullangode Rubber Estate, S. India—a son.

BASAN.—On July 30, 1930, at 45, Tierney-road, Streatham-hill, S.W., to MARGERY (*née* Perrott), wife of GUY BASAN—a daughter.

BEARE.—On July 21, 1930, at Deepdene Park-road, Dorking, to ANNE, wife of C. E. BEARE, M.B., F.R.C.S.—a daughter.

BLACKWELL.—On July 23, 1930, at Barnet, to MARJORIE, wife of C. C. BLACKWELL, The Border Regiment—a son.

ENGOG.—On July 31, 1930, at 64, Wanstead-lane, Ilford, to MAUD ALICE, wife of AUBREY D. ENGOG, A.I.P.A.—a daughter.

ESPIR.—On July 30, 1930, at 77, Westfield-road, Birmingham, to Mr. and Mrs. LOUIS ESPIR—a daughter.

FERGUSON.—On July 29, 1930, at Rangton, Beryl (*née* Marden-Ranger), wife of T. M. FERGUSON, of a son.

FULLER.—On July 31, 1930, at 43, North Bailey, Durham, the wife of THOMAS W. FULLER—a daughter.

HODGSON.—On July 31, 1930, at 3, Courtfield-gardens, S.W., to ROSA (*née* McLeod), wife of R. C. S. HODGSON, Queen's Bays—a son.

HUGHES.—On July 29, 1930, at MAYMYO, Burma, to NAGLAGE BEYNON, wife of THOMAS LEWIS HUGHES—a son.

JONES.—On July 30, 1930, at "Homelea," Shirley Church-road, Shirley, Croydon, to MINNIE, the wife of C. W. JONES—a son (HARRY SUTTON).

LLOYD-TAYLOR.—On July 24, 1930, at 8, Stevenson-road, N.W.2, to CONSTANCE, wife of W. LLOYD-TAYLOR—a son.

OXLEY.—On July 30, 1930, at The Vicarage, Shiplon Bellinger, to IRENE, the wife of MAJOR G. S. OXLEY, 60th Rifles—a son.

PARKENHAM-WALSH.—On July 30, 1930, at Trotty Glebe, Wrotham, to MARIA, wife of LT.-COL. R. PARKENHAM-WALSH, R.E.—a daughter.

ROBERTS.—On July 28, 1930, to MARGARET, wife of the Rev. V. C. ROBERTS, M.A., 1, Park-road, Haywards Heath—a son.

SMITH.—On July 31, 1930, to EMMELINE, wife of OWEN HUGH SMITH—a daughter.

SYMONDS.—On July 29, 1930, to SYLVIA, wife of RALPH P. SYMONDS, of 34, Banbury-road, Oxford—a son.

VINCENT-FERNIE.—On July 30, 1930, at "Wood Hill," Harrop-road, Hale, Cheshire, to VERA, wife of F. J. VINCENT-FERNIE—a son.

WHITER.—On July 30, 1930, at Hong-kong, to MARJORIE (*née* Shortall), wife of CAPT. F. S. STUART WHITER, The A.D. Corps—a son.

WILLEY.—On July 30, 1930, at 3, The Crescent, Exeter, to KATHLEEN (*née* Emett), wife of THORNTON WILLEY—a son.

MARRIAGES

BAGSHAWE : ROLPH.—On July 29, 1930, at the Church of St. James, Spanish-place, by the Right Rev. the Abbot of Ampleforth, assisted by the Rt. Rev. Mgr. McCabe and the Rev. J. Bagshawe, EDWARD, eldest son of the late J. E. Bagshawe, M.B.A., and Mrs. Bagshawe, of Upper Bauldhyes, Whitby, to ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. HAROLD ROLPH, of The Maples, Lachine, P.Q., Canada.

BARRETT : NARES.—On July 24, 1930, at Holy Trinity, Brompton, by the Rev. Prebendary Gough, Cyril Chilcas Barrett, Royal Artillery, younger son of the late Josephus Teague Barrett and Mrs. Barrett, "Ramsay," Watford, to Dorothy Mary, only daughter of the late Dr. D. Nares, R.N., and Mrs. Nares, 45, Cromwell-road, S.W.

BUTLER : BROCKTON.—On July 31, 1930, at St. Peter's Church, Farnham, by the Vicar, the Rev. A. Ping, assisted by the Rev. D. Campbell-Miller and the Rev. J. H. N. Hill, Francis Noel Calvert Dwyer, Second Lieut. of the Royal Engineers, only son of Mr. C. H. Dwyer, of 58, Middleton-road, Banbury, to Lucy Maude, youngest daughter of the late Mr. George Brockton, and of Mrs. Brockton, of Farndon, Newark-on-Trent.

HARCOURT-SMITH : MILLER.—On July 24, 1930, at St. Mary-le-Strand, by the Rev. Preb. Gough, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Brompton, assisted by the Rev. Barnes Hebbdon, Vicar, Simon Harcourt-Smith, younger son of Sir Cecil and Lady Harcourt-Smith, of 2, Belgrave-square, S.W., to Dorothy Young, youngest daughter of Sir Dawson and Lady Miller, of 29, Tedworth-square, Chelsea.

HOBE : SEYMOUR-HILL.—On July 30, 1930, very quietly, at Southwell Minster, by the Rev. Archdeacon Cowburn, Dudley Evelyn Hobe, to Ethel Seymour-Hill (Park House, Southwell, Notts).

JOHNS : BROWN.—On July 28, 1930, at Dartington, Totnes, by the Rev. J. Martin, Charles Frederick Johns, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Johns, Shotley, Suffolk, to Cecil, elder daughter of Major and Mrs. Cecil Brown, Dartington Hall, Totnes.

LARMOR : McLEARN.—On July 30, 1930, at St. Michael's, Highgate, J. Fraser, son of the late John Larmor and Mrs. Larmor, of Derriachy, Co. Antrim, and Ina, daughter of the late Dr. J. C. McLeary and Mrs. McLeary, of 140, Montagu-mans., N.W.

LUFF : GIBBON.—On July 31, 1930, at the Chapel of the Savoy, by the Rev. R. H. Gibbon, brother of the bride, Richard Edmund Reeve, elder son of the late Major Luff, V.D., and of Mrs. Luff, of Croydon, to Margaret, only daughter of the Rev. Hugh H. Gibbon, late Vicar of Glasbury, Brecconshire, and of the late Mrs. Gibbon.

MOIR : WHEELER.—On July 28, 1930, at St. George's Parish Church, Edinburgh, by the Reverend C. W. G. Taylor, Andreas Auguste Le Cog, son of the late Professor Moir and Mrs. Moir, 65, South-street, St. Andrews, to Monique Wheeler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lees, "Strande," Hulton, Lancashire.

MORRIS : CHATELANAT.—On July 31, 1930, in London, Harold M. Morris, of 18, Victoria-square, to Gwendolen Sybil Chatelanat, only daughter of Thurlow Hartland, of Wellfield, Bourne End, Bucks.

RIDDELL : WINCH.—On July 26, 1930, at St. Saviour's, Warwick-avenue, David S. Riddell, R.A.O.C., to Margt. daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Winch, 2, Clive-court, W.9.

RUSHTON : KENDRICK.—On July 30, 1930, very quietly, at the Free Church, Hampstead Garden Suburb, by the Rev. H. Wheeler Robinson, D.D., William Alfred Hoss Rushton, Ph.D., elder son of William Rushton, L.D.S., and Mrs. Rushton, of 32, Harley-street, and 35, Medway, N.W.11, and Marjorie Glasson, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Kendrick, of Cardiff.

WILKINSON : NAIRN.—On July 30, 1930, at St. John's, Bermuda, by the Rev. W. H. Wilkinson, Denys Cooper Wilkinson, younger son of Rev. W. H. and Mrs. Wilkinson, to Gillian Avice, younger daughter of Rev. Dr. J. Arbuthnot and Mrs. Nairn, of Stubbings Vicarage, Maidenhead.

SILVER WEDDING

BACON : AYLES.—On Aug. 1, 1905, at St. Peter's Church, Parkstone, Dorset, by the Vicar, Canon E. E. Dalmaine, assisted by the Rev. Mansell J. Bacon, Vicar of Swallowfield, Berks (father of the bridegroom), and the Rev. H. W. Cholmeley, Arthur Ranulph, third son of the Rev. M. J. Bacon, to Hester Mary, second daughter of the late Robert Peter Ayles and Mrs. Ayles, of Parkstone, Dorset. Present address: The Yerns, 25, Crystal Palace Park-road, Sydenham, S.E.26.

DEATHS

AYLWARD.—On July 30, 1930, at Cypeswic, Bushall, Tunbridge Wells, Ellen Alice, wife of Dr. Walter Charles Aylward, aet. 73 years. No mourning, no flowers. Service St. Paul's, Rusthall, 3.30 p.m., today (Friday).

BARCLAY.—On July 31, 1930, at 15, Cumberland-mansions, London, W.1, Hannah Edith, widow of Henry Ford Barclay, of Monkhams, Woodford, Essex, and daughter of the late Abel Chapman, of Woodford, Essex. Funeral at Old Wanstead Church, to-morrow (Saturday), at 11.30.

BAYLY.—On July 30, 1930, passed away at Teignmouth, Annie Travers, widow of Colonel Frederick Jollife Bayly. Interment at Bournemouth Cemetery (Wimborne road) on Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 5, at 2.30. No flowers, by request.

BULLMORE.—On July 28, 1930, at Frankfurt-am-Main, George Green Bullmore, of Newquay and Monte Carlo, aged 72. Funeral at Newquay, of which further announcement will appear.

BURNELL.—On Thursday, July 31, 1930, passed peacefully away after a long illness, at a nursing home, Tunbridge Wells, Nicholas Stewart Burnell, late of Holton, Cheshire, and Limefield, Surrey, aged 74. Funeral at Eastham, Cheshire, to-morrow (Saturday) morning. Flowers to George Henry Lee, Bassett-street, Liverpool.

CANDY.—On July 27, 1930, in London, Margaret Henry Candy, wife of Frank Saxby Candy, Hastings, New Zealand.

CHAMPNEYS.—On July 30, 1930, at Littlemead, Nutley, Sussex, Sir Francis Henry Champneys, Bt., M.D., F.R.C.P., aged 82. Requiem St. Alban's Church, Holborn, 8.30 a.m.; 2nd part funeral service 10 a.m.; Interment Hampstead Cemetery 11 a.m., to-morrow (Saturday). Flowers to the church.

CONWAY-GORDON.—On July 30, 1930, at Sunningdale, Cheshunt, Lieut.-Col. L. C. Conway-Gordon, late 1st Batth. H.L.I. Funeral, St. Richard's Church, Chichester, to-morrow (Saturday), 3 o'clock.

CULLEN.—On July 30, 1930, at Linkers, Audley Park-road, Bath, the residence of her sister, Mary Cullen. Funeral, Lockstrook Cemetery, Bath, to-morrow (Saturday), Aug. 2, 2.30 p.m.

DAVIES.—On July 30, 1930, at 230, Kingston-road, Merton, S.W.19, after a short illness, James Thomas Davies. Service at St. Mary's Parish Church, Merton, 10 a.m. to-morrow (Saturday). Interment Brookwood Cemetery.

DEATHS (continued)

DIXON.—On July 30, 1930, suddenly at 4, Cromlands Park-road, Barrow-in-Furness, John Leonard Dixon, very dearly loved husband of Florence May Dixon.

FORD.—On July 31, 1930, at a nursing home, Katherine Macfy, widow of William Justice Ford, and eldest daughter of Captain Browning, of Nelson, New Zealand. Funeral at Golders Green Crematorium to-morrow (Saturday), at 11.45 a.m.

GALE.—On July 29, 1930, suddenly, Brigadier-General H. R. Gale, C.M.G., late R.E., of Bardsey, Vancouver Island, B.C., and sometime of Bardsea Hall, Ulverston. (By cable.)

GARSTIN.—On July 29, 1930, at Lockheath, Col. G. L. Garstin, late 9th Hodson's Horse.

GENNER.—On Monday, July 28, 1930, at Halifax, Henry Leopold Genner, Secretary of the Halifax Council of Social Welfare.

GOODRICKE.—On July 30, 1930, at Felbridge, East Grinstead, Sussex, Ada Mary, widow of George Michael Goodricke, late of Calcutta and Bedford, and eldest daughter of the late Mark Ord, of Sand-hall, Sedgefield, Co. Durham, in her 80th year.

HAYMAN.—On July 31, 1930, passed away, Herbert B. Hayman, of Ashurst, Winslow, Bucks, member of the London Stock Exchange, son of the late Mrs. Edith M. R. Hayman, aged 57. Flowers to Hampstead Cemetery Office. Funeral 11.15 a.m. to-morrow (Saturday).

HEWETSON.—On July 29, 1930, at Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Gainsborough, Maude Mary, the beloved wife of James Hewetson.

HICKSON.—On July 29, 1930, at 60, Bushmead-avenue, Bedford, Ernest Hickson, formerly of Fairseat, Staveley-road, Shipley, aged 72.

HUMPHREYS.—On July 31, 1930, at 6, Orme-court, W.2, Robert Hughes Humphreys, senior partner of Messrs. C. O. Humphreys and Son, solicitors, 4 and 5, Warwick-court, Gray's Inn, W.C., aged 72. Time of funeral at Strawberry Hill Cemetery, Teddington, will be announced to-morrow. Will friends kindly accept this intimation?

IRWIN.—On July 31, 1930, passed peacefully away at 16, Windsor-road, Forest Gate, E.7, George Charles Irwin, M.I.Mech.E., the loving and dearly-loved husband of Winifred H. M. Irwin (*née* McKay). Service at Christ Church, High-street, Stratford, at 3 p.m. on Tuesday, Aug. 5. Interment at West Ham Cemetery at 3.30 p.m.

JONES.—On July 26, 1930, suddenly, at Clarence House, Russell-street, Gloucester, J. R. A. Jones, M.R.C.V.S.

JOY.—On July 27, 1930, at Dawlish, Vincent Cooper Joy, aged 55.

LAW.—On July 31, 1930, at Buschfield, Shotternmill, Surrey, the Hon. Catherine Rose, Lady Law, wife of Sir Algernon Law. Funeral at Ashtead, Surrey, Friday, August 1, at 2.30 p.m.

LISTER.—On July 31, 1930, passed peacefully away at 57, Cromwell-road, London, Lucy Lister (*née* Spurr), widow of Brooks Priestley Lister, in her 91st year. Funeral announcement later.

MACDONALD.—On July 29, 1930, at 36, Melville-street, Edinburgh, Donald MacDonald, last surviving member of the family of the first William Bell Macdonald, of Rammerscales. Funeral at Lochmaben Cemetery today (Friday), at 2 p.m. This is the only invitation.

PARRETT.—On July 31, 1930, at Chesney, Newington, near Sittingbourne, Frederick James Parrett, J.P., a C., eldest surviving son of the late W. J. Parrett, of Sittingbourne, in his 64th year. Funeral to-morrow (Saturday), at Sittingbourne Cemetery, at 3.30 p.m.

RICHARDSON.—On July 26, 1930, at 2, Grosvenor-road, Bournemouth, Norah, the beloved wife of Stanley Richardson, of Rhicanpore, Muzuffarpur, India, aged 50 years. Funeral at Westminster Cemetery, Banwell, to-morrow (Saturday), 11.30 a.m.

SCHILLING.—On July 30, 1930, at Wyndcliffe, Berkhamsted, Frank Vincent Schilling, of the Stock Exchange, youngest son of the late George Schilling, of Streatham, and formerly Principal of Martinere College, Lucknow, aged 59 years. Funeral at Northchurch Parish Church to-morrow (Saturday) at 2.45 p.m. Friends please accept this, the only intimation.

SEARLES.—On July 31, 1930, at The Cottage, South Eastern-road, Ramsgate, Sarah Mary, wife of George Searles. Funeral Tuesday, Aug. 5, at Ramsgate Cemetery.

SOLOMON.—On July 31, 1930, at Valmont, Glion, Switzerland, Lt.-Col. Harold J. Solomon, O.B.E., M.C. Funeral will take place in Switzerland on Sunday, Aug. 3, 1930.

STREATFEILD.—On July 31, 1930, Flora, wife of Arthur Newton Streatfeild, of 47, Gloucester-street, S.W.1. Service at St. Gabriel's, Warwick-square, 10.15 a.m. to-morrow (Saturday).

THACKERAY.—On July 29, 1930, at Barrowby-road, Grantham, Catherine Thackeray, the beloved wife of Walter Thackeray, daughter of the late John Fisher, of Foxton House, Mapperley, Nottingham.

UPSON.—On July 30, 1930, at his residence, Vale Mascal, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Frederick William Upson, in his 81st year. Funeral service and burial at the Church in the Wood, Hollington, to-morrow (Saturday), 2.30.

WHARTON.—On July 30, 1930, at the hospital, Whitby, Yorkshire, Charles Courtenay Wharton, of Birdingbury, near Rugby, Warwickshire. Funeral at Birdingbury Parish Church at 2.30 p.m. to-morrow (Saturday).

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

ALLPORT.—In ever-loving memory of Thomas Coote Allport, Captain, 1st/5th York and Lancaster Regt., who fell in Flanders, Aug. 1, 1915.

ALLPORT.—In ever-loving memory of Thomas Coote Allport, Captain, 1st/5th York and Lancaster Regt., killed, Aug. 1, 1915.

BROCKLEBANK.—To the beloved memory of Bertram V. Brocklebank, Lieutenant, Coldstream Guards, Flickem Ridge, St. Julien, Aug. 1, 1917, aged 25.

FISHER SMITH.—In proud and loving memory of Lieut. A. A. (John) Fisher Smith, Coldstream Guards, 1st Garrison Battalion, M.G.C., who fell in action, in the Third Battle of Ypres, on Aug. 1, 1917, aged 29 years.

HARDY.—To the memory of my only son, Guy J. M. Hardy, 3rd Batt. Coldstream Guards, who died of wounds Aug. 1, 1917.

KNAPP.—In loving memory of Father S. S. Knapp-O.G.S., who fell in S.S.O. M.G., Chaplain to 2nd Bttn. Irish Guards, who died of wounds Aug. 1, 1917. R.I.P.—Hermione.

RAPHAEL.—In proud and loving memory of my dear son Harry, Second Lieut., 7th E. Lancs Regiment, killed in action July 31, 1917. Fond memories.—Mother.

WALLIS.—In proud and ever-loving memory of my husband, Geoffrey Hilder Swinnerton Wallis, Lt.-Col., The Cheshire Regt., killed in action Aug. 1, 1918.

WALLIS.—To the beloved memory on this his birthday of my only brother, Captain A. B. Wallis, R.A.O.C., Sherwood Foresters, killed in action, France, March 21, 1918.—Marvel.

BOON.—In loving memory of Alexander Goodisson Boon, Lieut., The Royal Scots, attached R.A.F., killed flying on duty at Farnborough Aug. 1, 1927.

BOYD.—In most-loving and ever-present memory of Charles Walter Boyd, C.M.G., who passed over on Aug. 1, 1919.

BROWN.—In tendepest and ever-present memory of our son, William Noel Sneade Brown, Lieut., 4th Somerset L.I., T.F., who died suddenly of meningitis Aug. 1, 1919.

BUTTON.—In loving memory of Henry Elliot Button, of Ardwick-road, Hampstead, who passed away Aug. 1, 1925.

CLARK.—In loving memory of my darling "Goodie," Charles S. Goods, who died Aug. 1, 1921.

HENTSCH.—In memory of George Frederick Hentsch, who fell asleep Aug. 1, 1928.

KERR.—In loving memory of Alice, from Arnes, Angelics, and Roy.

PULLEN.—In loving memory of my dear Father, James Pullen, late of 182, Kennington Park-road, who passed away on Aug. 1, 1901. Dearly loved by his only daughter.

SYMONS.—In proud and ever-loving memory of Mary Ellen Symons, Croix de Guerre, Founder and Directress of the Entente Cordiale Hospital, and also of the Ambulance Symons, attached to the VIth (French) Army, 1914-18, who passed away at Cahourg, Aug. 1, 1927.

TAYLOR.—On Aug. 1, 1929, at Hove, Ella, beloved wife of Col. E. F. Taylor.

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PERSONAL

H.W.—1st October, 1923. Tout passe, l'amitié reste.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 3s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classification see column seven.

MRS. H. J. CHARRINGTON wishes to express her sincere THANKS for LETTERS of SYMPATHY and lovely flowers, and hopes in time to thank all friends personally.—Present address, Westminster Bank, 1, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

£12 REWARD.—LOST, on 29th July, between Staplefield, Handcross, and Crawley, a PEARL NECKLACE.—Apply Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

£7 REWARD.—LOST on 25th July, in Margate, DIAMOND and PLATINUM WRIST WATCH.—Apply Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

£3 REWARD for return to Slade, 46, Princes-gate, grey white and tan small crossed TERRIER BITCH answering name PAN, lost near Harrods, Wednesday morning, July 30th, about 7 o'clock.

REWARD OFFERED.—LOST, June 2nd, near Regent's Park, DIAMOND LIZARD BROOCH.—Apply Boumphrey, Dalefords, Sandiway, Cheshire.

LOST, in Hyde Park, 11 a.m., July 30th, SEALYHAM TERRIER, DOG answering to name Tim; white, brown markings on head and black spot at root of tail. £5 reward on applying to Nice, Hall Porter, Brown's Hotel, Albemarle-street, W.

OVAL.—AUSTRALIAN MATCH.—WANTED, TWO SEATS.—Offers to Hume, Semer House, Isleworth.

OVAL.—WANTED, TWO SEATS daily four days or any.—Telephone Willesden 1138.

CONSCIENCE MONEY.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer ACKNOWLEDGES the RECEIPT of £4 from G. E. H. on account of Income Tax.

DECLARATION of WAR, August 4th, 1914.—The Soldiers and Sailors Help Society (The Lord Roberts Memorial Workshops) has assisted with employment and in other ways, the many surviving disabled ex-Service men, and is now in need of funds to carry on its work. As the Society is solely dependent upon its own resources, please send on this anniversary a donation to the Chairman, The Countess Roberts, D.B.E., Room 31, 122, Brompton-road, London, S.W.3. Regd. under War Charities Act.

A RNOLD LUPTON MEMORIAL.—Admirers of the work done by the late Mr. Arnold Lupton for the cause of liberty wishing to contribute to the memorial fund sponsored by the National Anti-Vaccination League are asked to communicate with the Secretary of the League, 25, Denison House, 296, Vauxhall Bridge-road, London, S.W.1. Four contributions of £100 each and two of £50 each have been given or promised, in addition to smaller sums.

£5 MEANS a FORTNIGHT for FOUR—a mother and three children taken from slum to sea. Their happiness is in your hands. Please give one more family, many families, or part of a family?—Cheques Preb. Carlile, Church Army, 55, Bryanston-street, W.1.

LADY and GENTLEMAN TRAVELLING in FRANCE and SWITZERLAND for 28 days' Motor Tour would like to HEAR from OTHERS WILLING to JOIN.—Write BM/BKRV, London, W.C.1.

UNEMPLOYED.—Non-Party solution advocating their organization in productive communities.—Pamphlet, price 6d. post free, from Box A.5.23, The Times, E.C.4.

SECRETARY'S or other JOB WANTED by young Public School, Varsity man with someone young; 2 years' experience abroad secretary business concern. —Write Box 1820, The Times, E.C.4.

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THE ELDERS: Send open manly communication. So you win my respect.—Crg Gly.

GENTLEMAN, owing to adverse conditions prevailing on Stock Exchange, seeks POSITION. Sound, keen general knowledge, young, and possessing necessary social accomplishments could act as private secretary. —Write Box J.924, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY (County family) requires small FURNISHED WEST-END FLAT (bargain); occasional services chauffeuse given.—Write Box K.1658, The Times, E.C.4.

ONE of the most beautiful SMALL PROPERTIES near London for SALE.—Write Box E.2951, The Times Library, Brighton.

JEWISH Young BUSINESS MAN (20), single, ambitious, excellent experience, desires POSITION offering scope for initiative.—Write Box N.1809, The Times, E.C.4.

HAMPSTEAD.—WANTED, CONSULTING ROOM whole or part time by physician.—Write Box J.927, The Times, E.C.4.

CHARMING GEORGIAN HOUSE, S. DEVON (2 miles), 14 bed, 6 bath, sociable neighbourhood; near sea, golf, polo; four sitting rooms; eight bed and dressing rooms; garden, stable, garage, tennis; cook might be kept; moderate rent, long let, or might be sold.—Illustrated particulars Box C.55, The Times.

FLOWERS.—CARNATIONS, &c., fresh from Somerset garden; large box, 2s. 6d.; also dainty Lavender Blooms, 6d. each.—Mrs. Parsons, Nether Stowey, Bridgwater.

GUN.—Royal hammerless ejector, 12 bore; Holland and Holland; £50.—Box K.1736, The Times, E.C.4.

CAMBRIDGE GRADUATE, business experience, desires POSITION abroad with reputable firm offering good prospects for permanency. Capable horseman.—Write Box K.1734, The Times, E.C.4.

FRANCE.—A Lady offers ACCOMMODATION in her house on West Coast; large double room; beautiful sand beaches.—Write Box K.1735, The Times, E.C.4.

E.H. to G.J.—Hoping Sweetheart you're better. Write oftener. Staying with Sister whom very poorly until you return. Lots love, kisses.

HOME SCHOOL on SURREY HILLS.—Miss Evelyn Mott (Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford) receives a few children; individual care; French governess, trained nurse; six acres garden.—Ice House Wood, Oxted.

EXCHANGE.—Belgian Student wishes holiday (sea or golf country part); condition is not to exceed 17th. by 1st.—O'Leary, 170, South-road, Handsworth, Birmingham.

SEASIDE BUNGALOW, August or September; bath, garage, &c.; suit seven; say period.—Thomas, The Links, Gorleston.

TO YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE OF READING.—WANTED from 20th August for one month (four weeks), FURNISHED COTTAGE or SMALL HOUSE; six to eight bed-rooms, all modern conveniences, three reception rooms, bath, garage, &c.—Reply to Box 1812, The Times. "Gold." Ladies' Automobile Club, South Audley-street.

OXONIANS and other University men taking up work in London need not be restricted to Clubland for their rooms.—Particulars of Bachelor Flats, 1, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN (35), Public School and Cambridge, with good business head and considerable administrative and organizing ability, SEEKS CHANGE; not less than £1,000.—Write Box C.56, The Times, E.C.4.

BOXMOOR (near, and in countried situation).—Attractive MODERN RESIDENCE (Lutyen's designed), good order throughout; six beds, two receptions, two baths; well-laid-out grounds 3½ ACRES. To be LET Unfurnished £140 per annum. Nominal premium.—Reply to "H. G. J.," 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

XVTH-CENTURY HOUSE to be LET, fully FURNISHED, six months, with complete staff; central heating, electricity; thoroughly modernized, beautiful order; 10 beds, four baths; oak-panelled rooms; excellent stabling; accessible sporting district.—Write "J. L. H.," 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

QUOTED.—Attractive small HOUSE in an ACRE of beautiful gardens with brook. PRICE £1,800 FREEHOLD.—For particulars Chancery Shorthand Co.

CAN ANYONE RECOMMEND a thoroughly experienced WORKING COOK-HOUSEKEEPER for bachelor's flat in Mayfair? No objection to head housemaid or parlourmaid, having good service to marry commissionaire, postman, or steady man with regular employment. Quarters provided for suitable couple; no children; good wages.—Write particulars to "P. K.," care of Streets, 6, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.

CLIFTONVILLE.—Delightful FURNISHED FLAT, facing sea, available September 1st; accommodates seven; constant hot water, central heating; garden; plate and linen.—Mrs. Square, 87, Victoria-street, London, Victoria 4048.

GIFTS of BOOKS, FICTION, EDUCATIONAL, and RELIGIOUS, and FRAMED PICTURES, WANTED for Church Army Hostels for homeless men and women. —Preb. Carlile "Libraries," 55, Bryanston-street, W.1.

FURNISHED HOUSE or FLAT REQUIRED for short let; from about August 1st; South or South East coast; two-three reception, five bed rooms, two bath rooms; running water in two principal bed rooms; own servants, but one maid can be left. No service flats.—Write, stating terms, Box 03326, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

HERTFORDSHIRE, half-hour London by train and 'coach.—For SALE, GEORGIAN HOUSE on two floors, easily run, perfect quiet and seclusion; five bed, three reception, ample offices, all conveniences; garage; stables, easily adaptable as cottage; many outhouses; three acres kitchen garden; hard tennis court; golf near.—Write Box K.1747, The Times, E.C.4.

BARRISTER. University Graduate, with chambers in the Temple.—Gentleman wishes to PLACE his SON with same for COACHING for University degree and legal studies.—Write Box 064, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.

AUXILIARY KETCH "VANORA," 96 tons; exceptionally comfortable; available third charter this season; owner's cabin, saloon, two double and two single cabins, bath room, hot sea water; electric light; 4115 per week.—Owner, Hector, Ethie Castle, Arbroath, or Telephone Victoria 6029.

SANDWICH BAY (Kent).—Large; nine beds, three sitting rooms; to be LET September.—Write Box 04425, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

SUPERIOR HOLIDAY GOVERNESS REQUIRED. Sept. 1; August 7; permanency; good references essential.—Write immediately for interview, Mrs. W., care of Smith's Library, Maidenhead.

CUTTER YACHT for SALE, fast cruiser type, 15 h.p. Kelvin engine, 30 tons, built of best materials with teak planking. Full inventory, including new main-sail. Seen Poole. Price £650.—Write H. K., care of J. W. Vickers and Co., Ltd. 24, Austin Friars, E.C.2.

AUGUST BANK HOLIDAY WEEK-END.—Fill the Sunny with CHATTERBOX the day with pleasure. Your engine deserves this Castrolidge.

EVERYONE APPRECIATES GOOD CLOTHES, but if not everyone can pay their original cost; we have enormous demands from our various branches for partly worn clothing. Such as gentlemen's suits, dress suits, overcoats, &c., ladies' dresses, furs, costumes, shoes, &c., and therefore pay far above the average prices for all unrequired effects.—Cash by return for parcels or call at PETER DEAN and Co., 151-5, EDGWARE-ROAD, W.2. Padd. 4320. Buyers attend free of charge anywhere.

"MELOX in the Morning and MARVELS at Night keeps your dogs healthy, happy and bright.—At all corn merchants, stores, &c.—sell Melox Dog Biscuits.

A GENTLEMAN always LOOKS WELL DRESSED in GOOD CLOTHES.—New misfits direct from Savile-row, &c.—Schotte, Davies, Sandon, &c.; lounge, dress, sport suits, overcoats, &c.—Bernard Weatherill, Regent Dress Co., 17, Shaftesbury-avenue, W.1 (next Café Monico).

**JEWELLERY,

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.

MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

HOLIDAY VOYAGES BY P. & O.

GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, TANGIER: Weekly departures on Fridays from Tilbury. For illustrated Handbooks, Cabin Plans, and Reservations apply P. & O. Passenger Offices as below.

P. & O.

(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	Marseilles.
†Rampura	17,600	Furlong	—	Aug. 8
Malwa	11,000	Britten	Aug. 8	Aug. 15
†Mongolia	17,000	Harrison	Aug. 22	Aug. 22
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	Aug. 22	Aug. 29
‡Viceroy of India	20,000	Ohlsen	Sept. 5	Sept. 5
Nevasa	11,000	Holland	Sept. 5	Sept. 12
†Kaiser-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Sept. 12	Sept. 19
Narkunda	17,000	Parker	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
†Rajputana	17,000	Cable	Sept. 26	Oct. 3
Razmak	11,000	Thornton	Oct. 3	Oct. 10
†Ranpura	17,000	Furlong	Oct. 10	Oct. 17
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	Oct. 17	Oct. 24
†Mantua	11,000	Bignell	Oct. 24	Oct. 31
Ranchi	17,000	Brooks	Oct. 31	Nov. 7

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

†Mulbera	17,600	Allin	Aug. 8	Aug. 14
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	Aug. 22	Aug. 28
†Mongolia	17,000	Rhodes	Sept. 5	Sept. 11
Narkunda	17,000	Parker	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
†Salsette	11,000	Niven	Oct. 3	Oct. 9
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	Oct. 17	Oct. 24
†Chitral	15,000	Siggers	Oct. 31	Nov. 6
Malwa	21,000	Browning	Nov. 14	Nov. 21

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Calling Southampton.

¶Behar (cargo)	6,000	—	Aug. 2	—
Nora (cargo)	7,000	—	Aug. 15	—
Nankin (cargo)	7,000	—	Aug. 29	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Malwa	11,000	Britten	Aug. 8	Aug. 15
¶Nagpore (cargo)	5,283		Aug. 9	—
Khyber	9,900	Bedwell	Aug. 22	—
Nevasa	11,000	Holland	Sept. 5	Sept. 12
¶Karmala	9,000	Rollo	Sept. 13	—
Macedonia	11,000	Morton	Sept. 19	Sept. 26

Taking Passengers † for Malta, ‡ for Port Sudan.
¶ Not calling Southampton.
‡ Taking also 3rd Cabin Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Antwerp.	LONDON
*STREVYN	5,240	—	—	Aug. 4
‡MUNDRA	7,375	Aug. 12	Aug. 16	Aug. 23
*WARFIELD	6,000	Sept. 2	Sept. 6	Sept. 13
DUMANA	8,427	Sept. 27	Sept. 30	Oct. 4

* Cargo steamer. ‡ Calls Port Sudan.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
‡MERKARA	8,294	—	Aug. 7	Aug. 9
‡MARGHA	8,278	Aug. 6	Aug. 16	Aug. 23
‡MANORA	8,231	Aug. 20	Aug. 30	Sept. 6
MORVADA	8,231	Sept. 3	Sept. 13	Sept. 20

‡ Calls Tangier.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
‡MODASA	9,070	—	—	—	Aug. 9
MADURA	9,077	Aug. 9	Aug. 29	Aug. 29	Sept. 6
MATIANA	9,067	Sept. 6	Sept. 17	Sept. 26	Oct. 4
MALDA	9,065	Oct. 4	Oct. 15	Oct. 24	Nov. 1

‡ Calls Tangier.

QUEENSLAND.

Ship. A STEAMER	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham	LONDON
—	—	—	—	—

CHIEF PASSENGER OFFICE,

Manager: F. H. GROSVENOR,

P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

City Passenger Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3. Strand Office, Passage and Freight (A. F. Case, Manager), Australia House, W.C.2. Paris, Société Française P. & O., 31, Bld. des Capucines. Monte Carlo (Cie. C. Fanc. P. & O. Agents), Avenue de Monte Carlo.
FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS.
P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
B.I. Agents:—
GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.

P. & O., Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; B.I.S.N. Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; Mitchelmore, Rudd and Co., Karachi, Gosman and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line) Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.

Regular Four-weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
RUAHINE	11,000	Aug. 29
RANGITATA (new motor vessel)	17,000	Aug. 29
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	Sept. 26
WAITEMATA	17,000	Oct. 24
REMUERA	11,500	Oct. 24

* Via Suva. † 1st and 3rd Class Passengers.
Apply the N.Z.S.S. Co., Ltd. (J. R. Westray and Co., Ltd., Agents), 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele., Avenue 1220), or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver Service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.

FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA,

Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Plymouth	Liverpool.
¶BARADINE	13,000	Aug. 1	Aug. 2	—
BARRABOOL	13,000	—	—	Sept. 20
BALRANALD	13,000	Oct. 10	Oct. 11	—
BALLARAT	13,000	Oct. 24	Oct. 25	—

¶ Carrying His Majesty's Mails and calling at Aden. Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA	17,000	Aug. 8	Aug. 14
R.M.S. MONGOLIA	17,000	Sept. 5	Sept. 11

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1, or Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

AUSTRALIA

BY THE

ORIENT LINE

Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails. Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA. Tickets interchangeable with other lines.

HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.

CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORMONDE	15,000	Aug. 16	Aug. 22	Aug. 24
ORVIETO	12,000	Aug. 30	Sept. 5	Sept. 7
ORONTES	20,000	Sept. 13	Sept. 19	Sept. 21
ORONSAY	20,000	Sept. 27	Oct. 3	Oct. 5
ORAMA	20,000	Oct. 11	Oct. 17	Oct. 19
ORFORD	20,000	Oct. 25	Oct. 31	Nov. 2
OTRANTO	20,000	Nov. 8	Nov. 14	Nov. 16
ORSOVA	12,000	Nov. 22	Nov. 28	Nov. 30

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, Branch Offices, 14, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES

CITY HALL

BUCKNALL

LIVERPOOL to EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
*City of Lahore	6,893	Aug. 2	Bombay and Karachi
City of Sparta	5,413	Aug. 23	Colombo and Calcutta
City of Valencia	7,329	Sept. 4	Bombay and Karachi

* Passengers embark East Float, Birkenhead, 1 p.m. Calls (a) Marseilles.

MEDITERRANEAN AND LEVANT.

Maidan	3,537	Aug. 5	Malta and Alexandria.
Oporto	2,353	Aug. 18	Smyrna and Constant.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

Trafford Hall	5,321	Aug. 16	C. Town, Algoa Bay.
City of Manchester	5,564	Sept. 13	E. London, Natal.

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.

REDUCED SUMMER FARES TO MARSEILLES AND EGYPT.

Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.

LONDON: 104-5, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tele., Ave. 9340
LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs., Water-st. " Cent. 3840
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street " Cent. 9222

N.Y.K. LINE.

(JAPAN MAIL.)

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
SUWA MARU	10,750	Aug. 7	Aug. 8	Aug. 10
FUSHIMI MARU	11,000	Aug. 15	Aug. 22	Aug. 24
MAKOZAKI MARU	10,500	Aug. 29	Sept. 5	Sept. 7

REDUCED SUMMER FARES TO GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, NAPLES, AND PORT SAID.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, to JAPAN & CHINA. Through Bookings from Europe.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3. Telephone: Royal 6644-9.
(A Limited Company incorporated in Japan.)
West End Agency, Cunard Line, 26-27, Cockspur-st., S.W.1.

SOUTH AMERICA

BRAZIL, ARGENTINE, CHILE, PERU, &c.

WEST INDIES

BARBADOS, TRINIDAD, JAMAICA, HAVANA, &c., Special facilities ALL SERVICES. No booking fees.

J. D. HEWETT & CO.,

73, (Lower) REGENT-STREET, S.W.1 (Regent 7607); 330 101, LEADENHALL-STREET, E.C.3 (Avenue 9870).

SHIPPING (continued)

CUNARD LINE.

U.S.A.—CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK

MAURETANIA - - - AUG. 2

*CARMANIA .. Aug. 2 AQUITANIA .. Aug. 9
Via Havre and Cobh, not Cherbourg.
LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.

*SAMARIA - - - - - - AUG 2

†LACONIA .. Aug. 9 *FRANCONIA .. Aug. 16
* Calls Belfast, not Cobh.
† Calls Galway and Boston.
SOUTHAMPTON—HERBOURG—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

AURANIA - - - - - - AUG. 2

ASCANIA .. Aug. 9 ALAUNIA .. Aug. 16
LIVERPOOL—GLASGOW—BELFAST—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

ANDANIA - - - - - - AUG. 1

†ATHENIA .. Aug. 2 ANTONIA .. Aug. 15
† From Glasgow previous day.
Apply Cunard Line, London, 21, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

WHITE STAR.

AUGUST HOLIDAY CRUISES.

Accommodation is still available at minimum rates, but early application is essential.

CALGARIC (16,000 tons).

†AUGUST 2nd .. NORWEGIAN FJORDS.
†AUGUST 20th .. NORTHERN CAPITALS AND ATTRACTIVE BALTIC RESORTS
† Two weeks from £21.

THE "BIGGEST SHIP" ROUTE.

SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK via Cherbourg

Homeric ..	Wed., Aug. 6	Majestic ..	Wed., Aug. 20
Olympic ..	Wed., Aug. 13	Homeric ..	Wed., Aug. 27

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK.

via Queenstown.

Britannic ..	Sat., Aug. 2	(2) Baltic ..	Sat., Aug. 9
	(2) Not calling Boston.		
Cedric ..	Sat., Aug. 16	(2) Adriatic	Sat. Aug. 23

† Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown.

LIVERPOOL—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Alberic ..	Fri., Aug. 1	Doric ..	Fri., Aug. 22
Laurentic ..	Fri., Aug. 8	Albertic ..	Fri., Aug. 29

SOUTHAMPTON—QUEBEC—MONTREAL

Megantic .. .. .. Sat., Aug. 23

LONDON—NEW ZEALAND, via Panama.

Matarua (Passengers from Southampton only) Fri., Aug. 15

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON & CHERBOURG.

(4) Westernland .. .. .. Aug. 2
(6) Belgenland .. .. .. Aug. 9

TO CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HALIFAX, N.S.

(4) Westernland .. .. .. Sat., Aug. 2
(4) Pennland .. .. .. Sat., Aug. 16
From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.
(6) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.

LONDON to NEW YORK

Via Boulogne.

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons	.. Aug. 2	Aug. 30
*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons	.. Aug. 15	Sept. 13

TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnekahda, 17,381 tons	.. Aug. 9	Sept. 6

* Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.
Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.

UNSURPASSED SERVICES by the Non-Stop Route

PLYMOUTH DIRECT to NEW YORK.

"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER" BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL.

EXPRESS LUXURY LINERS
CARRYING FIRST AND SECOND CLASSES ONLY.

FAST "CABIN" LINERS
CARRYING CABIN AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN CLASSES ONLY.

	From Plymouth	Due New York
"PARIS" (c) ..	Aug. 6	Aug. 12
"LAFAYETTE" (c) ..	Aug. 12	Aug. 17
"FRANCE" (c) ..	Aug. 12	Aug. 18
"ILE DE FRANCE" (c) ..	Aug. 19	Aug. 25
"PARIS" (c) ..	Aug. 20	Aug. 26
"DE GRASSE" (c) ..	Aug. 26	Sept. 1

(c) Express Service First and Second Class only.
(c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Service.
Also

HAVRE to HOUSTON Texas (Cabin Class) MONTHLY.

HAVRE to NORTH PACIFIC COAST PORTS

LOS ANGELES, SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE, VANCOUVER. (First Class only.)

PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES

TRINIDAD, VENEZUELA, COLOMBIA, PANAMA

S.S. "MADRIS" .. .. Aug. 11
S.S. "PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE" .. Sept. 8
Also SERVICES to

CUBA, MEXICO, HAITI, &c.

Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.

SOUTHAMPTON—NEW YORK.

ROTTERDAM (First Class fare from £47) .. Aug. 9
†VOLENDAM (First Class fare from £42 5 0) .. Aug. 16

S.S. STATENDAM First Class fare from £51 10 0 Aug. 2

CUBA AND MEXICO.

*LEERDAM .. Aug. 9 *EDAM .. Aug. 30
* From Boulogne. † Calling Halifax.
Apply 19, PALL MALL, S.W.1 (Tele. No., Ger. 5440).

CUBA—MEXICO—TEXAS.

OZEAN LINE.

	From Southampton.
HAVANA	
VERA CRUZ	RIO BRAVO .. Aug. 28th
TAMPICO	RIO PANUCO .. Sept. 18th
GALVESTON	Wainwright Bros. and Co., Ltd.,
HOUSTON	21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

JAMAICA DIRECT FRUIT LINE

SPECIAL SUMMER TOURS.

LONDON TO JAMAICA.

32 Days' Round Trip from £55, inclusive of Hotel accommodation and shore excursions.
First-class accommodation all outside rooms. Private Bath Rooms, Swimming Pool, &c.
For further particulars apply to:—
Agents: KAYE, SON and Co., Ltd., 112, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3 (Monument 4567), or to West End Agents, Hickie, Borman, Grant and Co., Ltd., 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.1 (Gerrard 2094), or Local Agents.

NEW YORK.

WEEKLY DEPARTURES.

SUNNY SOUTHERN ROUTE.

FAST ITALIAN DE LUXE SERVICES.

Aug. 8 from GENOA
" 9 " NAPLES — "AUGUSTUS"
" 11 " GIBRALTAR N.G.L. LINE.

Other Sailings: Aug. 22, Sept. 12, Sept. 26, Oct. 17, Oct. 31.

Aug. 15 from GENOA
" 16 " NAPLES — "CONTE BIANCAMANO"
" 18 " GIBRALTAR LLOYD SABAUDO LINE

Other Sailings: Aug. 29, Sept. 19, Oct. 3, Oct. 24, Nov. 7.

Aug. 18 from PATRAS
" 19 " NAPLES — "VULCANIA"
" 20 " CANNES COSULICH LINE, LTD.

Other Sailings: Sept. 2, Sept. 23, Oct. 7, Oct. 27, Nov. 11.

APPLY IN LONDON TO ALL PRINCIPAL TRAVEL AGENTS, or:—

N.G.L. LINE,
16, Waterloo-place, S.W.1.
(Regent 7972.)

LLOYD SABAUDO LINE, 32, Haymarket, S.W.1. (Gerrard 5082.)

COSULICH LINE, 16, Waterloo-place, S.W.1 (Gerrard 8116.)

LLOYD TRIESTINO & MARITTIMA ITALIANA.

REGULAR SERVICES TO INDIA.

QUICKEST ROUTE TO EGYPT, SYRIA, AND PALESTINE.

	From Trieste.
EGYPT ..	Weekly on Saturdays
CONSTANTINOPLE ..	" Thursdays
PALESTINE ..	Fortnightly on
INDIA ..	Every 4th Friday Fortnightly
" (from Genoa) ..	Every 4th Friday Service.

MAGNIFICENTLY EQUIPPED VESSELS.

Apply to Lloyd Triestino-Cosulich Line, Ltd., 16, Waterloo-place, London, S.W.1 (Gerrard 8116). City: Griffiths, Tate and Co., 71, St. Mary Axe, E.C.3. Or Principal Tourist Agencies.

ANCHOR LINE LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY & KARACHI.

CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.

*CILICIA .. Aug. 29 †BRITANNIA .. Sept. 24
*†ELYSIA .. Sept. 12 *CASTALIA .. Oct. 10
* Cargo Steamers only. Specially low fares.
† Calls Port Sudan. ‡ Leaves Marseilles Oct. 1.
1 First Class and Third Cabin Passengers.
2 First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.
Vessels recognized by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vouchers accepted.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

New S.S. CALIFORNIA, 17,000 TONS.
Carrying FIRST CLASS and THIRD CABIN passengers, sails from LIVERPOOL Oct. 23, MARSEILLES Oct. 27.
All First Class state rooms are fitted with Punkah Louvres and with fans. This vessel has exceptionally fine Third Cabin accommodation.

GLASGOW TO NEW YORK.

CALEDONIA .. Aug. 8 CALIFORNIA .. Aug. 29
TRANSYLVANIA Aug. 22 CABERONIA .. Aug. 23
ANCHOR LINE, 48, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3, and at 28 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

12TH.—The HIGHLANDS of SCOTLAND, Dundee in the Gateway. Steamer from London Wednesday and Saturday.—The DUNDEE, PERTH, and LONDON SHIPPING Co., Ltd., 61, Mark-lane, E.C.3.

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA by THE ROYAL MAIL LINE, BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST LINERS

to

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES.
Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton.	From Liverpool.
†DESNA ..	11,483	—	Aug. 2
†ALMANZORA ..	11,551	Aug. 15	—
†DEMERARA ..	11,484	—	Aug. 16
ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	Aug. 29	—
†ARLANZA ..	14,622	Sept. 12	—
DARRO ..	11,485	—	Sept. 13
TOPETA ..	8,288	—	Sept. 18
ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Sept. 26	—

* Calls Madeira. † Omits Cherbourg.
‡ Proceeding West Coast via Straits of Magellan.
EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE TO WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE, BERMUDA, HAVANA, Via France, Spain. PERU, PANAMA CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
OROYA ..	12,257	Aug. 14
OROCOMA ..	17,580	Aug. 28
ORDUNA ..	15,507	Oct. 2
OROPESA ..	14,075	Oct. 16

TOUR ROUND SOUTH AMERICA.
ORDUNA, January 6, 1931.

CRUISES BY R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS" to NORTHERN CAPITALS LENINGRAD (FOR MOSCOW), &C.

From IMMINGHAM, AUGUST 15.
22 Days. Fares 36 Guineas and upward.

MALAGA, ATHENS, RHODES, HOLY LAND, & EGYPT.

From SOUTHAMPTON, OCTOBER 10.
26 Days. Fares 49 Guineas and upward.
Unsurpassed Cuisine.

LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. / Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL—Gore's Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC CANADA & U.S.A.

SOUTHAMPTON TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL (via Cherbourg).

EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA (Quebec only) ..	Aug. 2
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL (via Havre) ..	Aug. 5
MONTCLARE ..	Aug. 8
EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND (Quebec only) ..	Aug. 9

LIVERPOOL TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (B.) ..	Aug. 1
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD (B.G.) ..	Aug. 8
DUCHESS OF YORK (B.G.) ..	Aug. 15
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (B.G.) ..	Aug. 21

(B.) via Belfast. (G.) via Greenock.

GLASGOW TO QUEBEC & MONTREAL.
MINNEDOSA Aug. 1 DUCHESS OF BEDFORD Aug. 9

JAPAN AND CHINA.

VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA ..	Aug. 23
Latest connecting steamer from Southampton	Aug. 9
EMPRESS OF JAPAN (via Honolulu) ..	Sept. 4
Latest connecting steamer from Southampton	Aug. 23

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA.

Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.

NIAGARA ..	Aug. 20	AORANGI .. Sept. 17

When travelling always carry Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques.

ROUND THE WORLD CRUISE EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA

The Dreamship of Cruises; Oil-burner, 22,000 tons. From Southampton Nov. 14, and Monaco Dec. 16.
From £440, including Shore Trips.
4½ or 5½ months' Ideal Weather.
APPLY CANADIAN PACIFIC,
62-65, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1; 103, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; Royal Liver Building, Liverpool; 31, Mosley-street, Manchester; 4, Victoria-square, Birmingham; Haute Ville, Southampton; 18, St. Augustine's-parade, Bristol; 25, Bothwell-street, Glasgow; or Local Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.

ONE CLASS ONLY.

Calling at Dakar, Sekondi and Colombo.

Esra Bay	14,184 tons from Southampton	Aug.	6
Moreton Bay	14,145 tons from Southampton	Sept.	3
Hobsons Bay	14,130 tons from Southampton	Oct.	1

Fares from £38 15s. to £55. Fares from £38 15s. to £55.
ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.
Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; or principal Booking Agents.

NEW ZEALAND IN 32 DAYS BY "MATAROA" AND "TAMAROA"

(oil burners).

SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE,

Royal Mail House, 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

ALFRED HOLT and Co., Liverpool.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO PORT SAID, THE STRAITS, AND CHINA.
Holidays at Sea to the South of France and Egypt.
Special Summer Return Rates—Marseilles £22, Port Said £35. Next Sailings:—

ANTENOR ..	16 Aug.	ALCAEUS ..	11 Oct.
HECTOR ..	15 Sept.	AGAMEMNON ..	8 Nov.
ANCHISES ..	27 Sept.		

London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-square, E.C.2, or Principal Travel Agents.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE TO SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.

A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

(2) S.S. CERAMIC	From Liverpool 23rd	AUG.
(1) S.S. ASCANIUS	" Liverpool 13th	SEPT.
(3) S.S. THEMISTOCLES	" Liverpool 11th	OCT.

(1) First Class only. (2) Cabin Class only.
(3) First and Third Class.
For full particulars apply to:—
BLUE FUNNEL LINE, India Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool; 101, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 80, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.
WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool; 1, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.

SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton.
*ARMADALE CASTLE ..	—	Aug. 1
†GUILDFORD CASTLE ..	Aug. 7	—
*CARNARVON CASTLE ..	—	Aug. 8
†LLANGIBBY CASTLE ..	Aug. 14	—

* Via Madeira. † Via Plymouth and Las Palmas.
‡ Via Mediterranean Ports and Suez Canal.
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FABRE LINE.

Regular Sailings from Marseilles to:
ALEXANDRIA, JAFFA, and BEIRUT.

SPECIAL CALL AT MALTA

by s.s. "ALESIA," 10,000 tons.
Sailing OCTOBER 28 from Marseilles.
THROUGH RATES FROM LONDON.
Apply JAPP HATCH and Co., Ltd., 166, Piccadilly, London, W.1. Tele., Gerrard 4434.

ROYAL NETHERLANDS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Inaugurating the services of the former ROYAL NETHERLANDS WEST INDIA MAIL.

Fortnightly passenger and mail service to Barbados, Trinidad, La Guaira, Pto. Cabello, Curaçao, Pto. Colombia, Cartagena, and Pto. Limon.

Next Sailings from Dover:

S.S. "SIMON BOLIVAR" ..	Aug. 9
S.S. "CRYNSSEN" ..	Aug. 23
S.S. "STUYVESANT" ..	Sept. 6

POWER TO DEMERARA SERVICE VIA MADEIRA.

S.S. "NICKERIE" ..	Aug. 2
S.S. "CLEVERSKERK" ..	Sept. 13
S.S. "COMMEWYNE" ..	Sept. 13

For Passage Rates and full particulars apply to:—
The Van Ommeren (London), Ltd., 18-19, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. (Phone, Regent 4529.)
Or to CITY OFFICE, 27, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3. (Phone: Monument 0021.)

SHORT SEA VOYAGES

FROM SOUTHAMPTON FORTNIGHTLY

to ALGIERS and GENOA

by the luxurious Dutch East Indian Mail Ships of the

NEDERLAND Royal Mail LINE

M.S. J. V. OLDENBARNEVELT .. 14th Aug.
S.S. JOHAN DE WITT .. .. 28th Aug.

D. H. DRAKEFORD, General Passenger Agent for Gt. Britain, 50, Haymarket, S.W.1. Tel. No. Ger. 5633-4-5.

BIBBY LINE. THE FIRST CLASS ONLY FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool.	Sailing Marseilles.
Gloucestershire	12,000	Aug. 8	Aug. 16
Cheshire	12,000	Aug. 22	Aug. 30
Yorkshire	12,000	Sept. 5	Sept. 13
Leicestershire	12,000	Sept. 19	Sept. 27

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 8686, 8687.

HOLIDAYS AT SEA.

Special reduced summer rates to
MEDITERRANEAN, ATLANTIC ISLES, S. AFRICA and WEST INDIES. HOLIDAYS FROM £11.
HICKIE, BORMAN, GRANT & CO., LTD.
25, Cockspur-street, LONDON, S.W.1. Ger. 2004-5.

TOURS (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA by BLUE STAR LINE

BRITAIN'S LATEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS

to

LISBON, MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES.

"ANDALUCIA STAR"	}	From	} 15 AUG.
"AVELOSA STAR"	}	London	} 29 AUG.
"AVILA STAR"	}	and	} 12 SEPT.
"ALMEDA STAR"	}	Boulogne.	} 26 SEPT.

NO EMIGRANTS—FIRST CLASS ONLY.
ALSO BUENOS AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY.
Blue Star Line Express Cabin Service. Fare from £50.
STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN. Monthly from £60.

CRUISES BY the World's Most Delightful Cruising Liner. "ARANDORA STAR"

To

NORTHERN CAPITALS,

BERGEN, OSLO, STOCKHOLM, LENINGRAD (for Moscow), DANTZIG, COPENHAGEN (Kiel Canal), HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM, &c.

From Immingham Aug. 23rd. 23 days, 4,000 miles, from 40 Gns.

TANGIER, PALERMO, RHODES, CONSTANTINOPLE, ATHENS, MALTA, ALGIERS, MALAGA.

From Southampton October 14th. 24 days, 6,000 miles, from 48 Gns.

1931.

WEST INDIES CRUISE.

Special Winter Cruise de Luxe of 46 days to the West Indies from Southampton, Jan. 24, 1931, calling at Las Palmas, Porto Rico, Barbados, Trinidad, Panama Canal, Jamaica, Haiti, Cuba, Nassau, Bermuda, and Madeira.

For all sailings and "Arandora Star" Cruise Programme apply BLUE STAR LINE, 3, Lower Regent-street, 'Phone, Gerrard 9670); 40, Mary Axe; 10, Water-street, Liverpool; Paris, Wag

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FRINTON two miles.—EASTCLIFFE HOTEL, Walton-on-Sea. Finest position East Coast. Bathing from Hotel. Golf, Tennis. R.A.C., A.A. appointed.

HINDHEAD, THE MANOR HOTEL. Small first-class Hotel. Comfortable and well appointed. Central heating. Beautiful grounds. Garage. Golf. Tele. 31.

NEWTON HOUSE HOTEL, LEEMING LANE. Halfway between London and Edinburgh. Leading North Road Hotel in Yorkshire.

LYNDHURST, NEW FOREST. CROWN HOTEL.—Ideal for summer holidays, delightfully situated; excellent sporting facilities; golf, tennis, motoring, &c.; huge garage.—Terms from Manageress. 'Phone 13.

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PEVENSEY BAY. The MOORINGS HOTEL, on seashore near Eastbourne. Hot and cold water all bed rooms. Garage. Children's Dining Room.

SELSDON PARK HOTEL, SANDERSTEAD, SURREY. 'Phone: Purley 2000. Half an hour from the City and West End. Combining the luxury of the most modern hotel with country house atmosphere and moderate inclusive terms. GOLF on PRIVATE 18-HOLE GOLF COURSE (6,385 yards) in own park of 230 acres. Luxurious car service between Hotel and East Croydon Station. Billiards, Tennis, Dancing. All free. Hot and cold water, radiator and telephone in every bed room. Numerous suites and rooms with private bath room. Electric Rise. Fully licensed. Profusely illustrated Brochure free on request. Every Saturday Dinner and Dance 7 to 10. 6d. Jack Hylton presents his Rhythmicians.

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TORQUAY. THE NEW SAVOY HOTEL. (On the Sea Front.) TORQUAY'S LATEST AND BEST FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. UNDER EXPERT MANAGEMENT, WITH UNEQUALLED CUISINE AND EVERY MODERN COMFORT. SAME PROPRIETORS AS THE ROYAL EXETER HOTEL BOURNEMOUTH. Write for Tariff. Telegrams: Perfection, Torquay. Tele., 2161. Garage.

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WHERE MONARCHS LIVED AND PLAYED. The Isle of Henry VIII.'s Royal Palace of Osborne, the world-renowned residence that has a reputation for hospitality and comfort with which its name has been associated throughout the years. Write for profusely illustrated Brochure. OATLANDS PARK HOTEL, WEYBRIDGE, SURREY. Telephone: Weybridge 1190 (6 lines). Telegrams: "Oatlands, Weybridge."

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WORTHING. TEL. 1500. BEACH HOTEL. First-class charmingly situated Hotel, facing sea (S.A.). Every bed has a Vi-spring overlay mattress on a box-spring. Hot and cold running water in every bed room. Telegrams: "Beach," Worthing.

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Why not come to SCOTLAND this year? SKELMORLIE HYDRO HOTEL, Skelmorlie, Ayrshire, on the Firth of Clyde. Tennis, Golf, Bowling. Private Station for Steamers to Clyde Pleasure Sailings. For illustrated Booklet and Terms apply Manageress.

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PRIVATE HOTELS

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

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HAMPSTEAD, 12, LYNDHURST GARDENS. Tele., Hampstead 4341. Large sunny rooms in quiet private hotel. Constant hot water; separate tables. Also large garden hut suitable for nursery maids; situated in secluded beautiful secluded garden. Fifteen minutes from City and West End.—Apply Mrs. Bindon.

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RICHMOND HILL.—A RESIDENCE OF REFINEMENT, with first-class cooking and personal attention; comfortably furnished; in secluded position; facing Park, River, the famous Terrace, golf, riding, &c. Private rooms and suites at REASONABLE TERMS; very convenient for Theatres, Shops, &c. Illustrated Brochure.—GREEN COURT PRIVATE HOTEL, Queen's-road, Richmond. (Richmond 2818.)

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THE AMBASSADOR, Boulevard Haussmann. On the new The largest Continental Hotel. 600 rooms. 600 baths.

HOTEL ASTORIA, CHAMPS ELYSEES (facing Arc de Triomphe). RESTAURANT open to non-residents.

HOTEL BRIGHTON, 218, Rue de Rivoli (facing Tuileries Gdn.). In the heart of the fashionable centre.

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FRANCIA HOTEL, 160, Rue La Fayette, near North and East Stations. Excellent grill room, bar; 130 rooms and 80 baths. Tele. address, Franciahot, Paris 83.

THE LANCASTER HOTEL and RESTAURANT, 7, Rue de Penthievre (Champs-Elysees).

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HOTEL LUTETIA, 43, 45, 47, BOULEVARD RASPAIL. THE SMARTEST. THE MOST MODERN. Tariff with plan sent on request.

HOTEL MAUBEUGE, 79, Rue de Maubeuge, 2min. Gare du Nord, 5min. Opera; modernised 1929; 'phone all rooms. Rooms from 25frs., with bath 45frs.

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HOTEL PLAZA ATHÉNÉE, 25, Avenue Montaigne (Champs-Elysees). Same management, CALIFORNIE PALACE, CANNES.

THE HOTEL-RESTAURANT RITZ, PLACE VENDÔME.

ROYAL HAUSSMANN, 2-4, BOULEVARD HAUSSMANN. An hotel of distinction. Most central location.

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LA TRÉMOILLE, THE NEW HOTEL, 14 Rue de la Trémoille, Champs Elysées. Very quiet. Up-to-date Restaurant. No taxes.

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LEGAL NOTICES

4 lines 8s. (minimum)

CATHERINE ANNA BEAUMONT deceased. In the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division. Bridges v. H.M. Attorney General (1930 B. No. 3450). Notice is hereby given that all persons having a CLAIM as CREDITORS against the ESTATE of CATHERINE ANNA BEAUMONT late of St. Lawrence, Richmond Avenue, Bognor and late of Ivydene, Nyewood Lane, Bognor in the County of Sussex, the Wife of Thomas Richard Beaumont, Justice of the Peace, formerly of Preston in the County of Lancaster (who died on the 30th December 1929 and Probate of whose Will was granted by the District Probate Registry of Chichester on the 28th January 1924 to Oswald Arthur Bridges the Executor named in the said Will) are required to send written particulars to the undersigned by the 13th day of September 1930.

Dated this 29th day of July 1930.

CUTTS SON & MOXON 50 High Street Bognor Regis. Solicitors for the said Executor.

EDWIN MABEY & Co. Ltd. Notice is hereby given pursuant to section 238 of the Companies Act 1929, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2, on Monday the 11th day of August 1930, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose provided for in sections 238, 239, and 240 of the said Act. Proxies to be used at the said meeting should be lodged at the Registered Office of the Company, 150 Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.3, not later than 4 o'clock on the 9th day of August, 1930.

Dated this 31st day of July, 1930.

By Order of the Board,

CHARLES E. SMITH, Secretary.

FREDERICK OLIVER (deceased). Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having or making any demands against the Estate of FREDERICK OLIVER late of 75 Brownlow Road, Dalston, in the County of Middlesex, Upholsterer, deceased, who died on the 30th day of April 1930, and to whose Estate Letters of Administration were granted out of the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court, on the 26th day of June 1930 to Jane Oliver, his lawful widow and relict, are hereby required to send the particulars in writing of their claims or demands to us, the undersigned, the Solicitors for the said Administratrix on or before the 13th day of October 1930, after which date the said Administratrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the debts, claims and demands of which she shall then have had notice, and she will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands she shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 31st day of July 1930.

FORBES & SON 19 Mark Lane, London, E.C.3. Solicitors for the said Administratrix.

1930. N. 0916

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Mr. Justice Luxmoore. In the Matter of THE NEW SOUTH WALES LAND & AGENCY Co. Ltd., and In the Matter of The Companies Act 1929. Notice is hereby given that a PETITION was on the 14th July 1930 presented to the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice by the above-named Company to CONFIRM an ALTERATION of the PROVISIONS of the MEMORANDUM of ASSOCIATION with respect to the said Company's objects proposed to be effected by a Special resolution of the Company duly passed in accordance with the provisions of Section 117 of the Companies Act 1929 passed at an extraordinary general meeting of the said Company held on the 4th July 1930 and which resolution is as follows:—

That the provisions of the Memorandum of Association of the Company with respect to its objects be altered in manner following that is to say:—

By inserting in Clause 3 thereof the following new sub-clause after Sub-clause (h) namely:—

(hh) To invest money in the bonds of the Company not for the time being required or deemed conveniently applicable for the purposes of its business in any of the public stocks or funds of Governments or Municipalities of the United Kingdom or India or any British Dominion Colony State or Dependency or in or upon the Bonds Debentures Debenture Stock Mortgages Obligations or securities or the Guaranteed or Preference or Preferred Ordinary Stock or Shares of any Company or the stock of any public municipal or local body or authority in the United Kingdom or India or any British Dominion Colony State or Dependency or in the Ordinary Stock or Shares of any Company the Debentures or Debenture Stock of which or the Guaranteed Shares or Stock of which shall at the time of the investment be authorised by law as an investment for trust funds or to place any such moneys on deposit with any Bank or Banker and

To adopt a memorandum of association submitted to the said meeting containing the new sub-clause will be sent on request to any creditor or any member of the Company and such print of the Memorandum of Association may be inspected at the offices of the Company situate at Austin Friars House No. 2 Austin Friars London E.C. and also at the offices of the undersigned the Solicitors of the Company.

And notice is further given that the said Petition is directed to be heard before Mr. Justice Luxmoore sitting in Vacation Judge at the Royal Courts of Justice Strand London on Wednesday the 10th day of September 1930 and any person interested in the said Company whether as shareholder creditor or otherwise desirous of opposing the making of an order for the confirmation of the said alteration under the above Act may appear at the time of hearing by himself or by his counsel for that purpose and be required to give two clear days' previous notice in writing of his intention so to appear with the grounds of his objection to the undersigned the Solicitors of the said Company a copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated the 25th day of July 1930.

DAWES & SONS 81/87 Gresham Street London E.C.2. Solicitors for the above-named Company.

No. 00455 of 1930

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Mr. Justice Bennett. In the Matter of GEORGE WOSTENHOLM & SON Limited and In the Matter of The Companies Act 1929. Notice is hereby given that a PETITION for the CONFIRMATION of the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above named Company from £150,000 to £51,800 was on the 8th July 1930 presented to His Majesty's High Court of Justice and is now pending And that by an Order dated the 18th July 1930 an inquiry was directed as to the debts, claims and liabilities of the said Company as on the 15th July 1930

A list of the persons admitted to have been creditors of the Company on the 18th July 1930 may be inspected at the offices of the above named Company situate at Washington Works, Wellington Street, Sheffield or at the offices of Messrs. Wake & Sons of 25 Bank Street, Sheffield aforesaid the Solicitors for the said Company) or at the offices of their London Agents Messrs. Hancock & Willis of 1, Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn London W.C.1. at any time during usual business hours on payment of the charge of one shilling.

Any person who claims to have been on the said 18th July 1930 and still to be a creditor of the said Company and who is not entered on the said list and claims to be so entered must on or before the 12th August 1930 send in his name and address and the particulars of his debt or claim and the name and address of his Solicitor (if any) to Philip Jessop Blake a member of the undermentioned Messrs. Wake & Sons at the address mentioned below or in default thereof he will be excluded from objecting to the proposed reduction of capital.

Dated 1st day of August 1930

HANCOCK & WILLIS of 1 Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn, London W.C.1. Agents for:—

WAKE & SONS 25, Bank Street, Sheffield, York: (the Solicitors for the above named Company).

No. 00506 of 1930.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Mr. Justice Luxmoore. In the Matter of SPENSER & MATHEY Limited and In the Matter of the Companies Act 1929. Notice is hereby given that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the 17th day of July 1930 presented to the said Court by the British Wagon Company Limited whose registered office is situate at Moorgate Rotherham in the County of York And that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, on the 14th day of October 1930 and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

GEOFFREY H. DRURY of 11 Chichester Buildings Moorgate, E.C.2. London, Solicitor for the Petitioner

NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on or send by post to the above-named Mr. Geoffrey H. Drury notice in writing of his intention so to do. The Notice must state the name and address of the person or if a firm the name and address of the firm and must be signed by the person or firm or his or their Solicitor (if any) and must be served or if posted must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than 6 o'clock in the afternoon of the thirteenth day of October 1930.

1929 W. 055

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Mr. Justice Bennett. In the Matter of WATTS, FINCHAM & COMPANY, Ltd., and In the Matter of The Companies Act 1929. Notice is hereby given that the COURT will on the 15th day of October 1930 at the Court House Lincoln sitting in Chancery Vacation Court showing with respect to the share capital of the Company as altered the several particulars required by the above Act registered by the Registrar of Companies on the 25th day of July 1930.

Dated this 28th day of July 1930.

WHITES & CO., 28 Bodge Row, Lincoln, E.C.4. Solicitors for the said Company.

No. 00172 of 1930

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Mr. Justice Bennett. In the Matter of J. W. COURTENAY Limited and In the Matter of the Companies Act 1929.

Notice is hereby given that the ORDER of the High Court of Justice Chancery Division dated 14th day of July 1930 CONFIRMING the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above named Company from £50,000 to £25,000 and the Minute approved by the Court showing with respect to the share capital of the Company as altered the several particulars required by the above Act were registered by the Registrar of Companies on the 28th day of July 1930.

Dated this 30th day of July 1930.

HUNTERS 9 New Square, Lincoln's Inn. Solicitors for the said Company.

JAMES SHOOLBRED and COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).

As Chairman of the Meeting of Creditors of the above-named Company duly convened and held on Wednesday the 30th day of July, 1930, I declare that the following RESOLUTION which was duly proposed and seconded at such Meeting—namely,

"That William McLintock, K.B.E., C.V.O., of Messrs. Thomson, McLintock and Co., Chartered Accountants, 71, Queen-street, London, E.C., be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator of the Company"

was carried by a majority in number and value of the Creditors present personally or by proxy at such Meeting.

Signed: P. A. BEST.

JOHN THOMAS PEACE Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. Persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of JOHN THOMAS PEACE deceased late of the Prince of Wales Inn Swadlincote Derbyshire Licensed Retailer, who died on the 29th day of June 1930 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Probate Registry on the 24th day of July 1930 by Samuel Clarke the sole Executor therein named, are hereby required to send written particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before the 24th day of October 1930 after which date the said Executor will distribute the Estate having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice.

Dated 28th day of July 1930.

T. F. DUNCLIFFE 13 High Street, Burton-on-Trent. Solicitor to the said Executor.

RE EMILY BISSELL deceased Pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925, all persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of EMILY BISSELL late of Deerhurst Bexhill-on-Sea in the County of Sussex, Spinster, who died on the 5th day of October, 1929 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Probate Registry on the 25th day of June 1930 by Lionel Henry Peacock the sole executor named are required to send written particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before the 8th day of October 1930 after which date the executor will proceed to distribute the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice.

Dated this 29th day of July, 1930.

JOHNSON, PEACOCK, HEPWORTH & CHOLMELEY, 4, Inn Square, London, W.C.1. Solicitors to the said executor.

RE FREDERICK GEE Deceased, late of Biggleswade in the County of Bedford, who died on the 4th day of May 1926. Notice is hereby given that CREDITORS and others having claims against the Estate of the above deceased should give notice thereof in writing to us, the undersigned, who are Solicitors for Frederick William Gee, Harold Charles Gee and Sydney Arthur Gee of Biggleswade aforesaid, Seedsmen, Executors of the Will of the said Frederick Gee deceased within two months from the date of this notice, after which time the Executors intend to distribute the Estate of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has then been received by us.

Dated this 31st day of July, 1930.

HOOPER & FLETCHER Biggleswade.

RE the Estate of CATHERINE (KATE) DONOVAN deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925, section twenty-seven. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of Miss CATHERINE DONOVAN sometimes known as Kate Donovan of 6 Green Lane Croydon in the County of Surrey formerly of 50 Erdington Road Croydon aforesaid deceased who died on the 16th day of November 1927 at 76 Eridge Road Croydon aforesaid and Letters of Administration to whose estate were granted by the Principal Probate Registry on the 23rd day of July 1930 to Catherine McCarthy of 13 Zion Place Thornton Heath in the County of Surrey Widow and Ellen O'Driscoll of Norwood View Mersham Road Thornton Heath aforesaid Spinster the administratrices of the said estate are hereby required to send the particulars in writing of their claims or demands to the undersigned the Solicitor for the said administratrices on or before the 8th day of October 1930, after which date the said administratrices will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice and will not be liable for the assets of the Deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 30th day of July 1930

WILBERFORCE JACKSON 56-58 High Street, Croydon. Solicitor to the said Administratrices.

LEGAL NOTICES

4 lines 8s. (minimum)

H.M. LAND REGISTRY. LONDON, W.C.2. LAND REGISTRATION ACT, 1925. NOTICE is hereby given that the following LAND is about to be REGISTERED. Objections (if any) addressed to "The Chief Land Registrar, H.M. Land Registry, London, W.C.2." must be made before the expiration of 14 days from the 1st day of August, 1930.

Short Description of Land. | Person to be registered.

FREEHOLD.

Land and buildings at Thursden, Briercliffe, Lancashire. (P66191.) — James Lee, of 30, Cookson Street, Blackpool.

4, Bickham Park Road, Peverell, Plymouth. — Emily Harrison, of 4, Bickham Park Road, Peverell, Plymouth.

Maydown, Cranleigh Avenue, Rottingdean, Sussex. (P66717.) — John Ernest Clegg, of Wendy Place, Howden, York.

Woodhayes, Woodlands, New Forest, Copythorne, Southampton. (P66726.) — Thomas Waine Scott Moncrieff Bruce, of Woodhayes, Woodlands, New Forest, Copythorne, Southampton.

Land in Birchwood Road, Petts Wood, Orpington, Kent. (P66736.) — Frederick James Smith, of 76a, Eltham Road, Lee, S.E.12.

127, St. Stephen's Road, Hounslow, Heston and Isleworth, Middlesex. (P66737.) — Joseph Harold Eyblett and Rose Louisa Eyblett, both of 127, St. Stephen's Road, Hounslow, Middlesex.

53 to 61 (odd), Desborough Avenue, and 226 to 236 (even), Desborough Road, High Wycombe, Bucks. (P66762.) — Mary Glenister, of The Temple, High Wycombe, Bucks.

Firlands, Easthampstead, Bracknell, Berks. (P66791) — Phillip Mackenzie Reas, of Firlands, Easthampstead, Bracknell, Berks.

Land in Alexandra Park Road, Wood Green, Middlesex. (P66798.) — Grosvenor Development Company, Limited, of 132, Wenchurch Street, E.C.3.

25, Queens Gardens, Ealing, Middlesex. (P66804.) — Reginald Francis Cecil Nops, of 25, Queens Gardens, Ealing, W.5.

Land in High Street, Waltham Cross, Herts. (P66818.) — John Howard Parker, of The Bungalow, Bois Lane, Chesham Bois, Bucks.

Land in Downs Road, Walmer, Kent. (P66820.) — Leslie Joseph Holland, of 5, Downs Road, Walmer, Kent.

Heathertell, Chiltern Hills Road, Beaconsfield, Bucks. (P66826.) — Charles William Ernest Whish, of 11a, Welbeck Street, W.1.

Land in Springwell Road, Heston, Middlesex. (P66840.) — Wilfred John Harris, of The Elms Estate Office, 20th Road, Hounslow, Middlesex.

Russell Lodge, 16, Heathfield Road, Croydon. (P66842.) — Daisy Bennett Glyde, of Russell Lodge, 16, Heathfield Road, Croydon.

Gwynn, 19, Avenue Gardens, Acton, Middlesex. (P.66865.) — Frank Thomas Attree, of 58, Heathfield Road, Acton, W.3.

70, Woodland Close, Hoylake (Cheshire), Middlesex. (P.66874.) — Arthur Thomas Stranell, of 70, Woodland Avenue, Barking, Essex.

Land in Station Drive, Rotherfield, Sussex. (P.66885/6.) — Charles Frederick Worters, of High Bank, 46, Addiscombe Road, Croydon, Surrey.

85, White Horse Street, Stepney, London. (391084.) — Ida Augustine Lye, of 84, East India Dock Road, Poplar, E.14.

C. D. and E. Wharves and Old Swan Wharves, Rich Street, Wapping, Stepney, London. (391112.) — Colonial Wharves, Limited, of 4, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.3.

103, Mount Street, City of Westminster, London. (391194.) — Hugh Richard Arthur Duke of Westminster, of Bourdon House, Davies Street, W.1.

Part of 5, Threadneedle Street, City of London. (391270.) — The Merchant Taylors Company, of Merchant Taylors Hall, 30, Threadneedle Street, E.C.2.

12 and 13, Franklin Road, Penge, Kent. (P.66823.) — Thomas George Powell, of 84, Clifton Road, South Norwood, S.E.25.

Land lying between the London and North Eastern Railway and the River Tees, Billingham, Durham. (P.66890.) — The Anderston Foundry Company, Limited, of 100, Cheapside Street, Glasgow.

Land in Homestead Road, Caterham, Surrey. (P.66899 and P.66900.) — Walter William Dunstall, of Hermitage, Bourne Lane, Chaldon, Surrey, and Albert Francis Booker, of 125, Hamden Road, Caterham, Surrey.

LEASEHOLD.

12, New River Crescent, Palmers Green, Middlesex. (P.66732.) — Harriet Sarah Conyer, of 12, New River Crescent, Palmers Green, N.13.

20, Malvern Road, Hornsey, Middlesex. (P.66805.) — Charles Henry Axford, of 89, Park Avenue, South Hornsey, N.8.

Colebrook, Wild Hatch, Golders Green, Hendon, Middlesex. (P.66891.) — Jean Lizzie Smith, of 62, Hampstead Way, Hendon, N.W.11.

J. S. STEWART-WALLACE, Chief Land Registrar.

No. 00506 of 1930.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division In Companies Court Mr. Justice Maugham In the Matter of SPENSER & MATHEY Limited and In the Matter of the Companies Act 1929. Notice is hereby given that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the 17th day of July 1930 presented to the said Court by the British Wagon Company Limited whose registered office is situate at Moorgate Rotherham in the County of York And that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, on the 14th day of October 1930 and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

GEOFFREY H. DRURY of 11 Chichester Buildings Moorgate, E.C.2. London, Solicitor for the Petitioner

NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on or send by post to the above-named Mr. Geoffrey H. Drury notice in writing of his intention so to do. The Notice must state the name and address of the person or if a firm the name and address of the firm and must be signed by the person or firm or his or their Solicitor (if any) and must be served or if posted must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than 6 o'clock in the afternoon of the thirteenth day of October 1930.

1929 W 055

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Mr. Justice Bennett. In the Matter of WATTS, FINCHAM & COMPANY, Ltd., and In the Matter of The Companies Act 1929. Notice is hereby given that the COURT will on the 15th day of October 1930 at the Court House Lincoln sitting in Chancery Vacation Court showing with respect to the share capital of the Company as altered the several particulars required by the above Act registered by the Registrar of Companies on the 25th day of July 1930.

Dated this 28th day of July 1930.

WHITES & CO., 28 Bodge Row, Lincoln, E.C.4. Solicitors for the said Company.

No. 00172 of 1930

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Mr. Justice Bennett. In the Matter of J. W. COURTENAY Limited and In the Matter of the Companies Act 1929.

Notice is hereby given that the ORDER of the High Court of Justice Chancery Division dated 14th day of July 1930 CONFIRMING the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above named Company from £50,000 to £25,000 and the Minute approved by the Court showing with respect to the share capital of the Company as altered the several particulars required by the above Act were registered by the Registrar of Companies on the 28th day of July 1930.

Dated this 30th day of July 1930.

HUNTERS 9 New Square, Lincoln's Inn. Solicitors for the said Company.

JAMES SHOOLBRED and COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).

As Chairman of the Meeting of Creditors of the above-named Company duly convened and held on Wednesday the 30th day of July, 1930, I declare that the following RESOLUTION which was duly proposed and seconded at such Meeting—namely,

"That William McLintock, K.B.E., C.V.O., of Messrs. Thomson, McLintock and Co., Chartered Accountants, 71, Queen-street, London, E.C., be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator of the Company"

was carried by a majority in number and value of the Creditors present personally or by proxy at such Meeting.

Signed: P. A. BEST.

JOHN THOMAS PEACE Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. Persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of JOHN THOMAS PEACE deceased late of the Prince of Wales Inn Swadlincote Derbyshire Licensed Retailer, who died on the 29th day of June 1930 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Probate Registry on the 24th day of July 1930 by Samuel Clarke the sole Executor therein named, are hereby required to send written particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before the 24th day of October 1930 after which date the said Executor will distribute the Estate having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice.

Dated 28th day of July 1930.

T. F. DUNCLIFFE 13 High Street, Burton-on-Trent. Solicitor to the said Executor.

RE EMILY BISSELL deceased Pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925, all persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of EMILY BISSELL late of Deerhurst Bexhill-on-Sea in the County of Sussex, Spinster, who died on the 5th day of October, 1929 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Probate Registry on the 25th day of June 1930 by Lionel Henry Peacock the sole executor named are required to send written particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before the 8th day of October 1930 after which date the executor will proceed to distribute the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice.

Dated this 29th day of July, 1930.

JOHNSON, PEACOCK, HEPWORTH & CHOLMELEY, 4, Inn Square, London, W.C.1. Solicitors to the said executor.

RE FREDERICK GEE Deceased, late of Biggleswade in the County of Bedford, who died on the 4th day of May 1926. Notice is hereby given that CREDITORS and others having claims against the Estate of the above deceased should give notice thereof in writing to us, the undersigned, who are Solicitors for Frederick William Gee, Harold Charles Gee and Sydney Arthur Gee of Biggleswade aforesaid, Seedsmen, Executors of the Will of the said Frederick Gee deceased within two months from the date of this notice, after which time the Executors intend to distribute the Estate of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has then been received by us.

Dated this 31st day of July, 1930.

HOOPER & FLETCHER Biggleswade.

RE the Estate of CATHERINE (KATE) DONOVAN deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925, section twenty-seven. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of Miss CATHERINE DONOVAN sometimes known as Kate Donovan of 6 Green Lane Croydon in the County of Surrey formerly of 50 Erdington Road Croydon aforesaid deceased who died on the 16th day of November 1927 at 76 Eridge Road Croydon aforesaid and Letters of Administration to whose estate were granted by the Principal Probate Registry on the 23rd day of July 1930 to Catherine McCarthy of 13 Zion Place Thornton Heath in the County of Surrey Widow and Ellen O'Driscoll of Norwood View Mersham Road Thornton Heath aforesaid Spinster the administratrices of the said estate are hereby required to send the particulars in writing of their claims or demands to the undersigned the Solicitor for the said administratrices on or before the 8th day of October 1930, after which date the said administratrices will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice and will not be liable for the assets of the Deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 30th day of July 1930

WILBERFORCE JACKSON 56-58 High Street, Croydon. Solicitor to the said Administratrices.

IN the Matter of ACOUSTOPHONE Limited (In Voluntary Liquidation). Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above named Company are required on or before the 3rd day of September 1930 to send their names and addresses with particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned, Edward William Crawford, Chartered Accountants, of 2, Coleman Street, London, E.C.2, Liquidator of the said Company; and, if so required by notice in writing by the said Liquidator, are, by their Solicitors or personally, to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 29th day of July 1930.

E. W. CRAW

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE

3 lines 3s. (minimum); Agencies 2s. per line (minimum 4 lines)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

A Bare Mitre Bedfordbury.—Newly decorated and redecorated house; ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLAT. —Wilbeck 2565.

STRATHALLAN.

A Bare Bone Mission Bed's Court Tube. 38, BOLTON-GARDENS, S.W. KENS. 3147.

IDEAL RESIDENTIAL. Standing in own grounds.

Replete with every comfort; excellent reception rooms, gentlemen's smoking room. Terms from 3gns.

HILLS.

A Bare Bede Tube; 90 rooms; from 35s.; gas fire; garage; dancing.—37, Princes-square, W.2. Park 1887.

123, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE.

A Bare Mitre Paddington, Hyde Park.—Ideal Residence for COLONIALS and VISITORS to LONDON. Newly decorated; breakfast and dinner only from 2gns. weekly. Large double now available. Padd. 8654.

A Bare Minute Paddington Station.—Bute's Chambers, 31, Gloucester-gardens, W.2.—Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE from 45s.; excellent food. Padd. 4226.

HYDE PARK, W.2.

A RARE MINUTE LANCASTER-GATE or PADDINGTON STATIONS.—A newly appointed newly decorated Residence for Business or Professional Men; two billiard tables, card rooms, music rooms, 70 attractive bedrooms (one floor, old mesters), 15 bath rooms; constant hot water, excellent food; mending by arrangement; inclusive terms (no lunch) from £2 7s. 6d. per week; bed, breakfast, and dinner, 3gns. per week. Apply Sutherland House, 23-24, London-st. Phone, Padd 6770.

A Beautifully FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOM, ground floor; bath room adjoins.—Padd. 5238.

A Beautifully FURNISHED SUITE (sitting and one or two bed rooms), ideal position, Gloucester-terrace, near Park; service; meals optional.—Write Box N.1752, The Times, E.C.4. Padd. 7411.

A Beautifully appointed RESIDENTIAL CLUB offers unexcelled facilities for BOARD-RESIDENCE; hard court tennis, bridge, and dancing; cleanliness and good catering; attractive bed rooms fitted constant hot and cold running water. Terms extremely moderate. Omnibuses pass the grounds and Tubes to all parts.—Apply Manager, West Side Club, Eaton-rise, Ealing, W.5.

VICTORIA.

A Beautifully decorated old-world ROOM; beam roof, antique furniture, fixed basin concealed; other pretty rooms; constant hot water; moderate terms, including baths, breakfast.—106, Cambridge-street, Warwick-square, 5min. Victoria Station. (Opposite St. Gabriel's.)

HYDE PARK, W.2.

TWO MINUTES LANCASTER-GATE STATION. TELEPHONE: PADDINGTON 5093.

A Beautifully Furnished Residence for business and professional men offers bed-sitting rooms, fitted running h. and c. water and gas fires; single and bath rooms; terms, including breakfast, baths, light, heats, and attendance, from 30s.; comfort assured. Inspection invited.—41, Sussex-gardens.

A BED-SITTING ROOM or Sitting room and Bed room; private house; service if needed optional.—Walter, 46, Manchester-st., Baker-street. Welbeck 9778.

GRANVILLE COURT.

A Charming Establishment, most centrally situated in Granville-place, W.1, between Oxford-street and Portman-square; excellent accommodation at 3 and 3½ gns. en pension; there is no more attractive residential proposition in London.—Tel.: Mayfair 2503 and 6939.

53, PRINCES-SQUARE, W.2.

A Comfortable PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL near Hyde Park; central heating, excellent French cuisine, 2½ gns.

A HOUSE YOU WILL LIKE.—QUIET ROOMS at 4, Talbot-square, Lancaster-gate, W.2. Room, breakfast, and bath from 2gns.

GLOUCESTER HOUSE,

129-141, CROMWELL-ROAD, S.W.5.

ABSOLUTELY UP-TO-DATE; courteous attendance; box-spring beds and hair mattresses; gas fires; constant hot water; luxurious reception rooms. Terms from 2½gns. Probsher 2770.

RIVIERA, 73, HOLLAND-PARK.

ABSOLUTELY BEST PART IN LONDON.—Most up to date (minute Tube, omnibuses all parts, eight minutes West End); all bed rooms fitted hot and cold water, gas fires, box springs, hair mattresses. Cuisine a specialty. Private garden. From 3gns. Park 9173.

10, NORFOLK-SQUARE, W.2.

ABSOLUTELY up-to-date BED-SITTING ROOMS, beautifully furnished, running hot and cold water; facing gardens; with breakfast from 30s. Padd. 5661.

KINGSWOOD HOUSE, KINGSWOOD-ROAD, Queensbourne 4238.

SHORTLANDS, KENT.

A Delightful COUNTRY HOME, visitors' comfort primary consideration; adjacent station, 30min. Victoria. City; central heating; gas fires; garage; golf, bilhards, bridge, riding; West End chef. Seven Acres old-world gardens, home produce; mod. reduction families.

REGENT'S PARK.

ALBANY HOUSE, 16, Park Village West, N.W.1.—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL; excellent accommodation; moderate cuisine.—Apply Tariff. Museum 7783.

AMERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS. Catering a specialty. Moderate rates. LADIES ONLY. 75, Linden-gardens, W.2. (Park 8957.) 19, Queen's-gate-terrace, S.W.7. (Kens. 1075.) LADIES OR GENTLEMEN. 136, Holland-road, W.14. (Park 9183.)

ARLINGTON COURT.

A Quiet comfortable house; 39 bed rooms with running hot and cold water; gas fires; billiards; 2½gns. —37, Craven-hill-gardens, Lancaster-gate. Padd. 4163.

UNFURNISHED SUITES AND ROOMS.

CHELSEA COURT,

From 18/6 to 3gns.

ATTENDANCE and meals obtainable at moderate inclusive terms; hot water. Tel. 12, Queensborough-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2. Park 4815.

ATTRACTIVE SUITES and BED-SITTING ROOMS, one minute Park and Lancaster gate; meals as required.—Ring Paddington 6440.

13, DORSET-SQUARE, N.W.1.

ATTRACTIVE ROOMS with breakfast from 30s.; other meals optional; dining room. Padd. 3832.

VICTORIA.

ATTRACTIVE DOUBLE and SINGLE BED-SITTING ROOMS, with breakfast; every convenience; three minutes station.—61, Warwick-street, S.W.1 (corner of Belgrave-road). Phone, Victoria 6215.

ATTRACTIVE Bed-Sitting Rooms, breakfast, bath, attendance; dinner optional; clean, quiet, select; minute Kensington Gardens; moderate.—14, Prince of Wales-terrace, W.8 (next to Forte-gardens). Kelvin 8783.

ATTRACTIVE LOWER FLOOR, with meals, REQUIRED for VISITORS to LONDON, or permanent, double and single, divan beds; geyser baths; moderate. Also exceptionally artistic ground-floor flatlet with conveniences.—2, Elms-gardens, South Kensington. Phone, Kens. 8094.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS, single 25s., double 16s. each person, including service, electric light, constant hot water and baths (14 tiled bath rooms, shower baths); divan and concealed beds and washstands, fitted wardrobes, gas fires, gridiron; central heating, elevator, night porter, Dutch garden.—Bayswater Court, 88, Stephen's-road, W.2. (Westbourne-grove.) Park 9900 (2 lines).

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED FIRST-FLOOR SUITE, use private dining room; also single furnished bed-sitting room; good service; meals optional; easy access West End; quiet house.—105, Westbourne-terrace, W.2. Padd. 2414.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

AT 3, GRENVILLE-PLACE and 10, EMPEROR'S GATE.—Attractive One-room SERVICE FLATS, with divan beds, gas fires, and grillers. Terms 21s. to 45s., including electric light and service; breakfast if required.—Phone, Kelvin 9403 and Kelvin 9042.

AT 4, MANOR-PLACE, QUEEN'S GATE, SOUTH KENSINGTON, BED-SITTING ROOMS (one front room); quiet; constant hot water; highly recommended.

AT 49, LEINSTER-GARDENS, Hyde Park, W.2 (close Park Tubes, omnibuses); gas fires; Scotch management; excellent food. Moderate. Park 6964.

AT 299, GLOUCESTER-TERRACE, W.2.—Comfortably FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS; hot and cold running water, gas fires, electric light, divan beds. Bed, bath, and breakfast, 5s. 6d.

THE QUEEN'S,

AT 86-88, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2.—Direct entrance to garden; billiards, full-size Thurston table; personally owned, supervised by ex-Highland officer. Something good on the ordinary. Room 6s. 6d. daily.

AT 48, REGENT'S PARK-ROAD, N.W.1.—DOUBLE ROOMS with Breakfast, 25s. each; one minute Regent's Park. North Gate; all conveniences.

PARKSIDE.

AT 11, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.—First class, overlooking Park; spacious, most comfortable and quiet; excellent cooking; gas fires bed rooms; passenger lift.

WHITE HOUSE CHAMBERS.

AT Randolph-crescent, Maida Vale, W.9.—20 well-furnished SUITES and BED-SITTING ROOMS; gas fires; en pension from £2 17s. 6d.; handsome lounge restaurant; 2 billiard tables; constant hot water; bridge; five minutes' walk Lord's Cricket Ground, 3mins. Warwick-avenue Tube, 10mins. Piccadilly; best service all parts.—Mrs. Holt. Phone, Abercorn 2182.

THE NORFOLK.

AT KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2.—42 BED ROOMS (all gas fires); full board from 45s. 6d. Two large first-floor drawing-rooms, with balcony. Park 3301.

27, INVERNESS-TERRACE, W.2.

AT SHIRLEY'S.—Personal supervision. Private 2½gns. Bed and breakfast from 35s. Park 6086.

CROYDON.

AT HILLCROFT, 21, PARK HILL-RISE, EAST CROYDON.—A beautiful country Mansion, with large grounds, boasts every home produce; first-class chef; luxurious comfort, hot and cold water and gas fires in all bed rooms; individual requirements studied; inclusive terms. Phone, Croydon 2689.

AT

NEW MANSION RESIDENTIAL,

38, 39, and 40, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK, LONDON.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENT, overlooking beautiful Kensington Gardens. Central for all parts of London. Gas and electric fires. Hot and cold running water in every bed room. Nothing but the highest food served. Special terms for families. FULL BOARD from £2 12s. 6d. weekly (or 10s. 6d. daily). Bed room, table d'hôte breakfast, bath, boots and attendance, 7s. 6d. per day. Telephone, Paddington 1008.

AT 88, REDCLIFFE-GARDENS, EARL'S COURT. Modern BED-SITTING ROOMS, breakfast, baths, from 35s.; dinner optional. Phone, Flax 5228.

AT the ALBANY, 74, Cromwell-road (en pension); replete with every comfort; good cuisine; during August 2gns.; bed, breakfast 25s.; rooms vacant. 0172 Western.

AT 54, HARRINGTON-GARDENS, LARGE BACHELOR ROOMS (one minute Gloucester-road Tube); baths all floors; dinner room; meals optional. Frankham.

1, CLEVELAND-GARDENS,

AT HYDE PARK.—A specially well-appointed PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL offers accommodating and distinguished visitors; running water; single rooms; good English food; close Tubes, buses, shopping centre. Advantages of a large hotel at moderate terms. Padd. 2292.

121, SLOANE-STREET.

BACHELOR SELF-CONTAINED SUITE; bed-sitting room, lounge, attendance; dinner if required.

BACHELOR'S FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOM; breakfast only.—25, Bryanston-street, W.1. Mayfair 4993.

PHYLLIS CHAMBERS.

BACHELORS' BED-SITTING ROOMS, with break-fast, bath, light, and attendance; all fitted with basins, hot and cold running water; 2 rooms, 40s. Inverness-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2. Tele., Park 3097.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

BEAUTIFULLY appointed BED-SITTING ROOMS and Suites; off Queen's gate; meals as required.—Phone, Western 6096.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly decorated, all fitted hot and cold water, electric light, gas fires; breakfast, bath, attendance, from 25s.; double, 3½gns.; dinners optional.—101-2-3, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flax 6435.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, furnished as sitting rooms, single 25s., double (large), 35s., including service, hot water, electric light, and hot baths; gas fires, central heating.—14, Empress-gate, S.W.7 (close Gloucester-road Tube). Western 0586; and 3, Granville-place (adjoining). Western 1236.

BELGRAVE-SQUARE. — Superior BACHELOR APARTMENTS; visiting; hot baths; electric lights, gas fires, telephone; 10 minutes' Victoria, three minutes Hyde. Park-corner.—97, Motcomb-street, Belgrave-square, S.W.1.

BOARD-RESIDENCE. — Every comfort, separate tables; delightful garden; from 2½ guineas.—19, Stanley-crescent, Notting Hill. Park 2097.

HAMPSTEAD.

BOARD-RESIDENCE. Furnished or Unfurnished, five minutes Swiss Cottage and Belsize Park; pre-eminent for quietness, cuisine, and comfort.—4, Lambolle-road. N.W.3. Hampstead 2011.

BROMLEY, KENT.—"RAVENSCROFT." XVIth CENTURY GUEST HOUSE; two minutes station; extensive grounds; tennis; garage. Terms from 3gns. inclusive. Phone, Rav. 3040.

BRIGHT BALCONY SUITE; spacious, quiet, facing gardens; 2 beds, 42 with board. Other rooms.—Mrs. Sym, 40, Norfolk-square, W.2. (Padd. 0121.)

CAMBRIDGE RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS, 6 and 7, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2. Padd. 0031.—Bed-sitting rooms fitted hot and cold water; gas fires; excellent breakfast, bath, light, and service, from 25s., double 3 guineas; other meals as required.

10, SUSSEX-GARDENS.

CHARMING FURNISHED Service Flat three rooms; constant hot water; meals if desired.—Padd. 5855.

CHELSEA.—Comfortable SINGLE BED ROOM and SITTING ROOM; fitted basin, hot and cold, electric light, gas fire, baths; £2 5s. Also large Bed-Sitting Room, 2gns.; breakfast; phone.—73, Oakley-street, Chelsea.

COMFORTABLE ROOMS, KENSINGTON GARDENS, Queen's-road Tube. From 22s. 6d. Gas fires. Meals served.—28, St. Petersburgh-place, W.2. Park 2148.

HAMPSTEAD.

DELIGHTFUL UNFURNISHED ROOMS, in quiet, well-run house, to be redecorated to taste; every convenience, electric light, gas fires, risers and meters, 'phone, bath; meals and service if required; 14s. 6d. to 25s. 6d. per week.—Mrs. Cooper, Housekeeper, 43, Stanley-gardens, Belsize-grove (one minute Belsize Park Station).

BECKENHAM.

DELIGHTFUL Guest House, rural surroundings; 20 mins. City, West End; large garden; tennis; ball room.—"Montclair," Beckenham. Phone, Bec. 2138.

THE KENSINGTON.

DOUBLE ROOMS, fitted hot, cold water, 6-7gns.; single 3½-4gns.; 12s. 6d. daily; no extras; expert chef. —117-8-9, Queen's-gate, S.W.7. (Kens. 2008.)

EARL'S COURT.—Minute from station.—Attractively FURNISHED ROOMS; divan beds; very superior house; cleanliness and comfort; meals optional; terms 21s. to 45s. weekly.—Prebisher 2772.

EAST CROYDON.

PARK HILL HOUSE, GUEST HOUSE, STANHOPE-ROAD.

Delightfully situated, 15 minutes Town, near links; lovely grounds; tennis; garages; special terms permanents.—Phone, Croydon 0657.

77, HOLLAND-PARK, W.11.

FIRST-CLASS Residence and address; one minute Tube and buses; Flatlets beautifully furnished; ladies only; suit students or professional women catering for themselves; fitted basins (hot and cold), concealed beds, mirrors, gas fires; central heating; hot water service and bath inclusive; 25s. to 3gns. Park 9043.

FIRST-FLOOR BED-SITTING ROOMS with attendance and baths, 30s.—35, Stanhope-gardens, S.W.

HAMPSTEAD (three minutes Belsize Park Tube).—Guests received private well-appointed house; constant hot water; billiards, tennis, bridge, wireless; moderate.—17, Avenue Mansions, Finchley-road. (Primrose 1355.)

HAMPSTEAD (Finchley-road Met.).—English family Home; best food; partial board from 35s., full 50s. —74, Brondhurst-gardens. (Maida Vale 2624.)

HAMPSTEAD (best part).—Attractively FURNISHED, large garden. One minute train, bus, 20 minutes City, West End.—12, Netherhall-gardens. Hampstead 8744.

HYDE PARK.—A charming Unfurnished SERVICE FLAT, two bed, one sitting, bath, &c., all communicating; well recommended; home comforts.—50, Sussex-gardens. Padd. 5238.

IDEAL BED-SITTING ROOMS, near Marble Arch; running hot water, portable reading lamps; breakfast, valeting. Padd. 4223.—16, Southwick-street, W.2.

QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

JUST OPENED, LUXURIOUS SUITES from 4½gns. BED-SITTING ROOMS with breakfast from 2gns.; running hot and cold water in every room. Close District and Tube.—32, Elvaston-place. Western 6051.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE and Oratory (between).—Charmingly FURNISHED SUITES and ROOMS in newly arranged house facing gardens; no traffic.—Kens. 8734.

LADIES' FURNISHED CHAMBERS, off Queen's-gate; comfortable and attractive; service; gas fires; private cooking facilities, but meals served in rooms as desired; constant hot water, central heating; from 25s., double 2gns.—24, Elvaston-place. Phone, Kens. 2602.

Live MODERATELY AND COMFORTABLY at

LADIES' NATIONAL CLUBS,

Cromwell-road, S.W.7.	Baker-street, N.W.1
A-lburn-gardens, S.W.3.	Hamfstead, N.W.6
Coolingham-gardens, W.5.	Hornton-street, W.8
Barkston-gardens, S.W.5.	Vicarage-gate, W.8.
Philbeach-gardens, S.W.5.	Holland-park, W.11.
Westbourne-terrace, W.2.	Linden-gardens, W.2.
Craven-hill, W.2.	Leinster-square, W.2.
Palace-court, W.2.	Inverness-terrace, W.2.

Sea and Country Branches too.

Office, 11, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. (Stamp.)

LADIES' RESIDENTIAL CLUB, newly opened; every convenience; exceptionally furnished BED-SITTING ROOMS; central heating; 25s. to 3gns.; also Unfurnished; breakfast, other light meals.—18, Holland-park, W.11. Phone, Park 1573.

LADIES' RESIDENTIAL CLUB, 13, Lyndhurst-gardens, N.W.3.—Excellent ACCOMMODATION at moderate terms. Partial board. Hampstead 8762.

LANCASTER GATE.—SELECT RESIDENCE. Bed and breakfast, meals as required; three minutes Tube and Kensington Gardens; constant hot water, gas fires; English cooking and comforts a specialty. Moderate. Padd. 2586.—8, Devonshire-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.

LARGE Unfurnished FIRST-FLOOR BED-SITTING ROOM; meals optional; good service; easy access West End; quiet house.—105, Westbourne-terrace, W.2. Padd. 2414.

HAMPSTEAD.

LINDORES.—Delightful spacious rooms; good cuisine; partial board.—25, Belsize-park. (Primrose 2919.)

MAIDA VALE.—FURNISHED SERVICE SUITES and FLATS from 2½gns. to 4gns.; also rooms; restaurant.—Apply Lauderdale Residential Club, 138, Lauderdale-mansions. Tele., Abercorn 2360.

MARBLE ARCH.—Attractive SERVICE SUITE; also Bed-Sitting Rooms, single, from 35s., double 3gns.; breakfast, bath.—58, Seymour-street. Padd. 9804.

MONTROSE, SOUTH SIDE, CLAPHAM COMMON, S.W.—Over 100 rooms, beautifully situated in four acres of grounds overlooking the Common; every modern convenience and comfort; tennis, billiards; garage. Tele., Brixton 2803. Trams and omnibuses pass. Tube five minutes. Room, breakfast, late dinner, full Sundays. Terms £2 2s. 6d. WEEK. No extras.

53, SEYMOUR-STREET.

NEWLY FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted running h. and c.; from 7s. 6d. nightly, or inclusive terms from 3½gns.; also charming suite; run on first-class lines; one minute Oxford-street. Padd. 5787.

PICCADILLY (5, DOVER-STREET).—Gentlemen's Furnished Service Chambers and Suites; light, linen, attendance; 2, 3, 4, and 6 gns. inclusive. Phone, 5th.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—BACHELOR ROOMS; breakfast, service, valeting, from 35s.; constant hot water.—11, Queensberry-place. S.W.7. Western 4566.

EXCELLENT ROOMS NEAR BAKER-STREET. SCOTCH Lady.—24, Upper Gloucester-place, Dorset-square. Padd. 6831.

SLOANE-SQUARE, CHELSEA.—Comfortable FURNISHED ROOMS in private house; ideal for two friends.—Phone for particulars, Sloane 7024.

TWO in SOUTH KENSINGTON, TWO choice unfurnished ROOMS in lady's quiet attractive house; suitable professional gentleman.—8, Redcliffe-gardens.

TWO or THREE YOUNG PEOPLE wanting open-air life and interests, or needing special care and comforts, RECEIVED for long or short periods by gentlefolk; exceptionally healthy position, Somerset hills; over 50 acres; abundant, wholesome food; social and solicitor's references; terms arranged.—Write Box J.934, The Times, E.C.4.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.

UNFURNISHED FIRST-FLOOR Superior SERVICE SUITE, large reception room with spacious balcony; two good bed rooms, fitted basins (hot and cold); bath room, separate w.c., parquet floors, decorations to suit tenant; quiet, open position adjacent to Harrods Stores. —9, Beaufort-gardens, S.W.3. Sloane 7658.

WELL FURNISHED SUITE; two or three rooms, kitchen; own meter, bath; first floor; private house. —85, Richmond Park-road, East Sheen.

W.C.1.—Comfortable Bed-Sitting Rooms, breakfast; 25s. per head; 5s. daily, 37s. 6d. weekly.—54, Tavistock-square, near British Museum. (Museum 6009.)

W.C.1.—22, TAVISTOCK-SQUARE.—Partial board-residence; single or double, from 37s. 6d.; central, comfortable, recommended. Museum 7767.

6, COURTFIELD-GARDENS,

SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.5.

A newly decorated GUEST HOUSE, redecorated, all rooms with hot and cold running water, gas or electric fires, central heating; near Gloucester-road, overlooking Gardens. Partial board. Terms moderate. Frob. 2401.

11, COLLINGHAM-PLACE, S.W.5 (Gloucester-road).—Charming sunny ROOMS; divans; first floor; all conveniences; moderate; minute Tube and buses.

PRINCES-MANSIONS.

17-21, PORCHESTER-GARDENS, W.2.—Three minutes Tube; 45 rooms; constant hot water; best English food; billiards, bridge, dancing. From 2gns. a room, bath, breakfast, 6s. 6d. Large suite, bed room communicating JUST VACANT.)

20, BARKSTON-GARDENS (one minute Earl's Court Station).—Charming BED-SITTING ROOMS; divan beds; excellent cuisine; bathing; 9½ garages; personal supervision. Telegrams, "Solomes," Bournemouth.

BOURNEMOUTH.—PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED; charming house, own grounds, overlooking Branksome Park; constant hot water, good food and service; from 3gns.—Write Box 761, Smith's, Bournemouth.

BOURNEMOUTH.—LAMMERMOOR.—Best position EAST CLIFF; three acres of delightful gardens, own tennis and croquet lawns; garage. Famous for cuisine.

STUDLEIGH ROYAL.

BOURNEMOUTH, WEST CLIFF: hot and cold water all bed rooms; sea views; moderate terms.

BOURNEMOUTH and SWANAGE. — Visitors before deciding where to stay should read the HOTEL and BOARD-RESIDENCE COLUMNS OF THE TIMES.—For reliable information concerning these advertisements write "The Times" Representative at Smith's Library, The Square, Bournemouth.

BOURNEMOUTH.—ILLUSTRATED ACCOMMODATION REGISTER, hotels, boarding and apartment houses, with map, gratis.—Requirements to Hankinson and Son, Estate Agents, Square, Bournemouth.

BROADSTAIRS, close sea.—GUESTS RECEIVED; individually studied; children welcomed; permanent or otherwise; highly recommended.—Houghton House.

CAMBRIDGE.—Superior GUEST HOUSE; every convenience, wash-basins, hot and cold in bed rooms; moderate; home comforts.—Cadbury, 3, Salisbury-villas.

CORNWALL, PORT ISAAC BAY.—BOARD-RESIDENCE; cheap; September; facing cliffs and sea; safe bathing.—Langdon, Lawns.

DOVEDALE, DERBYSHIRE.—Board Residence, Farmhouse, near River Dove; own dairy and produce; bath, 3s. 6d. Pecket, Biggin, Ashbourne, Tele. 128.

EASTBOURNE.—HARCOURT HOUSE, Wilmington-gardens; overlooking Devonshire Park; central for amusements; one minute sea; new management.

EASTBOURNE.—Board-Residence; ideal position, well-appointed house; every comfort; five minutes sea, golf, Beachy Head.—"Fernleigh," Meads. Phone 2673.

FOLKESTONE, ST. OLAVE'S, TRINITY-CRESCENT; close Leas and sea; tennis; hot and cold; best English cuisine. Brochure on application. Moderate.

FOLKESTONE.—HIGHCLIFFE, ideal position overlooking sea, golf, and bowling; renowned for comfort and excellent cuisine. 'Phone 084.

FOLKESTONE.—EL KAHIRA PENSION, 15, Westbourne-gardens.—Sea views; one minute Leas; excellent cuisine, separate tables; from 3 Guineas weekly. Week-ends by arrangement. Redcliffe parties.

FOLKESTONE RIVIERA, next Sandgate Castle. Unique position sea front.—Charming ACCOMMODATION, every convenience, catering optional.—2, Castle-road, Sandgate, Kent.

GUESTS RECEIVED private house, Kent coast; large shady garden by sea; own tennis, golf, bridge; excellent bathing.—Write Box B.1668, The Times, E.C.4.

GUESTS RECEIVED large farm; modern conveniences; electric, 'phone; garage; tennis; 2½gns. Aug. 3gns.—ROWLEY, Ivy Farm, Ashbourne, Derby, Waldon.

HEMSBY.—Charming seaside village; glorious sands, safe bathing; close sea, church, and station; near golf and Broads; BOARD-RESIDENCE; excellent cuisine; private sitting rooms; garden; garage. Terms moderate.—Dr. Hill Garden House, Hemsby, Norfolk.

ILFRACOMBE.—The GROSVENOR, minute sea front, finest position, first-class every detail; magnificent lounge; recommended comfort, cuisine; R.A.C. Phone 63.

IRELAND.—GUESTS RECEIVED, gentleman's house; lovely lake-shore; unsurpassed fishing, bathing, fishing, shooting, tennis; from 3½ guineas; references essential.—Captain MacManus, Woodville Grange, Granard, Co. Longford.

LANCING, near Worthing.—BOARD-RESIDENCE; charming house; garden; tennis; near station, sea. Downs; garage.—Stead, Colver House.

MIDHURST.—THE GATE HOUSE is most comfortable; quiet position; beautiful garden; electric light; excellent cuisine; golf, tennis. Phone 58.

PURLEY—SURREY HILLS.

KNIGHTON PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL. Delightfully situated, 20 minutes Town. English food, own produce; tennis, billiards; 2 hard courts, 9-hole links. Illustrated tariff post free. Phone, Purley 1730.

SURREY HILLS.

WONDERFUL AIR. 500ft. up; exceptional food and comforts; tennis; golf; large sunny garden; London 26 minutes; moderate.—102, Godstone-road, Caterham.

WANTED

PUBLIC SCHOOL MAN and SISTER desire SPEND HOLIDAYS with family; seaside.—Write Box 04427, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

CONTINENTAL

ABBEVILLE.—BOARD-RESIDENCE, for August. Large double bed room and bath room. Near sea and battlefields. 2½ hours' journey. Terms inclusive. References in London.—Madame Faucon, 2, Grande Rue St. Jacques, Abbeville, Somme, France.

BONN on the RHINE, GERMANY.—For students or ill holidaymakers; excellent board-lodging ACCOMMODATION, every comfort; bed rooms with running water; long or short periods; terms moderate; English spoken.—Apply Miss Merten, 21, Rittershausstrasse, Bonn.

BRITTANY, ST. SERVAN-SUR-MER, Ker-Molina, Pension Familiè; garden; good cooking; five minutes from shore and tennis. From 200frs. weekly.

DIEPPE (near).—Tennis, Casinos, excursions; Boarders. French conversation. English references. Autres Renseignements, Rue Sèrvet, Mme Ba-Baine, Sainte.

YOUNG GIRLS, willing to learn French, could find PENSION in distinguished Swiss Family. Possibility of learning German and Italian.—Apply Case Ville, 12220, Lausanne, Switzerland.

NURSING HOMES

EX-MATRON offers refined HOME to elderly gentlepeople; bed room faces South and sea.—Royston, 553, New Church-road, West Hove, Sussex.

NURSE offers lady HOME during accouchement.—1, St. Alban's, Hewlett-road, Cheltenham.

Law Report, July 31

The Courts rose to-day at the close of the Trinity Law Sittings.

COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEAL

CONVICTION FOR ROBBERY: JUDGE'S COMMENTS

REX v. HARRISON

(*Before* Mr. Justice Avory, Mr. Justice Branson, *and* Mr. Justice Macnaghten)

The Court refused the application for leave to appeal against conviction and sentence of James Harrison, who had been convicted at the Central Criminal Court of robbery and sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

Mr. Justice Avory, in giving the judgment of the Court, said that Harrison robbed a man after assaulting him. Clearly he should have been convicted of robbery with violence, with which he was charged, but for some reason of which the Court could not approve the Recorder of London told the jury that they might convict Harrison of robbery only if they thought that the violence was not excessive, or if they thought that it was not such as to justify a conviction of robbery with violence.

That might lead to the misconception that, to justify a conviction of robbery with violence, the violence used must be excessive or the injury caused must be severe. No such principle was recognized by the law.

Some of the jury might have had their own views about the punishment of flogging and might have made an excuse for convicting Harrison of a lesser offence than that of which he ought to have been convicted.

Harrison was only 28, but he had 10 previous convictions and his moral character was despicable. It was a pity that he had not received the punishment which he had obviously expected and which he deserved.

PRACTICE IN THE COMMERCIAL COURT

On an *ex parte* application being made yesterday to transfer a case by consent to the commercial list, Mr. Justice Roche said that it must be understood that he would not make orders to transfer by consent unless the parties attended. He might wish to ask questions with regard to arranging a date for trial or other matters, and he must have both parties before him.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

WANTED

ACCOMMODATION REQUIRED for three people with own sitting room; must be scrupulously clean; good beds and cooking essential; district Baker-street, Swiss Cottage.—Write Box 6824, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

BUSINESS GENTLEMAN, 30, single, desires BOARD-RESIDENCE with a private family as one of the family; musical people preferred; terms, two guineas; London district.—Write Box N.4606, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN WANTS ROOM and BOARD with good English family, Bloomsbury district.—Write Box J.928, The Times, E.C.4.

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY

ACCOMMODATION, old-fashioned FARMHOUSE, preferably West of England; three adults, boy 11; riding, golf in neighbourhood; moderate inclusive from middle August.—Write Box J.629, The Times, E.C.4.

CAMBERLEY, SURREY.

A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL "HARCOURT HOUSE," FAMILY HOTEL; beautifully situated; 2½ acres grounds; every convenience; moderate; garage. Phone, Camberley 908. Resident Proprietress.

AN IDEAL HOME for GUESTS in Surrey; London 25 minutes. Large country house on hill in beautiful grounds; gravel soil; private soil course, tennis, billiards, bridge; large home farm; cows and poultry produce.—Write R. N., Box S.722, The Times, E.C.4.

BIRCHINGTON-on-SEA. — FURNISHED APARTMENTS; detached house, close sea; bathing from house; garden, lawn.—Write Box J.866, The Times E.C.4.

BOGNOR.—Comfortable HOME for CONVALESCENT PATIENTS, elderly people; refined home; close to sea.—Sister, "Sealands," Aldwick-road. Tele. 613.

BOGNOR.—SEA FRONT.—Gentlewoman's House Party, young people, excellent house; FAMILY WELCOMED; elder girls; holidays; holiday tuition available; amusements.—Eversley, 'phone Bognor 524.

BOURNEMOUTH.—GROVE-ROAD.—Standing in own grounds; minute sea, five minutes Pavilion.

HEATHLANDS, EAST CLIFF.

Every comfort; from 3½gns. 'Phone 356.

MEYRICK COURT.

BOURNEMOUTH, EAST CLIFF: A.A.; two minutes sea front; hot and cold water; fire fronts, central heating; lock-up garages. 'Phone, 1776.

BOURNEMOUTH, MANOR-ROAD, EAST CLIFF.—First-class residential, situated on beautiful overcliff drive, facing sea. Southern.

SOLENT PINES.

Luxuriously furnished; hot and cold water bed rooms; Vita glass; excellent cuisine; bathing; 9½ garages; personal supervision. Telegrams, "Solomes," Bournemouth.

BOURNEMOUTH.—PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED; charming house, own grounds, overlooking Branksome Park; constant hot water, good food and service; from 3gns.—Write Box 761, Smith's, Bournemouth.

BOURNEMOUTH.—LAMMERMOOR.—Best position EAST CLIFF; three acres of delightful gardens, own tennis and croquet lawns; garage. Famous for cuisine.

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EASTBOURNE.—Board-Residence; ideal position, well-appointed house; every comfort; five minutes sea, golf, Beachy Head.—"Fernleigh," Meads. Phone 2673.

FOLKESTONE, ST. OLAVE'S, TRINITY-CRESCENT; close Leas and sea; tennis; hot and cold; best English cuisine. Brochure on application. Moderate.

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GUESTS RECEIVED private house, Kent coast; large shady garden by sea; own tennis, golf, bridge; excellent bathing.—Write Box B.1668, The Times, E.C.4.

GUESTS RECEIVED large farm; modern conveniences; electric, 'phone; garage; tennis; 2½gns. Aug. 3gns.—ROWLEY, Ivy Farm, Ashbourne, Derby, Waldon.

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Sporting News

RACING

THE GOODWOOD CUP

BROWN JACK'S VICTORY

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

Cup Day at Goodwood is always regarded as the most important of the four days over which the meeting extends, and yesterday it was the finest of the three days which have now been decided. The weather was fine and warm and there was, in consequence, a large attendance of visitors, who should have enjoyed themselves. It may well be that they were not financial gainers over the race for the Cup, for the winner, gallant old Brown Jack, started at 9 to 4 on, odds which do not appeal to the ordinary visitor to a racecourse. Nevertheless they saw a fine race and, moreover, a brave horse win it, and an equally brave horse, in Jugo, run second, while the only Frenchman in the field of five, Monsieur le Marechal, was not placed, the third horse to finish being the outsider, Fairy Prince. I always thought that Brown Jack should have won this race last year. He has now received his due reward. He was ridden yesterday by Donoghue, and the pair, when they returned to the paddock were very properly received with much clapping of hands. Each had done his part nobly.

The preliminaries for the race were over so quickly that the five horses had to wait for a minute or two before they were sent on their long journey of two miles and five furlongs by means of the fall of a flag, this being the only race under Jockey Club Rules where such a method of starting is allowed. Mail Fist, who was started to ensure that the race was run at a good pace, at once went off in front, but not at such a mad gallop as we have often seen a pacemaker go. Ridden by Elliott he really made a good pace for the winner, and Elliott deserves great praise for the manner in which he did his rather thankless task. He was followed by Monsieur le Marechal, with Brown Jack third, Fairy Prince fourth, and old Jugo last. So they went down the far side of the course and behind the Downs. There was no change when they came into view at the top of the hill, but once down the hill on the flat, Mail Fist, having done his task admirably—indeed I do not recall a pacemaker doing it better—dropped back and Brown Jack moved up and joined Monsieur le Marechal, who had been left in the lead. Fairy Prince also moved up, as did Jugo, on the outside.

A moment or so later Marshall was at work on his French namesake and his chance had gone. Fairy Prince also began to lose ground, and rather more than a furlong out the race was a duel between Jugo and Brown Jack, neither, at that point, going better than the other. Indeed, Donoghue was the first to pick up and use his whip. Shouts in favour of Jugo were heard, but neither Donoghue nor his gallant horse was beaten, and it was Jugo who in the end had to cry best, leaving Brown Jack to win by a length. If ever a horse knew that he had won he did, for the moment he went past the post he pricked his ears and looked ahead as if to say, "That's that." Still, Jugo must not be forgotten, for he ran a great race and Dick rode him well. It may well be that when the time comes Brown Jack may win the Grand National. He has already shown that he can jump, for he is now as good a hurdler as there is in the country. It is such a race as this that makes racing a great sport.

The afternoon's racing was begun with the Funtington Plate, on which the betting was most instructive. When the runners were made known it was seen that, contrary to expectations, Lord Woolavington was being represented by Dick Swiveller and not by Callonby. The Ring at once asked for odds about his chance, but later were willing to offer 5 to 4. Then, suddenly, a few minutes before the off, money was poured on Massai, who from 3 to 1, at which odds he had already been backed, came to 7 to 4 and 2 to 1, while Dick Swiveller went to 7 to 4. In the end Dick Swiveller started at 7 to 4 and the French colt at 2 to 1. There was also slight support for Willow King and Paper Boy. Of the race itself there is very little to be written, for soon after the Straight was reached Massai took up the running and, ridden firmly, went on to win by two lengths from Bay of Acre, with Willow King third. Dick Swiveller appeared to break down and was dismounted directly he had passed the winning-post. Massai is by Massine, who won our Gold Cup in 1924, out of a French mare, Djaba, and he was bred in France. He belongs to Lady Ludlow, and has been for some time in the charge of Major Sneyd. He had, I believe, been tried very highly to win this race. He is bred to stay, and from the manner in which he won this race I would venture the opinion that distances longer than the mile and a quarter over which he won yesterday will suit him best. Even if Dick Swiveller had not broken down I do not think that he would have won. It is seldom that the market speaks so eloquently as to the probable result of a race. I shall await Massai's next appearance with very real interest. One thing is certain, and that is that under Sneyd's care he will improve.

After the Singleton Handicap Mr. S. B. Joel was able to say that with a stable of 50-odd horses he had won four races and that Mellin had won three of them. It is much to be hoped that this last success means the turn of the tide, for very few, if any, owners of the present day have spent so much money or taken such a real interest in racing. Yet so far as I know he never complains. Mellin's success was easily gained, although the Judge's verdict was that he had won by only a neck from Caballero, with Marble third. He really won with ease and on a tight rein. Childs, who rode him, showed that he can ride a sprint race on a very sharp course just as well as he can ride a long-distance race. There followed the race for the Goodwood Cup, with which I have already dealt, and then came the Prince of Wales's Stakes, a race for two-year-olds, for which there was only a small field. This race was won by Runaway Match, but only after a most thrilling finish with Mary Fischer. The other starter was Arthos, who, since he won the Woodcote at Epsom, has never shown the form that he must possess. These three, allowing for sex, met at level weights. Odds were laid on Runaway Match. For a time Arthos kept her company, with Mary Fischer tucked in behind. Then, when Arthos either could not, or would not, go on, Donoghue, riding in his best match way style, came from behind and suddenly challenged Fox. For a stride or two Mary Fischer was in front and if she had not pecked she might have won. As it was Fox, riding his filly all out, got up again to win by a short head. This form does not suggest that Runaway Match is as good as was thought by some people.

The Drayton Handicap was won by The Recorder, who drew out in front some distance from the finish and won comfortably from the just better backed Racedale, with Rosolio II. third. The last-named run well, and although so far he has been a disappointment since he came to this country he should be winning soon. Barrack Law ran well, but Sediranda was a disappointment. Burgee merely showed pace, and it would seem that the handicappers have not only got his measure but are giving him too much weight. The Recorder had won in good style at Ascot and has certainly done well since, for on that form he was not too kindly treated. He is by the Derby winner, Captain Cuttle, now standing abroad, out of that good race mare, Lady Juror.

Not unnaturally, long odds were demanded by the Ring on the chance of Thyestes, who was opposed by only Saleve, Saint Honore, and Clever Putt in the Rous Memorial Stakes. He won, but those brave people who had risked so much to win comparatively so little must have had many anxious moments before the race was over and Thyestes had won. He was well away and was always in front. A furlong out Saint Honore was going beside him just as well as he was, and then Beary brought Saleve from behind and challenged the pair. Beasley had to ride the favourite really hard, and in the end he won by half a length from Saint Honore, with Saleve a length and a half away third. Those very able golfers who risked a little on Clever Putt knew a long way from the finish that they had failed to hole out, for he was beaten by many lengths. Thyestes was giving the second and third a stone. The second had never run before, but is well bred, being by Manna out of Clear Evidence, so that he may be useful. The third has not shown any useful form before. I am not prepared on this evidence to condemn Thyestes, whom I shall continue to regard as good as I thought that he was after he had won at the last Sandown Park Meeting.

It is sad to think that the meeting will be concluded this afternoon, for not only is racing at Goodwood always very enjoyable but the end of this meeting marks the end of the first half of the season under Jockey Club Rules, a season which it seems we were only beginning a few days ago at Lincoln, so fast does time in the racing world dash by. I give below an analysis of this afternoon's programme:—

TO-DAY'S PROSPECTS

1.0.—CHICHESTER STAKES (5f.).—It is never safe to leave out a horse like Oak Ridge, no matter what his weight may be, for weight makes but little difference to him. Still, he is not so well handicapped here on their weights in the Stewards' Cup as is To You, who, however, did not run at all well in the earlier race, and on that form Oak Ridge will beat To You this afternoon if both are started. Ann Gudman has run only once this season, at Ascot, but she was a good two-year-old, and as such is fairly handicapped. Through Costaki Pasha and Stingo, Oak Ridge is just as well handicapped as Fuzzy Wuzzy, which means that Mr. J. B. Joel's horse has a fair chance. Hakeem has not been placed in a race this year, but comes from a stable which has a good line to form here. On Liverpool form Quothquan has no better chance than Oak Ridge. Belligerent, through Devonie, is only a few pounds behind Polveraja and so about a stone behind Fuzzy Wuzzy, so that, although he appears at first glance to have been given too little weight, such is not the case. In the circumstances it is always best to go to the top of the handicap for the winner, and my selection is therefore OAK RIDGE, if absent FANATIST, who runs instead of Polveraja.

1.45.—GORDON STAKES (1¼m.).—PRESS GANG has a big weight, but even then I do not see anything in the field who should beat him on his Newmarket form, so he must be my selection. If, after all, he were not started my selection would be THE SCOUT II.

2.30.—CHESTERFIELD CUP (1¼m.).—This is another very well-framed handicap. When I first examined the weights I came to the conclusion that, although he had 9st. 7lb. to carry, the best handicapped horse in the race might be Leonidas II. He is 6lb. better handicapped with Argonaute II. than he was at Sandown Park, 9lb. better in with The MacNab than he was at Ascot, and 11lb. better in than he was with N.P.B. at Sandown Park. He was extremely unlucky at Hurst Park last week, when his rider was continually robbed of openings in the Straight. Baytown missed that race to run here, but he is no better handicapped with Leonidas II. to-day than he was then. Ghost Train ran fairly well at Liverpool, but hardly seems to be the horse he was a year ago. Knight of the Grail ran very well at Liverpool, but surely is none too sound. If he is sound he has a good chance here on last week's running. The distance is fully as far as Six Wheeler wants to go, for which reason I shall pass him over. Ox and Ass I have finished with. Even assuming that Lord Bill ought to have won at Hurst Park and taking his next race at Lingfield as truly run, he is no better handicapped than Nick of Time. I shall leave both out, as, on breeding, neither will stay the distance of this race. I shall therefore turn to the top of the handicap for the probable winner and choose BAYTOWN.

3.0.—MOLECOMB STAKES (6f.).—Jacopo, as a winner at Ascot, must have a good chance, but I do not think that he will beat the Miss Matty colt at 7lb. If he can do so it means that he is as good as Lemnarchus, and that, at the moment, I am not prepared to admit. Certainly his public form does not suggest that he is. As the MISS MATTY COLT has left to run he is certainly my selection without any reservation.

3.30.—NASSAU STAKES (1¼m.).—The distance here is, I expect, fully as far as Qurrat-al-Ain wants to go, but I do not know why, in this company, she should not stay home as well as any of the others. On her Ascot form she should beat Fly-Leaf, for she beat her then and now meets her on better terms. Mignonette, who will be ridden by Carslake, may run well, but QURRAT-AL-AIN surely is the obvious selection.

4.0.—FINDON STAKES (5f.).—The best here may be LONDON WALL, who was third in the race at Newmarket won by Instigator II.

CATTERICK PROSPECTS

2.45.—BROUGH APPRENTICE PLATE (1m. 3f.).—This event affords a good opportunity for ETHELWULF. Most danger may come from Martyr and Welwyn.

3.15.—CATTERICK HANDICAP (5f.).—Lundy Light will be suited by this sharp track. Peradventure ran better at Ayr than may be supposed. Golden Glow was useful as a two-year-old, and although heavily weighted for a three-year-old, will require beating. Peacock runs Garcoonne and Forward Minx. My choice rests with LUNDY LIGHT, who may have Peradventure and Canvasser, who ran well at Liverpool, to beat.

3.45.—GROVE SELLING PLATE (7f.).—This race, I fancy, can be left to GALA PRINCE.

4.15.—COLBURN MAIDEN PLATE (5f.).—Golden Bess remained in the North after running in Scotland. Sans Doute may provide the danger to GOLDEN BESS.

4.45.—TUNSTALL SELLING HANDICAP (1¼m.).—I shall take F. ARMSTRONG'S SELECTED to win.

5.15.—MOULTON PLATE (1m. 3f.).—VARNISHING DAY may have Lynton, who went on from Pontefract, to beat.

NEWMARKET PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

There is every sign of a good day's racing at the conclusion of the Goodwood Meeting. Although fields may not be large, Headquarters will be fairly well represented in all the six events, and I hope our runners will do better than they have done so far this week.

The Chichester Stakes.—Caraquette did not run up to her true form in the Molyneux Cup at Liverpool last week. She has a big weight to carry again, and she may be just losing her form. I cannot fancy Fanatist on any form that he has shown this season. Pegasus will run well. My vote, however, goes to BELLIGERENT, who is now at his best.

Master Mint and Buller will be our runners for the Gordon Stakes. MASTER MINT has the better public form to recommend him, and I take him to prove best.

There will be a nice field go to the post for the Chesterfield Cup. Argonauite II. is a good horse, but he has plenty of weight to carry. Knight of the Grail ran one of his best races in the Liverpool Cup last Friday, and he is none the worse for it. His chance here is good. The change in the going will suit Siegfried, who is expected to run forward, but there is nothing trained here that I like so well as ANNIS, who has been improving ever since she won at our July Meeting. G. Richards has been engaged to ride her, and she has my confident vote. Ox and Ass, Ravenscar, and Golden Lyre have all done plenty of work with a view to this race, and I doubt if they could be made better.

For the winner of the Molecomb Stakes I shall not look beyond JACOPO, although he will be giving weight away all round. J. Childs rode him in his best gallop on Saturday last, with Fore-topsail and Belligerent, and he went in the style of a good horse. Miss Matty colt is thought a lot of by the Terrace House people, and he is probably the best two-year-old trained by R. Day. Elixir ran quite well in the Chesham Stakes at Ascot, and his connexions have a good opinion of him.

In the Nassau Stakes I like the chance of FLY-LEAF, who has done well since she failed in the Falmouth Stakes at our July Meeting. She went well with Childs in a good gallop on Saturday in the company of Rimmaher and Suada. Should ELIXIR be kept back to run for the Findon Stakes he will prove better than Podder.

Headquarters will supply a few runners at Catterick Bridge. The Brough Apprentice Plate may go to WELWYN, who has a little public form, and she is a handy animal for a boy to ride. TREMBLE will be our best in the Catterick Handicap. He is expected to require beating. In the Colburn Maiden Plate I like DESOLATION FILLY, and in the Moulton Plate VARNISHING DAY.

GOODWOOD PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived.)

1.0.—THE CHICHESTER STAKES, a handicap sweepstakes of 6 sovs. each, 3 sovs. forfeit, with 400 sovs. added; second to receive 50 sovs. out of the stakes. Five furlongs.

	Yrs	st	lb
aOak Ridge (Mr. F. H. W. Candell)...Candell	a	10	5
aTo You (Mr. J. Shepherd).....De Mestre	a	9	8
aCaraquette (Mr. G. C. D. Beighton)...C. Leader	3	9	0
aFair Diana (Lord Woolavington)...F. Darling	3	9	0
aPegasus (Mrs. C. Beatty).....R. Dawson	3	7	13
Sango (Mr. D. M. Goodwin).....E. Leader	3	7	10
aAnn Bridget (Mr. A. Wigan).....W. P. Lowe	3	7	10
Quothquan (Lord Hamilton of Dalzell)..... Hartigan	3	7	8
Peacock	3	7	8
aChichester Cross (Lord Woolavington)..... Childs	3	7	8
aFascicle (Lady Rosebery).....Gilpin	3	7	8
Pistache III. (Baron R. von Oppenheim Nexon) in France	3	7	6
Suspicion (Mrs. H. F. Boddington).....F. Hartigan	3	7	6
Rochford (Mr. G. H. Drummond).....Childs	3	7	5
aPamplona (Mr. J. P. Hornung).....B. Jarvis	3	7	5
aTetrapodos (Mr. J. M. Cowdy).....Sneyd	3	7	1
Cossack (Mr. G. Peck).....Sneyd	3	7	1
aThemistocles (Major McCalmont).....J. Munson	3	7	1
aBelligerent (Lady Z. Wernher).....Perse	3	7	0
aCedarwood (Mr. J. C. Denilson-Pender).....Gilpin	3	7	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

CARAQUETTE, F. Hartigan; FANATIST, H. Wragg; FUZZY WUZZY, B. Carslake; KING'S OVEN, C. Ray; KNIGHT OF THE GRAIL, F. Darling; PEGASUS, H. Beasley; PODDER, T. Weston or C. Elliott; SUSPICION, G. Richards; TO YOU, —.

1.45.—The GORDON STAKES of 15 sovs. each, 5 sovs. forfeit if declared by March 25, with 500 sovs. added; second to receive 100 sovs. and third 50 sovs. out of the stakes; for three-year-olds. One mile and a half.

	St	lb
aPress Gang (Lord Woolavington).....F. Darling	8	10
The Scout II. (Mr. W. Woodward) Boyd-Rochfort	9	10
Wrist (Lord Astor).....Lawson	9	4
Master Mint (Mr. T. Walker).....R. Day	9	0
Sy Majeur (The Aga Khan).....R. Day	9	0
Rapprochement (Sir R. Sheffield).....R. Dawson	9	0
Tetragem (Mr. T. Richards).....W. Nightingall	8	10
Peace Pact (Mr. R. L. Glassopool) C. Chapman	8	9
Thrush (Lord Astor).....Lawson	8	9
Buchan (Mr. W. M. Cazalet).....Lawson	8	9
Stockbridge (Mr. A. T. Cox).....Lawson	8	9
aBuller (Mr. S. B. Joel).....Earl	8	9
Mutual (The Aga Khan).....Earl	8	9
Ravenswood (Sir J. Ruttle).....R. Dawson	8	9
Dick Swiveller (Lord Woolavington).....R. Day	8	9

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

PRESS GANG, J. Fox; MASTER MINT, E. Pettyman; Sy Majeur, H. Beary; BULLER, H. Wragg.

2.30.—THE CHESTERFIELD CUP, a handicap sweepstakes of 12 sovs. each, 5 sovs. forfeit if declared by Tuesday, July 22, with 500 sovs. added (including a cup, second to receive 75 sovs. and third 50 sovs. out of the stakes. CRAVEN Course (one mile and a quarter).

	Yrs	st	lb
aQurrat-al-Ain (The Aga Khan).....R. Dawson	9	8	
aOnslow (Lord Glendale).....B. Jarvis	9	8	10
Quinine (Lord Ellesmere).....F. Darling	9	8	10
aMary Tudor (Sir F. Eley).....Templeman	8	8	5
aKazan (Lord Ellesmere).....F. Darling	8	8	5
Valentine (Prince Aly Khan).....J. Beary	8	8	5
aGlorious Devon (Lord Glanely).....Hogg	8	8	5
Fly-Leaf (Lord Harewood).....W. Jarvis	8	8	5
Diamond Hill (Major McCalmont).....Persse	8	8	5
Mignonette (Baron E. de Rothschild).....Pratt	8	8	5
Sardana (Mr. J. A. de Rothschild).....Pratt	8	8	5
Thread (Mr. J. E. Widener).....Boyd-Rochfort	8	8	5
aSister Norah (Lord Woolavington).....C. F. Darling	8	8	5

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

QURRAT-AL-AIN, M. Beary; ORLE, C. Elliott; QUININE, F. Fox; GLORIOUS DEVON, A. Richards; FLY-LEAF, J. Childs; DIAMOND HILL, H. Beasley; MIGNONETTE, H. Wragg; SARDANA, —.

4.0.—The FINDON STAKES of 4 sovs. each, with 200 sovs. added; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

	St	lb
aOala (Major McCalmont).....Persse	9	0
aLondon Wall (Mr. G. Allen).....C. Leader	8	10
Gloomeen (Colonel R. Charteris) Boyd-Rochfort	8	10
Semitone (Major H. C. Colquhoun).....J. Beary	8	10
Gay Faree (Sir W. Cooke).....Beary	8	10
aMillstream (Mr. G. Cooper).....G. L. Ward	8	10
aSunny Isle c, by Poenmern (Mr. H. L. Cottrill) Cottrill	8	10
aElixir (Lady Cunliffe-Owen).....Leach, sen.	8	10
D'Eyncourt (Mr. F. F. Dennis).....Templeman	8	10
Strathallan (Mrs. G. H. Drummond).....Digby	8	10
Peter Wheat (Mr. J. A. Dunn).....J. Beary	8	10
aGift Horse (Mr. C. C. Hyde).....Scobie	8	10
Boy Bachelor (Mrs. Sol Joel).....Major Beatty	8	10
Royal Rufus (Mrs. A. Mackintosh).....F. Hartigan	8	10
True Blue (Duke of Richmond and Gordon) C. Chapman	8	10
Inkervol (Mrs. J. Weld).....J. Beary	8	10
aBalilla (Lord Astor).....Lawson	8	7
Avalon (Mr. J. S. Austen).....W. Waugh	8	7
Lucerne (Lord Carnarvon).....R. Dawson	8	7
Swinfen F. by Manna (Mr. W. Cooke).....Read	8	7
Marie Dhu (Mr. J. A. Dewar).....F. Darling	8	7
CA'M A Lady (Colonel Giles).....O. Bell	8	7
Objection (Mr. R. L. Glassopool).....Chapman	8	7
The Eccentric (Mr. A. Heathorn).....Tabor	8	7
Shelley Parade (Major L. B. Holliday).....De Mestre	8	7
aFinale (Mr. Sol Joel).....Earl	8	7
aPodder (Mr. Sol Joel).....Earl	8	7
Tutari (Mr. Sol Joel).....Earl	8	7
Lampeto (Major McCalmont).....Persse	8	7
Lawless F. by Stratford (Mr. S. McGrigor).....Gilpin	8	7
Lone Isle (Mrs. A. Mackintosh).....F. Hartigan	8	7
Pasca (Mr. H. E. Morriss).....F. Darling	8	7
aSilver Leaf (Mrs. C. Rich).....W. Nightingall	8	7
Orangery (Lady Z. Wernher).....Boyd-Rochfort	8	7
Apple Cider (Mr. C. W. S. Whitburn).....Cottrill	8	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

LONDON WALL, R. Jones; SUNNY ISLE COLT, —; ELIXIR, Leach; GIFT HORSE, Carslake; ROYAL RUFUS, G. Richards; TRUE BLUE, R. Ferryman; LUERNE, M. Beary; MARIE DHU, F. Fox or C. Richards; C.A. V., H. Wragg; OBJECTION, —; SHELLEY PARADE, C. Ray; PODDER, T. Weston or C. Elliott; LAMPETO, H. Beasley; PASCA, F. Fox or C. Richards; SILVER LEAF, C. Elliott; ORJECTION, W. Wells; PODDER, T. Weston; BALILLA, R. Dick.

GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL PRICES

GOODWOOD

(2s. UNIT—STAKE AND WINNING)

1.30.—Massai, Win 6s. 6d., Place 3s. 6d.; Bay of Acre, Place 6s.; Willow King, Place 8s. 6d.

2.15.—Mellin, Win 10s., Place 3s. 9d.; Caballero, Place 32s.; Marble, Place 2s. 9d.

3.0.—Brown Jack, Win 2s. 6d., Place 2s. 3d.; Jugo, Place 3d.

3.30.—Runaway Match, Win 2s. 3d.

4.0.—The Recorder, Win 11s. 6d., Place 3s. 3d.; Racedale, Place 4s.; Rosolio II., Place 16s. 9d.

4.30.—Thyestes, Win 2s., Place 2s. 6d.; Bay of African Double.—£12 and 4.0, Mellin and The Recorder, Win 86s. 9d. to 2s.

PONTEFRACT

2.30.—Cynos, Win 18s. 6d., Place 4s. 9d.; Orpall, Place 7s. 3d.; Bright Steel, Place 11s. 9d.

3.0.—Tees Head, Win 2s.

3.30.—Arran Beg, Win 2s. 9d., Place 2s. 9d.; Dance On, Place 14s. 6d.

4.0.—First Fancy, Win 5s., Place 2s. 9d.; Findhorn, Place 2s.

4.30.—Insurance, Win 6s. 3d., Place 2s. 3d.; Financier, Place 2s. 9d.; Jack Wood, Place 5s. 9d.

5.0.—Storm Cycle, Win 10l8., Place 2s. 9d.; Tullycross, Place 2s.

CATTERICK PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived.)

2.45.—The BROUGH APPRENTICE HANDICAP PLATE of 110 sovs. One mile and three furlongs.

	Yrs	st	lb
aMerisface (Mr. F. S. Jopling).....Peacock	3	8	4
The Wrecker (Mr. W. de Selincourt) G. Armstrong	4	8	0
King Finch (Mr. F. J. Marshall).....J. Renwick	4	8	0
Brind Leys (Captain J. R. Renwick) J. Renwick	4	7	9
aEthelwulf (Mr. J. E. Anderton).....Boyd	5	7	6
aWee-pet-ie (Lord Lonsdale).....R. Armstrong	5	7	6
Orpall (Mr. T. B. Watson).....Easterby	5	7	5
Jack Wood (Mr. R. W. Armstrong) R. Armstrong	3	7	3
Infantry (Mr. R. H. Maucham).....Botterill	3	6	13
aWelwyn (Mr. J. A. Phillips).....C. Leader	3	6	13
Martyn (Mrs. J. Watson).....Bullock	3	6	13
White Blossom (Mr. M. Vasey).....Vasey	4	6	11
Orville (Mr. J. Porter).....McGrigor	4	6	11
Keep Smiling (Mr. R. Robson).....W. Renwick	6	6	7

2.15.—The CATTERICK HANDICAP PLATE of 200 sovs. Five furlongs

	Yrs	st	lb
aCanfield (Baron F. de Turtil).....F. Hartigan	a	9	6
aLundy Light (Lord Lonsdale).....R. Armstrong	5	9	4
Grey Hill (Mr. H. E. Whitwell).....W. Renwick	6	8	13
Red Shadow (Mr. R. Dand).....Easterby	5	8	11
Peradventure (Mr. W. H. Thorpe)...Pollock	4	8	7
Canvasser (Mr. J. C. Lund).....McCall	4	8	6
aGarcoonne (Sir E. Yate).....R. Armstrong	6	8	5
Golden Glow (Mr. J. Hirschi).....Peacock	4	8	5
Mouse Lothian (Mr. W. G. Mason).....Bissett	3	8	5
Canvasser (Mr. Cort).....Reader	4	8	0
Dance On (7lb. ex.) (Captain C. F. Elsey) Elsey	3	7	13
Glen Gowan (Mr. D. L. Wilson) Leach, jun.	3	7	13
aTullebrook (Mr. J. Walsh).....Flynn	3	7	9
aHartforth Cottage (Mr. Vincent Thompson) Flynn	4	7	9
Serafina (Mr. Dawson Waugh).....D. Waugh	4	7	8
aAlfreus (Mr. H. Stanley).....W. Collins	3	7	7
Forward Minx (Mr. M. D. Peacock).....W. Collins	3	7	7
Sterling Boy (7lb. ex.) (Mrs. Yates) Barthropp	3	7	7
aBupnley Boy (Mrs. G. H. Drummond) Digby	3	7	7
aTremble (Mr. G. Allen).....Peacock	3	7	5
Tremble (Mr. W. T. Balmforth).....L. Barker	3	7	5
Tetrapon (Captain J. R. Renwick) J. Renwick	3	7	2
Fountain Bridge (Mr. J. E. Drake).....Drake	5	7	0
Zig Zag (Mr. W. J. Peek).....Bazley	5	7	0

3.45.—The GROVE SELLING PLATE of 150 sovs. Seven furlongs.

	Yrs	st	lb
Tiptop (Mr. J. Pendarves).....Pendarves	4	9	4
Gala Prince (Mr. W. Fermer).....G. Sadler	4	9	1
aRivolvite (Mrs. H. E. Beddington) F. Hartigan	a	9	1
Jean's Bairn (Mr. A. Boarman).....Peacock	a	9	1
Lovelace (Mr. H. Dyke Dennis).....Barthropp	6	9	1
Arran Beg (Mr. F. F. Deuchar).....F. Armstrong	5	9	1
Prefect (Mr. J. W. Deuchar).....J. Renwick	5	9	1
Vale Rose (Mr. G. Holter).....H. Leader	4	9	1
Vue (Mr. H. Lester).....H. Leader	4	9	1
Friar's Song (Mr. J. W. Sharpies).....J. Scott	3	9	1
Pharamond II. (Mr. A. K. Macomber) Reader	6	9	1
Indian Eagle (Colonel W. F. Stirk).....Leach, jun.	3	8	7
Black Diamond (Captain C. F. Elsey).....Elsey	3	8	4
Abbey Moon (Major Nelson).....Hammett	3	8	4
Half Wit (Mr. E. C. Nolan).....Hammett	3	8	4
Marker (Captain A. S. Wilson).....Storie	3	8	4

4.15.—The COLBURN MAIDEN PLATE of 110 sovs. for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

	St	lb
Trojan Prince (Mr. F. Leach, jun.) Leach, jun.	8	12
Golden Bess (Mr. W. B. Duckworth) Leach, jun.	8	12
aLight Palate (Mr. Vincent Thompson).....McCall	8	12
aSans Doute (Captain S. Riley Lord) Major Beatty	8	12
Elloradio (Mrs. M. Lambert).....Storie	8	12
aSilver Glade (Lady Green).....R. Armstrong	8	12
Greenholme (Sir K. Cayley).....R. Armstrong	8	12
aSouley (Baron F. de Turtil).....F. Hartigan	8	9
aPrenzie (Mr. M. Alfreds).....Osborne	8	9
Hawthorn (Mr. H. Dalby).....Osborne	8	9
aVassail (Major D. Bolfrens).....Bates	8	9
aAzucena F. by Allenby (Mr. Bowcher).....G. Armstrong	8	9
aPetoria F. by Forerunner (Mr. J. Bamber) Gunter	8	9
Objection (Mr. R. L. Glassopool).....Peacock	8	9
Howdyedo F. by Chosroes (Mr. J. Hanner).....Chapman	8	9
Skybright F. by Duncan Gray (Mr. R. H. Hepworth).....Peacock	8	9
Glazert (Mr. W. G. P. Kincaid Lennox).....Vasey	8	9
aDesolation F. by Diomedes (Mr. H. Leader) H. Leader	8	9
Sun Luck F. by Tonton (Mr. A. D. McAlpine) Barthropp	8	9
Rosier (Mr. D. Macnee).....Macnee	8	9
Composer (Mr. W. Peek).....Bazley	8	9
Lava (Mr. W. J. Peek).....Bazley	8	9
aDance Away (Mrs. E. M. Rayner).....Peacock	8	9
Lindley (Mr. Renton).....Renton	8	9
aDamage (Mr. E. M. Sykes).....Beckerby	8	9
aLady of the Snows (Mr. J. G. Thompson) Peacock	8	9
Ma Rose (Captain A. S. Wilson).....Storie	8	9
Erasure (Lady Yule).....J. Cannon	8	9

4.45.—The TUNSTALL SELLING HANDICAP PLATE of 150 sovs. One mile and a half.

	Yrs	st	lb
Westcourt (Mr. Joseph Benson).....Elsey	5	9	7
Shimmering (Mr. R. H. Maughan).....Botterill	a	8	12
Camp News (Mr. E. Barthropp).....Barthropp	5	8	9
aPilgrim's Belle (Mr. G. Crabtree) F. Armstrong	5	8	7
Dunin (Mr. R. Renton).....Renton	a	8	3
Corbital (Mr. F. J. C. Plummer).....Hamnett	a	8	3
aRock Bottom (Mr. H. Lester).....Maw	a	8	0
Elizabeth Ann (Mr. J. G. Lyall).....J. Scott	4	7	11
aJanton Jim (Mr. G. Crabtree) F. Armstrong	4	7	6
Honey (Mr. J. Pendarves).....Pendarves	5	7	5
Robin (Mr. A. T. Reader).....Pendarves	3	7	2
Grey Stockings (Mr. A. Boarman) Peacock	3	7	2
Blackamoor (Mr. H. Leader).....Gunter	4	7	0
Sprinkle Light (Mr. R. Renton).....Renton	a	7	0

5.15.—The MOULTON PLATE of 150 sovs.; for three-year-olds. One mile and three furlongs.

	St	lb
Kippit Lore (Mr. E. Lumsden).....Lumsden	9	8
Yarrow (Mr. A. E. Macomber).....Leach, jun.	9	8
Lynton (Mr. J. Renwick).....R. J. Colling	9	3
aHarem Guard (Mr. D. Macnee).....J. Renwick	9	0
Water Lily (Mr. D. Wilson).....Leach, jun.	8	11
Dancing Partner (Sir F. Oakeley-Culiffe-Owen) O. Bell	8	9
aTinker's Well (Mr. J. L. Dugdale).....O. Bell	8	9
aTalalla Rose (Mr. J. Pendarves).....Pendarves	8	9
aWhite May (Miss V. Paul-Barlow) H. W. Colling	8	9
Impertinence (Mr. R. Renton).....Renton	8	9
aVarnishing Day (Sir Y. Sassoon).....Private	8	9
Foxcull (Mrs. R. W. Simpson).....Private	8	9
Firestar II. (Mrs. S. H. Milner).....Private	8	9

PONTEFRACT RESULTS

2.30 (2.31).—The AIREDALE HANDICAP PLATE of 200 sovs. Six furlongs.

CYNOS, ch h, by Argos—Los Angeles (Mr. J. N. Boyd), aged, 7st. 9lb.....W. McCafferty 1
ORPALL, br g, by Orthos—Pallas Maid (Mr. T. B. Watson), 5 yrs, 6st. 11lb. (car. 7st. 2lb.) R. Pawdon 2
BRIGHT STEEL, b h, by Hurry On—Bright Eyes (Mr. H. C. Cain), 5 yrs, 8st. 1lb.....J. Thwaites 3
Courtesy (Lieutenant-Colonel M. Wingfield), 4 yrs, 8st. Scott 0
Son John (Mr. F. W. Baker), 6 yrs, 8st. 7lb.....H. Barber 0
Silver Castor (Mr. M. Vasey), 4 yrs, 7st. 13lb. H. Yates 0
Spun Yarn (Lord Derby), 3 yrs, 7st. 3lb. T. McCafferty 0
Orient Express (Lady A. Compton Vyner), 3 yrs, 7st. 7lb.....Childs 0
Rayman (Mr. R. P. Botterill), 6 yrs, 7st. 11lb. G. Baines 0

(Winner trained by Boyd, at Peebles)

STARTING PRICES.—3 to 1 agst Son John, 5 to 1 Bright Steel, 6 to 1 Courtesy, 7 to 1 each Orpall and Orient Express, 8 to 1 Cynos, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 15s. 6d.; places, 5s. 3d., 6s. 9d., 4s. Won by a short head; three lengths separated second and third. Son John was fourth and Orient

Sporting News

(Continued from page 5)

CRICKET

AUSTRALIANS' EASY WIN

AN ANTICLIMAX AT TAUNTON

The Australians beat Somerset at a quarter past 6 yesterday evening by an innings and 158 runs, Somerset being all out in five minutes under two hours for 81, a sad anticlimax to the good showing they had made in the field earlier in the day. The pitch played perfectly, and although its faster pace was more suited to Grimmett than on Wednesday there was no excuse for such a sorry display. Several batsmen lost their wickets unnecessarily. Few batting sides are strong enough to do that safely, and one left the ground thinking what a pity it was.

Jackson's life on Wednesday proved an expensive one for Somerset, for when play was continued he and Bradman remained together until five minutes to 1, by which time they had raised the score to 244 before being separated. That meant the partnership had realised 231 runs made in exactly 215 minutes, and what a partnership it was! From 11.30 until Bradman left the spectators were treated to cricket at its best, two great batsmen showing to their highest advantage against what, but for brief intervals, was bowling worthy of such an occasion and fielding that could hardly have been improved upon. All this in ideal cricketing weather.

Against the bowling of Hunt and Wellard 30 runs were added in 20 minutes, during which time Jackson, who brought those wonderful wrists of his into full play in a series of magnificent cuts and off drives, gradually crept up to Bradman. At 189 White relieved at the Pavilion end and the 200 went up before 12.20, when Bradman was 99 and Jackson 94. Young was then put on vice Lee, who had meanwhile relieved Wellard, and the rate of scoring dropped in the face of some quite excellent bowling. Then at last when the atmosphere was getting tenser and tenser Bradman turned a full pitch from White to good account and passed his century. The new ball was taken at 208, and Hunt was given it, Wellard taking the place of Young, and Jackson, in his turn, reached the coveted figures. At 212 Marshall very nearly caught Bradman off Wellard on the leg-side, but the ball just came out of his hands as he was falling. It would have been an amazing catch. Off the next ball Bradman made the partnership 200, and at a quarter to 1 Jackson, with a 4 to leg, caught Bradman at 107.

It was about this time that the batting was most interesting. Each batsman was giving a typical exhibition; Jackson of timing, wrist-work, and grace, in which superb cutting and clean driving were the chief strokes; Bradman of timing as correct, but, for the rest, of more all-round methods. Against this the bowling for this period was definitely good, and the fielding keen and clean, and at last the bowling was rewarded. At 244 Young caught and bowled Bradman for 117, made in 215 minutes, which included 13 4's. One run later, off the same bowling Jackson was finely caught by J. Lee for 118, made in 239 minutes, with 15 4's to his credit. Three runs later than that he caught and bowled McCabe, three fine scalps, and all in a few minutes.

With Richardson and Woodfull in, the 250 was reached in as many minutes, and then, as two *apéritifs* before luncheon, Richardson hit White straight and high over the Pavilion for a magnificent 6 and in the last over was finely caught on the boundary by Colthurst's yard by Hunt off Young. The telegraph at this point read 277—5—37.

The cricket after luncheon continued full of interest. For a time Woodfull and Beckett had the measure of the bowling and the 300 was passed soon after 2.30, but with the score 313 White caught and bowled Woodfull, "a fine catch," for 30, just when he was beginning to look dangerous. Three runs later Young failed to hold a Beckett off his own bowling, a very difficult chance, but he made up for this, with the score at 332, by catching him at deep extra cover off White for 24. From then on the bowlers were on top. At 356 Hurwood hit down his wicket to Young's bowling. At the same score White got Grimmett caught by Young at extra cover for 16, and, four runs later, with Walker falling a victim to White, the whole side were out at 3.45 for 360. Young had the excellent analysis of five wickets for 70 runs, and made two good catches.

The tea interval was then taken, and Somerset went in a second time at 20 minutes past 4. The light was none too good, and a fine drizzle soon started and continued intermittently until close on the finish. But this cannot be held to account for the *débâcle* that followed. E. F. Longrigg and Young again opened the innings, and the score was taken to 17, during which time Young made some fine drives through the covers. Then Longrigg snicked a rising ball from a Beckett that he should have left severely alone, and was well caught by Richardson at fourth slip. The second wicket fell three runs later, Young being leg-before-wicket for 17 to Grimmett, who had just relieved Hurwood. Before a run had been added R. A. Ingle was run out for the second time in the match. The fact that Walker, the Australian wicketkeeper, ran after and returned the ball to the wickets he had been guarding will show how impossible the run was. At 26 F. Lee was bowled by Grimmett through his legs. He tried to cover up the ball hit his left leg and went between it and his right on to the wicket. He looked very surprised. Then White and Case took the score to 43 before White was out to the combination of Grimmett and Hornibrook at short slip for 12. Hawkins followed, and was promptly stumped off Grimmett, and then came a brief, but brighter, interlude, during which Wellard hit Grimmett twice for 6. The first was a really big hit, bigger than Richardson's off White, and right over the centre of the Pavilion; and, as if in recognition, the rain stopped and the sun came out. The second 6 was into the Pavilion, and high up, but the next ball he, too, fell into the Grimmett-Hornibrook trap. Still, at 69 J. Lee did the same, and six runs later Hunt was bowled by McCabe, who meanwhile had relieved à Beckett, by a ball that apparently he made little attempt to play. Case and Marshall then delayed the inevitable end until after Grimmett had tied them into various types of knot. Marshall tried to hit him, and was caught by Bradman at mid-off off a skier. Grimmett had some useful bowling practice, and took seven wickets for 33 runs.

The Australian fielding and throwing were again a delight to see and an object-lesson for the large number of boys home for the holidays.

Score:—

SOMERSET

First Innings		Second Innings	
Young, b. à Beckett	4	l.b.w., b. Grimmett	17
F. F. Longrigg, c. McCabe, b. à Beckett	0	c. Richardson, b. à Beckett	1
R. A. Ingle, run out	2	run out	5
Lee (F. S.), c. Walker, b. Hurwood	0	b. Grimmett	0
J. C. White, l.b.w., b. Grimmett	38	c. Hornibrook, b. Grimmett	12
C. J. Case, c. Hornibrook, b. Hurwood	5	not out	20
L. Hawkins, c. Jackson, b. Grimmett	11	st. Walker, b. Grimmett	0
Wellard, b. McCabe	38	c. Hornibrook, b. Grimmett	17
Lee (J. W.), c. Woodfull, b. McCabe	11	c. Hornibrook, b. Grimmett	0
Hunt, c. Hornibrook, b. Grimmett	12	b. McCabe	0
A. G. Marshall, not out	0	c. Bradman, b. Grimmett	3
		Leg-byes	6
Total	121	Total	81

AUSTRALIANS.—First Innings

W. H. Ponsford, b. Hunt ... 8
A. Jackson, c. Lee (J. W.), b. Young ... 118
D. G. Bradman, c. and b. Young ... 117
S. McCabe, c. and b. Young ... 27
W. M. Woodfull, c. and b. White ... 30
à Beckett, c. Young, b. White ... 24
A. G. Ingle, c. Young, b. White ... 16
A. Hurwood, lbw. b. Young ... 0
P. K. Hornibrook, not out ... 10
C. W. Walker, c. Wellard, b. White ... 0
Leg-byes, 1; l.b., 4 ... 5
Total ... 360

BOWLING ANALYSIS

SOMERSET.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
à Beckett	31	4	82	2	McCabe	11	0	70	2
Hurwood	19	5	43	2	Grimmett	13.1	5	33	5

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
à Beckett	4	1	16	0	McCabe	3	0	16	1
Hurwood	2	0	7	0	Hornibrook	3	1	5	0
Grimmett	15.4	4	28	7					

AUSTRALIANS.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Wellard	24	3	91	0	White	30.4	8	91	4
Hunt	22	13	21	0	Young	34	12	70	5
Lee (J. W.)	19	8	37	0					

UMPIRES.—Morton and Nash.

TO-DAY'S SCHOOL MATCHES

ELSTREE SCHOOL v. MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE (at Lord's) (second day).
ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL v. OLD PAULINES (second day).

YORKSHIRE'S LEAD

A PREMATURE DECLARATION

At the close of play in the match between Yorkshire and Gloucestershire at Hull yesterday, Yorkshire, who had sent their opponents in to bat, had scored 207 for the loss of nine wickets, and so were 99 runs in front. Rain had prevented play on Wednesday, so that the match came under the rules governing two-day matches, stating that a declaration "may not be made on the first day later than one hour and 40 minutes before the time agreed upon for drawing stumps." Barber, in a commendable attempt to force a definite conclusion, declared the Yorkshire innings closed at 6 p.m., which was inadmissible, and Yorkshire had to go on batting. His policy in giving Gloucestershire first innings met, however, with complete success, for they were all out in two hours and a quarter for a meagre total.

The incident of the declaration recalls that in the fourth Test Match at Manchester during the Australian tour of 1921 Major the Hon. L. H. Tennyson, as he then was, captaining England, came out on to the field on the Monday in that game—there had been no play on the Saturday—and at 10 minutes to six declared the innings closed. The players retired, although W. Armstrong, the visiting captain, signalled to the Australian team to remain on the ground, and a delay of about 20 minutes occurred before, after some argument in the Pavilion, England went on batting. This confusion led to another breach of rule, Armstrong, who had bowled the last over before that ineffective declaration, also sending down the next.

In getting rid of Gloucestershire so cheaply Yorkshire owed everything to Macaulay and Rhodes, who made splendid use of the quickly drying turf. Bowling round the wicket, Macaulay began in irresistible form, taking all the first five wickets for 21 runs. At 69 Rhodes sent back Seabrook and Neale in one over, and when Dacre, who in a dashing innings of 47 hit a six and five 4's, was bowled luncheon was taken with the total 91 for eight. A further 17 having been added afterwards, the innings ended. Macaulay came out with the capital figures of seven wickets for nine runs each; Rhodes took the other three at a cost of 36.

From the start of the Yorkshire innings Holmes overshadowed Sutcliffe and had obtained 18 runs before his partner had opened his score. Sutcliffe, indeed, never really settled down, and it came as no surprise when, at 35, he was out to a catch by short mid-on. Oldroyd ran himself out and the second wicket fell at 48. Leyland was well caught at long-on seven runs later. Barber failed, but Holmes went on as well as ever, reaching 52 out of 79 in 90 minutes. He found a useful partner in Mitchell, this pair being together at tea, which was taken with the total 93 for four wickets. Afterwards Parker dismissed three more batsmen while the total rose by six runs, but Dennis then gave Holmes such useful help that Yorkshire went ahead without further loss, and the eighth wicket altogether put on 46. At 6 o'clock, with the total 203 for eight wickets, Barber declared the innings closed with a lead of 75 runs, and the players left the field. It was discovered, however, that as the match came under the rules governing two-day fixtures this action was contrary to Law 55, and, accordingly, after a delay of a quarter of an hour, the innings was continued. Yorkshire lost another wicket before the close of play, and so were 99 ahead with one batsman to be disposed of.

Score:—

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

D. N. Moore, l.b.w., b. Macaulay	7
Sinfield, l.b.w., b. Macaulay	7
Hammond, c. and b. Macaulay	12
B. H. Lyon, b. Macaulay	7
Smith, b. Macaulay	3
Dacre, b. Macaulay	47
F. J. Seabrook, l.b.w., b. Rhodes	2
Neale, st. Wood, b. Rhodes	0
Barnett, c. Mitchell, b. Rhodes	17
Parker, not out	2
Goddard, c. Leyland, b. Macaulay	4
Total	108

YORKSHIRE.—First Innings

Holmes, not out	132
Sutcliffe, c. Moore, b. Hammond	13
Oldroyd, run out	0
Leyland, c. Sinfield, b. Parker	3
A. B. Barber, l.b.w., b. Parker	0
Mitchell, b. Parker	10
Robinson, b. Parker	1
Rhodes, b. Parker	1
Dennis, l.b.w., b. Parker	22
Wood, c. and b. Sinfield	15
Macaulay, not out	0
Byes, 2; l.b., 7	10
Total (9 wkts.)	207

BOWLING ANALYSIS

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Robinson	7	0	19	0	Rhodes	19	7	36	3
Macaulay	25.5	11	63	7					

UMPIRES.—Braund and Field.

GLAMORGAN'S FIELDING ERRORS

In the belief that bowlers were likely to receive considerable assistance from the pitch, M. J. Turnbull, the Glamorgan captain, put Lancashire in at Old Trafford yesterday, but his policy, on account of fielding errors, did not meet with the expected reward. Lancashire, taking full advantage of their good fortune, scored 236 for the loss of only two wickets before the innings was declared closed, and Glamorgan then lost three wickets for 62.

Hallows, who, as usual, opened the Lancashire innings with Watson, had an early escape, being missed by Bates at slip when he had scored one. Watson made 12 of the 16 runs scored before making a poor stroke, being cut to Mercer's leg trap. Mercer bowled very steadily, and often had the batsmen in trouble, but E. Davies was expensive, and soon gave way to Ryan, who, at 36, sent back Hallows. With Iddon in, the 50 appeared in an hour, but Glamorgan should have got down another wicket shortly afterwards, Iddon being missed by D. Davies at square-leg. For this error the visiting county had to pay dearly, for Tyldesley and Iddon steadily improved Lancashire's position.

After luncheon the ball did its work much more quickly, and undoubtedly the Glamorgan captain's policy would have been fully justified if the fielding had reached a higher standard. For the most part both batsmen had to fight hard for runs, and they seldom seemed to be really comfortable, Iddon giving a second chance when 24—this time to Mercer—while Tyldesley, who reached 51 out of 106 in 100 minutes, should have been caught by E. Davies when 64. Afterwards, the batting became more attractive, and Iddon, too, completed 50 in an hour and 40 minutes.

Tyldesley obtained his fifth hundred of the season in rather more than two hours and a half out of 169. The 200 went up when the innings had lasted three hours, and the pair were still together at the tea interval, when the board showed 207. Lancashire batted a further quarter of an hour before the innings was declared closed. The unbroken partnership for the third wicket had produced 200 runs in three hours.

During the 85 minutes remaining Glamorgan did not do very well, and they finished the day 174 runs behind with seven wickets in hand.

Score:—

LANCASHIRE.—First Innings

Hallows, b. Ryan	12
Watson, c. Bates, b. Mercer	12
Tyldesley (E.), not out	124
Iddon, not out	83
Byes, 1; l.b., 3	4
Total (2 wkts.)	236

* Innings declared closed.

P. T. Eckersley, Hopwood, Taylor, Sibbles, Tyldesley (R.), Duckworth and McDonald did not go in.

GLAMORGAN.—First Innings

Bates, l.b.w., b. Hopwood	4
Dyson, c. Tyldesley (R.), b. Hopwood	19
J. T. Morgan, c. Hopwood, b. McDonald	1
Davies (D.), not out	24
M. J. Turnbull, not out	4
Total (3 wkts.)	62

Bell, Hills, Davies (E.), Mercer, Every, and Ryan to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

LANCASHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Mercer	23	8	70	1	Bates	7.3	2	26	0
Davies (E.)	14	2	39	0	Davies (D.)	6	0	19	0
Ryan	21	2	70	1					

UMPIRES.—Oates and Hardstaff.

SCHOOL RESULT

OLD WARWICKIANS, 98 (F. G. Macaskie 5 for 38); WARWICK SCHOOL, 99 (E. F. Swann 5 for 27, A. T. Duffield 4 for 30).

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

PORTSMOUTH.—Hampshire v. Sussex (continued).
BUXTON.—Derbyshire v. Leicestershire (continued).
HULL.—Yorkshire v. Gloucestershire (continued).
NOTTINGHAM.—Nottinghamshire v. Warwickshire (continued).
NORTHAMPTON.—Northamptonshire v. Surrey (continued).
WORCESTER.—Worcestershire v. Middlesex (continued).
MANCHESTER.—Lancashire v. Glamorgan (continued).
LORD'S.—Cheltenham v. Haileybury.

CHELTENHAM v. HAILEYBURY

The teams for the match between Cheltenham and Haileybury at Lord's to-day and to-morrow will be:—

CHELTENHAM (from).—T. A. Higson (captain), J. S. W. Meikle, J. L. Morton, I. N. Bretell, T. G. O'Dwyer, F. M. Buller, J. S. Beazley, E. H. Lloyd, I. H. McHarg, W. T. Sedgewick, W. F. Miller-Logan, and C. L. Roberts.
HAILEYBURY.—N. E. Evans (captain), J. A. H. Wolf, R. W. Bullmore, E. J. Unwin, C. P. Partington, W. Heywood, C. F. Alers, R. D. G. McCall, W. T. C. Rogerson, R. B. Turner, and M. A. Bailey.

SUSSEX DECLARE AT PORTSMOUTH

HAMPSHIRE FOLLOW ON

Hampshire were forced to follow on in their match against Sussex at Portsmouth yesterday, and at the close of play they needed 162 runs to save the innings defeat with nine wickets in hand. Langridge kept an exceptionally accurate length over a long period of work, and came out with the analysis, more revealing than it looks at first sight, of 50 overs, 17 maidens, 86 runs, and six wickets.

Sussex went on batting for three-quarters of an hour yesterday morning, and added 47 runs for the loss of a further three wickets. The wickets, of course, did not matter, but the main concern of Sussex was the state of the pitch, which, as it happened, played more easily than would have normally been expected. Hampshire scored 46 runs for the first wicket, but they did not do so without a certain amount of stress. Tate's first four overs contained a number of balls which would have embarrassed more experienced batsmen than Arnold. Brown, however, looked to the large and enthusiastic crowd reassuringly solid, but at 46 he reached forward to a ball of Bowley's that turned sharply, and, although he only lifted his heel, it was quite enough for Cornford.

Pothecary stayed with Arnold until luncheon, when the score was 49, and afterwards these two young batsmen added 39 interesting runs together. Pothecary's main fault—and he is promising enough for his faults rather than his virtues to be emphasized—is his tendency to make up his mind what he is going to do with the ball before it is bowled. The ball of Langridge's off which he was caught was the last ball to be hit in the particular way Pothecary chose, but, having begun his stroke, he had to go through with it, and H. Parks, deep at mid-wicket, judged the catch cleverly.

Although the wicket was never really difficult, a number of balls turned enough and came off at sufficiently varying heights to justify A. H. H. Gilligan in giving his slow bowlers, Langridge and Bowley, the amount of work he did. At 90 Mead played forward too soon to Bowley and was caught by Gilligan, running in from mid-off. Arnold brought up the 100 with a straight drive to the sight-screen off Langridge, but at 117 he was out to a good catch deep at square-leg. A. K. Judd made a vigorous pull off both bowlers, but, after making 19, he was leg-before-wicket in trying to place round to square-leg a straight ball of Langridge's that kept low. Creese was caught on the off-side off a ball that rose abruptly, and, when Boyes did not sufficiently get over a ball he tried to drive, Hampshire had seven wickets down for 160 runs, and their chances of saving the follow-on were remote.

Another nine runs were added before tea, and afterwards Kennedy and A. E. G. Baring enjoyed the minor triumph of getting the bowling changed. Before tea Kennedy might possibly have been caught at mid-on off Bowley, but he played excellent cricket afterwards, one hook to the boundary off Langridge being perfectly timed. He lost Baring, who was caught and bowled by Langridge, who jumped for the ball at precisely the right moment, at 188. Kennedy saw the second 100 safely on the board, and was then promptly caught at first slip off Tate, who had the new ball, but Herman and C. E. Fynn added 20 entertaining runs before Herman was caught at the wicket off the indefatigable Langridge, who had been brought back after a rest of five or six overs.

Hampshire had half an hour's batting at the end of the day, and in that time they lost Arnold's wicket for 18 runs.

Score:—

SUSSEX.—First Innings

Bowley, b. Creese	116
Parks (J.), c. Brown, b. Fynn	22
K. S. Duleepsinhji, c. Brown, b. Baring	188
Cook, l.b.w., b. Creese	6
Langridge (James), run out	12
A. H. H. Gilligan, c. Baring, b. Kennedy	15
Parks (H.), run out	1
L. Williams, c. Mead, b. Fynn	28
Hammond, not out	7
Bye, 1; l.b., 3	4
Total (8 wkts.)	400

Tate and Cornford did not bat.

* Innings declared closed.

HAMPSHIRE.—First Innings

Brown, st. Cornford, b. Bowley	29
Arnold, c. Hammond, b. Bowley	46
Pothecary, c. Parks (H.), b. Langridge	24
Mead, c. Gilligan, b. Bowley	0
A. K. Judd, l.b.w., b. Langridge	19
Kennedy, c. Duleepsinhji, b. Tate	45
Creese, c. Williams, b. Langridge	9
Boyes, c. Gilligan, b. Langridge	6
A. E. G. Baring, c. and b. Langridge	0
Herman, c. Arnold, b. Langridge	16
C. E. Fynn, not out	7
Byes, 8; l.b., 2	10
Total	229

Second Innings.—Brown, not out 13; Arnold, l.b.w., b. Tate, 4; Pothecary, not out 0; bye, 1.—Total (1 wkt.), 18.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

SUSSEX.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Baring	26	6	90	1	Boyes	17	0	78	0
Kennedy	24	3	70	1	Herman	12	3	58	0
Fynn	13.2	1	62	2	Creese	11	5	29	2

HAMPSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Tate	26	7	61	1	Bowley	22	10	46	1
Hammond	5	0	14	0	Parks (J.)	4	2	9	0
Langridge	50	17	80	6					

UMPIRES.—Parry and Toone.

GOOD BATTING BY NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

At the close of play in the match between Northamptonshire and Surrey at Northampton yesterday Surrey, having sent their opponents in, had scored 27 for one in reply to a total of 255, which, considering the difficulty of the pitch, was a very useful score.

Northamptonshire, indeed, had every reason to be satisfied with their performance. They owed much to Woolley and Bakewell, their opening pair, who stayed together for an hour and 20 minutes in carrying the total to 79, and so gave their side a good start. With three runs added to the luncheon score of 117, Jupp gave short-leg a simple catch, but, although the pitch was becoming increasingly difficult, Liddell and W. Timms put on 24 in rather less than a quarter of an hour for the fifth wicket. Allom and Peach bowled very steadily. Cox and W. Timms added 30 in 45 minutes and there followed another useful stand between Cox and Bellamy, who increased the total by 45 runs in an hour for the sixth wicket. Eight men were out for 198, but then, with Matthews scoring by well-timed strokes in front of the wicket and Towell showing sound judgment, runs came more quickly. The ninth wicket put on 30 and the last wicket 27.

Score:—

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—First Innings

Woolley, c. Brooks, b. Peach	42
Bakewell, c. Gregory, b. Fender	38
Timms (J. E.), b. Fender	3
C. W. G. Jupp, c. Gregory, b. Allom	21
W. W. Timms, st. E. H. Squires	27
Liddell, l.b.w., b. Allom	17
Cox, b. Squires	27
Bellamy, c. and b. Gregory	4
Matthews, c. Gregory, b. Peach	34
E. F. Towell, l.b.w., b. Peach	9
Thomas, not out	17
Bys, 20; l.b., 4; n.b., 1	16
Total	255

SURREY.—First Innings

Hobbs, b. Jupp	16
Sandham, not out	7
Brooks, not out	0
Byes, 2; l.b., 2	4
Total (1 wkt.)	27

Ducat, Shepherd, Barling, Peach, F. G. H. Fender, Gregory, Squires, and M. J. C. Allom to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Allom	26	9	45	2	Gregory	16	2	36	1
Peach	26.4	7	72	3	Fender	20	3	60	2
Shepherd	10	4	7	0	Squires	5	0	21	2

UMPIRES.—King and Burrows.

AN INSTRUCTIVE FILM

The Kodak Company, of Kingsway, encouraged by the success of their Rugby football film, to-day release a brother film, which is devoted to cricket. It is primarily intended to have an instructional value for schools and clubs, and as such is certain to be a success. The film in all takes three-quarters of an hour to show, and during that time proportionate time is given to batting, fielding, wicket-keeping, and bowling.

The producers have been most wise in their selection of the actors, Hobbs, Hammond, and A. P. F. Chapman demonstrating the batting, the same three again being seen as perfect fieldsmen, with Tate, McDonald, and Freeman as the bowlers, and Strudwick the wicket-keeper. Each in his way does his work admirably, and the normal action pictures are supported by slow-motion pictures, and carefully worded captions, which explain the elementary technique of the game as clearly as could be asked for. Hobbs, in particular, both when batting and fielding, expresses the perfect method naturally, but at the same time with the greatest regard for correctness. But perhaps the best thing in the film is the shortest on the screen, McDonald's run up to the wicket and delivery. Here in the slow motion boys and their elders can see the ideal action, and by stopping the picture at any moment the various points, all of which contribute to produce the perfect result, can be studied carefully. Freeman and Tate explain how they grip the ball to do what they do do, and the whole film in its simplicity is so entertaining, as well as being so instructive, that one could very well do with very much more of it.

LARWOOD BOWLS WELL

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE IN STRONG POSITION

After dismissing Warwickshire at Trent Bridge yesterday for 144, no play having been possible on Wednesday, Nottinghamshire scored 89 for the loss of one wicket. Play was not begun until a quarter to 2, but Larwood bowled with such effect that most of the batsmen were in difficulties, the fast bowler taking seven wickets for 57. R. E. S. Wyatt and Kilner made a useful stand, scoring 43 in half an hour, while Santall batted well, hitting six 4's in his innings of 41 not out.

When Nottinghamshire went in Gunn was missed after he had scored six, but he was caught at short-leg at 37. Walker and Whysall, however, stayed in until the close, when Nottinghamshire, with nine wickets in hand, were only 55 runs behind.

Score:—

WARWICKSHIRE.—First Innings

Smith, b. Larwood	10
Croom, b. Larwood	14
Bates, hit wicket, b. Larwood	6
E. E. S. Wyatt, c. Whysall, b. Staples (S. J.)	15
Kilner, c. Lilley, b. Voce	31
G. D. Kemp-Welch, b. Voce	7
Santall, not out	41
Smart, b. Larwood	3
Sanders, c. Lilley, b. Larwood	13
Mayer, c. Whysall, b. Larwood	1
Paine, b. Larwood	0
Leg-byes	5
Total	144

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—First Innings

Gunn (G.), c. Paine, b. Sanders	16
Whysall, not out	45
Walker, not out	23
Leg-byes, 4; w., 1	5
Total (1 wkt.)	89

Lilley, A. W. Carr, H. E. Cox, Barratt, Staples (A.), Staples (S. J.), Larwood, and Voce to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

WARWICKSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Larwood	19.4	3	57	7	Staples (A.)	3	1	11	0
Barratt	10	4	19	0	Staples (S.)	1	0	4	0
Voce	16	2	45	2					

UMPIRES.—Chester and Buswell.

A BOWLER'S DAY AT WORCESTER

Although play on the first day at Worcester had been confined to 40 minutes, considerable progress was made yesterday, Worcestershire, after doing well enough on a lifeless pitch to get rid of Middlesex for 221, themselves did badly when the turf dried rapidly under the influence of hot sunshine.

Middlesex continued their innings with a total of 26 for one wicket, and against steady bowling and keen fielding made excellent headway. In half an hour N. Haig and Hearne added 36 before the second wicket fell, but after this bright start Hearne played so cautiously that he spent 25 minutes over two runs. He finally gave a catch to mid-on, Brook, who varied his pace and flight well, obtained his 100th wicket in his first season in county cricket. Hendren played well, hitting one 6 and four 4's in a stay of 65 minutes. H. E. Carris and Hulme also did well, but Middlesex had lost nine wickets for 186 when Beveridge joined Price in a partnership which produced 35 runs in 25 minutes.

Worcestershire lost their first three wickets for two runs, and although Gibbons made a few hits, four were down for 18. A. R. Peebles made the ball turn sharply, and when he got Fox taken at mid-on half the Worcestershire side were out for 27. Plucky batting by G. F. Walters, Quaife, and Coventry saved the follow-on, but the innings was all over in an hour and 55 minutes, Middlesex gaining a lead of 126. Peebles returned the splendid analysis of five wickets for 48 runs.

Going in again Middlesex lost their first two wickets for nine runs, but Hearne and Hendren, taking no risks, remained together until the close, Middlesex finishing 168 in front with eight wickets to fall.

Score:—

MIDDLESEX

First Innings		Second Innings	
N. Haig, b. Perks	26	b. Root	3
Lee, c. Quaife, b. Perks	10	b. Root	2
Hearne, c. Gibbons, b. Brook	28	not out	23
Hendren, c. Fox (W.), b. Root	42	not out	13
H. E. Carris, l.b.w., b. Brook	17		
Hulme, c. Quaife, b. Brook	17		
F. P. Mann, c. Gibbons, b. Root	12		
A. R. Peebles, c. Fox (W.), b. Brook	8		
Durston, c. Quaife, b. Root	1		
Price, not out	34		
Beveridge, c. Gibbons, b. Perks	8		
Byes, 9; l.b., 6	15	Leg-byes	2
Total	221	Total (2 wkts.)	42

WORCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

Wright, c. Haig, b. Durston	0
Fox (W.), c. Peebles, b. Haig	1
Nichol, b. Durston	1
Gibbons, c. Peebles, b. Peebles	10
G. F. Walters, l.b.w., b. Peebles	22
Fox (V.), c. Durston, b. Peebles	0
R. W. Quaife, l.b.w., b. Hearne	40
Hon. J. Coventry, b. Hearne	13
Root, b. Peebles	5
Brook, c. Carris, b. Peebles	2
Perks, not out	0
Leg-bye	1
Total	95

BOWLING ANALYSIS

MIDDLESEX.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Root	20	12	45	3	Brook	26	7	95	4
Perks	21.5	4	41	3	Fox (J.)	9	4	23	0

WORCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Haig	9	3	9	1	Beveridge	5	0	15	0
Durston	8	3	7	2	Hearne	9	2	15	2
Peebles	16	1	48	5					

UMPIRES.—Besiwick and Denton.

LOW SCORING AT BUXTON

Further rain having fallen during the night, it was found impossible to start the match between Derbyshire and Leicestershire yesterday at Buxton until after luncheon, when Derbyshire, having won the toss, decided to bat on a soft pitch which, under the influence of sunshine, appeared likely to become very difficult as the day wore on.

From the first Derbyshire found runs hard to get, and only one had been scored when Smith gave square leg an easy catch, while Townsend, attempting to hook Astill, skied the ball and was out in similar fashion, the second wicket falling at 26. At the end of an hour's play 5 runs were on the board. Storer batted soundly, but G. R. Jackson was dismissed at 60, and Snary's next delivery hit N. M. Ford's middle stump. Then Lee joined Storer, and the pair stayed together until the tea interval, when Derbyshire's score stood at 72 for four wickets. Of the remaining Derbyshire batsmen only Storer gave much trouble. He completed 50 out of 92 in two hours and a quarter, but, having hit Geary over the ring for six, he was out to a catch at mid-on. With his dismissal the innings soon closed for a total of 134.

Score:—

DERBYSHIRE.—First Innings

Storer, c. Smith, b. Geary	57
Smith (D.), c. Coleman, b. Snary	1
Townsend, c. Astill, b. Geary	1
G. R. Jackson, c. Coleman, b. Snary	15
N. M. Ford, b. Snary	0
Lee, b. Armstrong	8
Hutchinson, not out	12
Slater, l.b.w., b. Geary	0
Worthington, b. Geary	1
Elliott, c. Smith, b. Astill	9
Mitchell, c. Coleman, b. Geary	7
Byes, 20; l.b., 2	22
Total	134

LEICESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

Astill, not out	3
Berry, not out	14
Byes, 4; w., 1	5
Total (no wkt.)	22

J. A. de Lisle, A. G. Hazlerigg, Armstrong, Riley, Geary, Sidwell, Coleman, Smith (H. A.), and Snary to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

DERBYSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Snary	23	9	35	3	Astill	16	9	15	2
Smith	7	2	15	0	Armstrong	5	3	6	1
Geary	21.5	9	32	4	Hazlerigg	5	0	14	0

UMPIRES.—Dolphin and Walden.

CHELTENHAM v. FREE FORESTERS

The annual two-day match between Cheltenham and the Free Foresters was left drawn, rain interfering with the game. For the Foresters Leapman took three wickets for five runs and Taylor four for 20. For the School Miller-Logan took four for 47 and Higson four for 50.

Score:—

CHELTENHAM COLLEGE

First Innings		Second Innings	
I. N. Bretell, l.b.w., b. Davenport	2	b. Wellings	5
T. A. Higson, c. Bird, b. Wellings	19	c. Leapman, b. Taylor	18
E. H. Lloyd, b. Taylor	7	not out	9
T. G. O'Dwyer, c. Piggott, b. Taylor	20	not out	11
J. W. Meikle, c. Bird, b. Dickson	0		
W. T. Sedgewick, c. Davenport, b. Leapman	20		
I. H. McHarg, b. Taylor	3		
C

Parliament

THE COMMONS AND PRIVILEGE

MEMBER ADMONISHED BY MR. SPEAKER

INDIAN CONFERENCE

SIR JOHN SIMON'S LETTER

HOUSE OF LORDS

THURSDAY, JULY 31

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at half-past 3 o'clock.

On the motion of the EARL of DONOUGHMORE, Chairman of Committees, the House agreed with a message from the Commons to carry over until next Session the London County Council (Improvements) Bill, provided that at the next meeting of Parliament a declaration was annexed to the agreement, stating that the Bill was the same in every respect as the Bill at the last stage of the proceedings thereon in the present Session.

HOUSING (NO. 2) BILL

The House considered the Commons' amendments to the Lords' amendments to the Housing (No. 2) Bill.

The Commons disagreed with an amendment which was made by the Lords in Clause 12 (dealing with compensation) to provide that a higher rate of compensation should be paid in respect to any house involved in a clearance scheme which was acquired by the owner before July 31, 1919, or is occupied by the owner for the purpose of residence or business, if it were injurious or dangerous to health by reason only of the narrowness or bad arrangement of the streets.

LORD PARMOOR, Lord President of the Council, said that if the Lords' amendment were inserted in the Bill, the amount of compensation payable would be increased and the financial arrangements which had been made between the Government and the local authorities would be upset. The Government were satisfied that the amendment would work unjustly and unfairly between owners and that it would raise difficulties of an acute kind.

The House agreed not to insist on the amendment in its original form, but on the motion of the EARL of ONSLOW it was amended by the omission of the words relating to the occupation of the house by the owner for the purpose of residence or business, and in that form it was agreed to.

LORD STRACHIE moved that the House insist upon their amendment, with which the Commons disagreed, which would have the effect of increasing the number of parishes eligible for housing subsidies at a higher rate. He said the Bill without this amendment would exclude many agricultural areas from the benefit of subsidy.

The MARQUESS of SALISBURY said he was advised that this amendment was not of a very essential character and would not cover a very large number of cases. He recommended that the House should not insist upon it.

The motion to insist upon the amendment was negatived without a division.

The Commons' amendments to the Land Drainage Bill were considered and disposed of.

The Commons' amendments to the Lords' amendments on the Housing (Scotland) Bill were also considered and disposed of.

Their lordships rose at 35 minutes after 6 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

THURSDAY, JULY 31

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter before 3 o'clock.

HOUSING

Mr. GREENWOOD, Minister of Health (Nelson and Colne), replying to Mr. GOSSLING (Birmingham, Yardley, Lab.), who asked for particulars of the number of houses built under the 1924 Act from July, 1928, to June, 1929, and the number built from July, 1929, to June, 1930 said:—The numbers for England and Wales were during the period July 1, 1928, to June 30, 1929, 51,282; and during the period July 1, 1929, to June 30, 1930, 54,159.

SIR K. WOOD (Woolwich, U.).—Is the right hon. gentleman now going to make an acknowledgment to private enterprise as to how it has saved the position? Mr. GREENWOOD.—Not at all. If there is any moral to be drawn from this answer it is that in the past year municipal building has increased. LIEUT.-COL. ASHLEY.—Is it not a fact that the increase of houses built by private enterprise was far greater? Mr. GREENWOOD.—That may be true, but that was not the point of the question.

AMENDMENTS TO LEAGUE COVENANT

Mr. G. LOCKER-LAMPSON (Wood Green, U.) asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he would give a pledge that the Government would sign no treaty regarding any amendments to the Covenant of the League of Nations which might increase the commitments of this country without first laying their proposals before Parliament for approval.

Mr. DALTON (Bishop Auckland) referred the right hon. gentleman to replies given by the Foreign Secretary on May 21 and May 28 in which he stated that, if the proposed amendments were approved at the next meeting of the Assembly, the House would have an opportunity of debating them before ratification. To these replies he had nothing to add.

LONDON NAVAL TREATY RATIFICATION

Mr. SNOWDEN, Chancellor of the Exchequer (Colne Valley), in reply to a question by Mr. BALDWIN (Bewdley, U.), as to the present position with reference to the ratification of the London Naval Treaty in respect of the United Kingdom, said:—The instrument of ratification has been signed by the King and will be deposited simultaneously with his Majesty's ratifications in respect of the Dominions and of India and the ratifications of the United States and Japan when all parties to Part III. of the Treaty are in a position to bring the Treaty into force in accordance with Article 24, paragraph 2.

RENT RESTRICTION ACTS A GOVERNMENT INQUIRY

Mr. GREENWOOD, in reply to a question by Mr. TOUT (Sowerby, Lab.), as to what action the Government proposed to take in regard to the Rent Restriction Acts, said:—The Government have given careful consideration to this question. The last general inquiry into the working of the Acts was made in 1923, and the whole situation has been profoundly modified since that date by such factors as the operation of the Act passed in that year and by the additions made to the number of houses available. While, therefore, the Government are fully conscious of difficulties and hardships resulting from the existing Acts, they feel that before coming to any conclusion as to the course to be adopted it is necessary to have the whole field under the Acts fully examined by a strong departmental committee, and they propose to set up such a committee as soon as possible. Meanwhile they will propose to Parliament in due course to extend the existing Acts for another year by means of the Expiring Laws Continuance Act.

In reply to further questions, the right hon. gentleman added that the terms of reference had not been definitely settled, but would be of a very wide character enabling the committee to deal with the whole problem.

THE INDIAN CONFERENCE

Mr. BROCKWAY (Leyton, E., Lab.) asked leave to move the adjournment of the House to discuss "a definite matter of urgent public importance—namely, the decision of the Government to limit the membership of the British delegation at the forthcoming Indian Conference to members of the Government and nominees of the Conservative and Liberal parties."

The SPEAKER said that he was under the impression that he had received notice from the hon. member that he would raise this question on the Appropriation Bill. He could not accept the motion for the adjournment if the hon. member had already decided beforehand to raise the question on the Appropriation Bill.

The motion was accordingly refused.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING BILL

DR. ADDISON, Minister of Agriculture (Swindon), presented a Bill to enable schemes to be made for regulating the marketing of certain agricultural products by the producers thereof and for encouraging agricultural research and education; and to provide for purposes connected with the matters aforesaid.

THE PRIVILEGE QUESTION

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S SPEECH

SIR W. JOWITT, Attorney-General (Preston), moved: "That this House doth agree with the report of the Committee of Privileges" (with reference to the speech made in Manchester last week by Mr. Sandham).

He said: I must confess that the task with which I have been entrusted is one which I would gladly have been spared and is one which I think is as distasteful as any task can be which is entrusted to a member of this House. It must be distasteful to propose a resolution which must as its corollary involve that you, Sir, shall censure a fellow member. But it is my duty as a member of the Committee of Privileges to move that this House doth agree with the report of the Committee. I propose to say that which I have to say in the fewest possible sentences and to avoid any unnecessary bitterness. But, at the same time, I shall not seek to palliate or excuse the conduct of the hon. member. That, I feel, he alone can do by taking the course that always has and always will gain the respect of the House—the course which involves courage. I shall ask the House to say that the recommendation of the Committee of Privileges is the recommendation best consistent with the honour and the dignity of this House. If we have erred in that report, we have erred, I think, on the side of leniency, but in so erring we have at least avoided the possibility of a crown of false martyrdom.

The speech which was referred to the Committee of Privileges contained much that was grave. It contained two matters of outstanding gravity: first, that members of this House take bribes to help to pass doubtful Bills in the interests of private individuals; second, that the taking of such bribes was in keeping with the traditions of this House. I can imagine no graver charge. If the honour of members is not kept untarnished and above even suspicion of reasonable men, it is manifest that this House can never again perform any useful functions, no matter what changes may take place in its composition, its rules, or its procedure. Unless we can assume the probity of our fellow-members, debate becomes mere mockery and politics mere sham. For this reason the Committee of Privileges concentrated their attention on this aspect of the case to the exclusion of other matters, grave though those other matters undoubtedly were.

I should like at this stage, if I may, to explain to the House the view which the Committee of Privileges takes—and, I think, rightly takes—as to its functions. It is not designed to act as a committee of investigation. It could manifestly not undertake an investigation as efficiently as a tribunal specially constituted under the Tribunals of Inquiry Act. Such a tribunal, which can be set up by a resolution of both Houses, is commonly presided over by some distinguished Judge. It can enforce the attendance of witnesses; it can compel the production of documents. Witnesses who attend before it are given by Statute complete privileges and immunities. The Statute provides that such a tribunal can only be set up to inquire into a definite matter. If there were grounds for supposing that certain specified members had received bribes, notwithstanding the grave risk of hardship to men in public positions should the accusation be unfounded, I say that it would be better to court the most searching investigation (Cheers)—in the full light of day into those definite allegations before such a judicial tribunal. (Hear, hear.)

What, then, is the Committee of Privileges? I have explained that it is not a committee of investigation. It occupies rather the position of a Grand Jury. It has to see whether there is some *prima facie* case to be tried; whether there is some definite allegation to be inquired into. It does not, of course, require proof—that is a matter for the tribunal of investigation; but it does expect, and it is entitled to expect, that charges will be laid against specified persons, with, at any rate, some rough degree of particularity. Had the hon. member for the Kirkdale Division of Liverpool, as we fully expected, laid before the Committee any such charge, or any charge which could properly be described as definite, so as to entitle this House to act upon the Statute, we should have felt it our duty to advise this House to set up such a tribunal of investigation. What happened? The hon. member came before us. He repeated his charges in mere general terms; he declined to tell us who the members were who had received bribes to pass Bills; he declined to tell us to whom the bribes were paid or the circumstances or occasions involved. When we told the hon. member that we could not recommend the setting up of a tribunal of investigation unless we could say that there was some definite charge to inquire into; when we explained to him that our position was analogous to that of a Grand Jury, he still declined to particularize his charges. In these circumstances, it was manifest that we could not avail ourselves of the Statute, and that we should not be justified in setting up a tribunal to investigate unspecified charges which might turn out to be founded on mere idle gossip.

I should like to add this. I can hardly believe it possible that any member of this House, in a public speech, can make charges such as this without first taking every step open to him to verify those charges. (Cheers.) Either the hon. member had or had not taken such steps before making his speech. If he had not, his conduct in making that speech is, I think, quite inexplicable. If, on the other hand, he had, then his conduct in declining to give us any particulars to enable us to recommend an inquiry to take place is, I think, equally inexplicable. There remain, I think, but two things to say. First, that, altogether apart from the truth or falsity of these charges, we have to consider the occasion on which they were made. If any member feels confident that he has discovered facts—grave facts such as these—about one of his fellow-members, and if, with a due sense of responsibility and in the public interest he feels it his duty to reveal those charges, he should do it openly and clearly and from his place in this House. (Cheers.) The hon. member told the Committee of Privileges that he was unaware that there were any rules of privilege. Be it so. The one satisfaction we obtain from this whole melancholy business is that in future no member can be in doubt upon that point. This House guards, and will guard, the privileges. It has ample power to restrain, and if necessary punish, those who disregard them. It is manifest that the Committee could come to no other conclusion than that the hon. member, apart altogether from the truth or falsity of these charges, was guilty of a grave breach of privilege in regaling his constituents with these sensational allegations.

Mr. MAXTON (Glasgow, Bridgeton, Lab.).—Nonsense! He was not addressing his constituents.

SIR W. JOWITT.—Well, in making these allegations to a public meeting.

Mr. MAXTON.—No, no. The allegations were made neither to his constituents nor to a public meeting, which seems to me to make all the difference. (Cries of "Oh.")

Mr. TOOLE (Salford, S., Lab.).—May I say that a copy of the speech was sent to the Press before it was delivered. (Cheers.)

SIR W. JOWITT.—The facts, as I see them, need no exaggeration on my part. If I am wrong in describing it as a public meeting or a meeting of his constituents, let me be corrected. But the issue remains, to my mind, exactly the same: that if grave charges of this sort are to be made, there is one place, and one place only, where they should be made, and that is this House. Secondly, we felt this: that the statement "that the taking of bribes was in keeping with the traditions of this House" could not be passed over in silence. We felt it to be a gross libel upon this House as a whole. (Hear, hear.) I will content myself by saying that the hon. member's ignorance of the rules of privilege seems only to be equalled by his ignorance of the traditions of this House. I have finished what I frankly say has been for me a very distasteful task. I feel that the less that is said about this matter, the better.

I ask all sections of the House to approach this matter in a calm, judicial spirit, anxious as they all must be to uphold the traditions and dignity of this great assembly. I beg to move the motion that stands in my name.

The SPEAKER then put the motion and declared it carried.

MR. SNOWDEN'S MOTION

Mr. SNOWDEN, Chancellor of the Exchequer (Colne Valley).—This motion having been passed, I have to move: "That Mr. Sandham, the member for the Kirkdale Division of Liverpool, has committed a breach of the privileges of this House by his speech, reported in the *Manchester Guardian* newspaper on July 28, 1930, and that he be admonished by Mr. Speaker for the breach of privilege that he has committed."

On the motion being put from the Chair, Mr. MAXTON said he was at a loss to follow the procedure that was being adopted. He understood that the Speaker had put the motion that the report of the Committee of Privileges be adopted. (HON. MEMBERS.—"That is carried.") Was it the rule of the House that such a motion must be put without debate?

The SPEAKER.—Any motion of this kind, of course, can be debated, but I put the question "Ayes" and "Noes," and there was no response.

Mr. MAXTON.—I certainly said "No," and the hon. member for Kirkdale, the person charged, was on his feet and was not seen by you, and I think it is a most extraordinary thing. I have never seen an occasion of this kind in the House when there was not reasonable opportunity for the member who was personally affected to make his own statement and when there was not an opportunity for those who were in direct opposition to the proposal to cast their vote in the division lobby against it.

The SPEAKER said he had put the question. He asked "As many as are of that opinion will say 'Aye,'" and there was a response; "To the contrary 'No,'" and there was no response. It was no use members raising their voices after that. After the voices had been gathered the question had been carried.

Mr. MAXTON said that it seemed to him that he had done everything usual in such cases, and he regretted very much that in a matter of this importance to one man an opportunity should have been lost to move an amendment.

EARL WINTERTON said that in a matter of this extreme importance he thought the hon. member might be heard on this motion if he desired to speak. (Cheers.)

Mr. MAXTON said that he agreed that the Attorney-General was performing a very disagreeable duty that day. He had performed it with very great skill, but also with quite unnecessary bitterness. (Ministerial cries of "Oh" and counter cheers.) The Attorney-General's tone did not accord with his claim that the Committee of Privileges was unprejudiced. (Some Ministerial cheers.) From the outset there had been evidence that a man making charges of this description could not expect to have an unprejudiced hearing from the body set up. (Cries of "Oh.") Mr. Sandham was asked by the Committee to produce evidence on the spot. He declined, having been advised to do so by several of his colleagues, including himself (Mr. Maxton). (Laughter.) When a right hon. gentleman friend of his was involved in a libel case it took seven months' labour on the part of skilled counsel and solicitors and the expenditure of several thousand pounds before the case was brought into court, and a week of hard operations before an indecisive judgment on matters very similar to those involved in the present instance was arrived at. Mr. Sandham was expected on the previous day, after about three hours' notice, to present a case—admittedly only a *prima facie* case—involving the definite names of persons and associations which were to be published broadcast throughout Great Britain, and without any assurance that after giving that evidence there would be any tribunal which would be prepared to investigate the charges, or that the witnesses would be protected in the way which was absolutely necessary. He strongly commended his hon. friend for declining to do that. He much regretted that his (Mr. Maxton's) own laxity had denied to him the opportunity of moving the amendment that a judicial court of inquiry should be set up in order that Mr. Sandham might bring forward his witnesses and that the matter might be thoroughly examined. (Cheers.) It was true that that House as an instrument of Government could only remain if it was clean, aboveboard, and straightforward in its operations—(Opposition cheers)—and if it was composed of men whose characters were beyond reproach. (Opposition cheers.) It was the duty of members of the House to use their efforts in that direction to maintain the prestige of Parliament by maintaining the standard of conduct on the part of its members. (Opposition cheers.) Mr. Sandham in the beginnings of this matter was telling the people who were responsible for sending members to Parliament, and financing members of Parliament, that they, in pursuance of their responsible duties, should choose men of character beyond suspicion. (Cheers.) That was the privileged position in which the hon. member made the speech. Admittedly it became a public speech and went beyond the bounds of the hon. member's purpose. But in addressing the men who had a certain responsibility, and to whom the hon. member had a responsibility, he was carrying out that responsibility in a fair and straightforward way—(Cries of "No")—and Mr. Sandham was not deserving of the censure of the House. He (Mr. Maxton) would certainly vote against the Chancellor of the Exchequer's motion.

MR. BROWN'S LETTER TO THE PRIME MINISTER

Mr. W. J. BROWN (Wolverhampton, Lab.) said he opposed the motion of censure. When the House decided that this matter should go to the Committee of Privileges they refused a Select Committee, or to alter the composition of the Committee of Privileges in any way to make it more acceptable than it appeared to be to Mr. Sandham and his friends. (Laughter.) But in spite of that fact he (Mr. Brown) felt that it was his duty to go to the Committee. He expected—and he thought that most members of the House expected—that he would be asked to go to the Committee of Privileges. (Cries of "No," and "Why?") But when he received no notification from the Committee he sent the following letter to the Prime Minister as Chairman of the Committee of Privileges:—

> I am left in some doubt by the terms of the resolution adopted by the House of Commons yesterday whether the Committee of Privileges, in dealing with Mr. Sandham's speech at Manchester, will confine itself to deciding whether that speech constituted a breach of the privileges of this House, or whether it will investigate the assertion that corruption exists among members of the House of Commons. If it is the first with which the Committee will deal, I have nothing to say; if it is the second, I feel it my duty to inform you that I have information in my possession which, if true, supports directly the charge that corruption exists, although I ought to add Labour members are not implicated in this case. (Laughter.) This information I shall be prepared to place before the Committee and to support it by oral evidence provided certain conditions are observed. They are (1) that any witnesses I may produce shall be given immunity—that is to say, they shall be assured that they may speak freely—and (2) that the Committee has powers, or will obtain powers, to subpœna certain witnesses to be indicated by me and to compel the production of certain books and papers by the concern or concerns which I may indicate. I shall be glad to hear from you on this matter at your convenience.

Proceeding, Mr. Brown said that he did not write that letter without good reason. He had received the following reply dated that day:—

> Dear Mr. Brown,—I have your letter of 30th inst. informing me that you have in your possession information which, if true, supports directly the charge that corruption exists among other than Labour members in the House of Commons. The Committee of Privileges cannot deal with such information unless directed to do so by the House of Commons, as it is not a Court of inquiry of that kind. If you have information in your possession, you must produce it, and if you hand it to the Attorney-General, he will no doubt advise me, as Leader of the House, as to what steps, if any, should be taken regarding it.

(Opposition cheers.) The anxiety to hear that information would be diminished at a later stage.

The impression he was under when this matter was referred to the Committee of Privileges was that they were going to get an investigation into the substantial truth or otherwise of the charges made. He had read with great care the evidence tendered to the Committee, and he saw that three specific charges were mentioned. The first was the charge regarding drunkenness; the second was a charge in relation to transactions which were said to have taken place in connexion with the Moneylenders Bill; and the third was a charge that members of the House had used House of Commons stationery to write puff letters in return for money. On the first charge, he observed that Mr. Sandham, in his statement, said that he was prepared to produce six witnesses. The hon. member was not asked who the witnesses were, none of them, in fact, was called, and in his speech that day and in the report of the Committee of Privileges, that side of the charge was passed over completely. With regard to the second charge about the Moneylenders Bill, the hon. member for Kirkdale made certain stipulations to the Committee. They read as follows:—

> My witnesses are poor men whose whole means of livelihood depend upon their names being kept absolutely secret. I shall also want to summon all necessary witnesses and books and documents of the firms involved. I shall also want to summon at least one member of the Committee of Privileges. I trust that the Committee, which I am sure is anxious to probe this matter to the bottom, will grant me all necessary facilities.

The Attorney-General had told them that day that the Committee of Privileges was not in a position to undertake this investigation, and that was confirmed by the terms of the Prime Minister's letter to himself. He did not regard the report of the Committee as a fair report, and it seemed to him that its sole purpose was to see that the whole matter was closed with a censure on Mr. Sandham at the earliest possible moment. He wished now to make this personal statement on his own behalf. He had no kind of responsibility for the speech which the hon. member for Kirkdale made and he would not have made it, but when the general issue of corruption was raised in the House, he repeated what he said the other day, that he had certain evidence and that he would take an opportunity of following the advice of the Attorney-General from these benches on the appropriate Estimate at as early a date as he could. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. BROMLEY (Barrow, Lab.), speaking, he said, as one who was proud and jealous of his position as a member of that House and of the long and honourable traditions of the House, urged that all of them should endeavour, for the honour of themselves and of the House, to try to get these charges investigated, by remorselessly and, if they liked, brutally dealing with the propaganda of unproved charges or, if they were provable, of those who would besmirch the honour of that ancient Assembly. (Hear, hear.) He did not know whether it was within the discretion of the Speaker and the rules of order to give the House the opportunity to decide in that direction, but, if it were, he appealed to all on his own side of the House to support his appeal that they should have the fullest and strictest examination made into these charges so that those who were innocent might be cleared and those who were guilty might be discovered. (Cheers.)

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, replying to Mr. Bromley, said that they could not avail themselves of the statutory procedure under the Act of 1921 unless definite charges were made. Directly definite charges were made the Government would take immediate opportunity to set up a judicial tribunal to inquire into them.

LIEUT.-COL. SPENDER-CLAY (Tonbridge, U.) said the time had come for hon. members to make definite charges in the House which could be met. (Cheers.) He now challenged hon. members to get up in their places and make their accusations. (Cheers and cries of "Sandham" and "Brown.")

Mr. McGOVERN (Glasgow, Shettleston, Lab.) said that the character of every member of the House was in question. The names that had been suggested in connexion with bribery would be mentioned throughout the lobbies, and probably innocent men might be defamed. (Cheers and cries of "Names.")

Mr. SEXTON (St. Helens, Lab.).—Then why don't you give us the names? (Loud cheers.)

Mr. McGOVERN said a great deal had been said about the breach of privilege, but surely greater than a breach of privilege was the honour and honesty of members of the House. (Cheers.) In the interest of the innocent a judicial inquiry should be instituted and full investigation made, and if it could be proved that Mr. Sandham had made charges which were untrue he ought to be asked by the House to apologize. (Laughter.) He would like to know from the Attorney-General what the real procedure was in connexion with setting up a judicial inquiry. He was rather keenly interested. He had striven for nearly eight or nine months to get a judicial inquiry set up. It had been suggested that it was necessary to put down specific charges. He had given specific charges, names and amounts of money received, and had been refused a judicial inquiry. (Cries of "Where?") He had made statements similar to those made by the hon. member in the Glasgow Towa Council. The Lord Advocate's assistant went to some of the people who had received bribes, asked whether it was true that they had received a certain sum, and when they said no stated that there was no evidence. Was the House of Commons going to adopt that method? The statement of the Committee of Privileges was in his opinion an attempt to prevent inquiry of any kind. Did members think that by passing a motion of censure on Mr. Sandham they were going to clear their names in the eyes of the British public? That was an old and obvious dodge that could not be carried out in that House. If hon. members were anxious to discover whether there was evidence or not, a judicial inquiry ought to be set up and protection given to the witnesses. If Mr. Sandham had appeared before the Committee last night and if the names of the witnesses had appeared in the report, it would have been a deliberate attempt to starve them and drive them out of their employment. He asked for the setting up of a full judicial inquiry.

Mr. SNOWDEN rose, but, giving way to loud and repeated cries of "Sandham," resumed his seat.

MR. SANDHAM'S STATEMENT

Mr. SANDHAM (Liverpool, Kirkdale, Lab.), who met at first with frequent interruptions, said:—My first duty in this matter is to my informers. (AN HON. MEMBER.—What about your colleagues?) I respect that duty. If it be a question as to whether I have been treated with ridicule or ignominy, rather than let my informers down—(laughter)—please do not worry, because I am not afraid of the ultimate results. Do not make any mistake about that. If my informers are wrong—(AN HON. MEMBER.—Who are they?)—what has that to do with you? (Laughter.)—I shall have been wrong. That, up to the moment, has not been settled. Right is right and truth is truth. (Cheers.) I am only seeking for the truth. (Cheers.) As a consequence my first step is to protect my informers as far as I possibly can. What I desire is the appropriate place for making statements, with protection for these people. Had I gone fully into the matter last night what would have happened? The whole of the matter would have been printed in the report. As affecting myself I am not concerned about that. My conscience is quite clear. All that I desire is that truth shall be sought. I ask the whole of the members in this House to seek for the truth for which I am seeking, irrespective of personal exposure or personal results. To ask me definitely to take the step of naming people in this House before I can get either the protection or the judicial tribunal that I desire is asking too much from me in view of the fact that I have a duty towards my informers. I will stand by those people in the way I have done hitherto, and if there is any blame meantime I will take it like a man. The question whether the matter is to be investigated or not is a matter for this House to decide.

If the House passes this vote of censure on me now I ask members who vote for it to remember that there may be other conclusions arrived at later on, and to examine the possibilities of those conclusions here in the light of their own vote this afternoon. I have a perfect right to do that, and I do so, and wait patiently for events.

MR. SNOWDEN'S OFFER

Mr. SNOWDEN.—I need hardly say that there is not a shadow of foundation for the insinuation which has been made in recent speeches that there is a desire to shirk the full consequences of a judicial inquiry. (Cheers.) We are all most anxious that it should take place, but, as the Attorney-General has pointed out, we cannot act upon general statements and general accusations. Under the Statute which enables the House to set up a tribunal of inquiry there must be specific charges, and I say to hon. members on the back benches behind me below the gangway on this side that if they will now make a specific charge—(cheers)—may I say in regard to one remark made by the hon. member who has just sat down, that he is under no obligation to disclose the names of his informers?—(loud cheers)—I will place on the Order Paper of the House to-day a motion for the setting up of a Committee of Inquiry. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. MAXTON said that obviously Mr. Sandham would be quite unwise, having decided to pursue the matter in another way, and standing there under a vote of censure from the House, to carry the matter further in the way which the right hon. gentleman suggested. (Cries of "That is an excuse.") It was no excuse at all. He was certain that the members who were shouting so loudly for publicity in this matter would be more than amply satisfied before it was finally disposed of.

Mr. W. BROWN said that he proposed to respond to what the Chancellor of the Exchequer had said. Foreseeing that that very situation would arise that afternoon, he consulted the Speaker before the sitting with the object of ensuring that he would be able to participate in the debate and of reading correspondence which had passed between the Prime Minister and himself. The Speaker would confirm him when he said that the Speaker was in grave doubt as to how far he would be entitled to let him proceed on those paths, on the ground that when charges made by one member were under discussion it was not in order for another member to get up and make other charges about somebody else. That was the advice which he got from the Speaker, by which he proposed to abide. He also proposed to say something else.

The SPEAKER said that he hoped the hon. member would not implicate him in this matter. He told the hon. member that it was quite possible, if he adopted that line of argument, that he would have to call him to order. That was all he said. He could not possibly foresee the line which the debate would take, and what might, in the first instance, appear to his mind to be out of order, might not be out of order now.

Mr. BROWN said that in any event he did not propose to make specific charges that afternoon, for two reasons, both of which were good. One was that the House of Commons had not yet disposed of Mr. Sandham's charges. The second reason was that when he did make his statement it would be made upon the Vote of the appropriate Department, with names mentioned, with amounts mentioned, with the individuals who paid over the money mentioned, and with a complete statement that would compel the House to make that investigation. (Cries of "Why not do it now?") Because nobody knew better than some members that he could not make the statement in its completeness and be in order on that occasion. In his time, in his way, on the occasion which he chose, and with the evidence which he would bring, he would make his statement.

Mr. WALLHEAD (Merthyr, Lab.) said that the line taken by Mr. Sandham was about the only one he could have been expected to take in the circumstances. There had been that afternoon an exhibition of almost primitive savagery. (Laughter.) The hounds had been in full cry after Mr. Sandham. It did not do credit to any side of the House.

UNIONIST MEMBER'S SUGGESTION

Mr. SKELTON (Perth, U.) said that Mr. Sandham said more to the Committee of Privileges than he said previously, and it was just that more which had not received sufficient consideration. It required fuller consideration before they passed a very heavy measure of censure on the hon. member. With regard to the second charge, a degree of specification had been made by Mr. Sandham which he certainly did not make before. Was it necessary to have a definite name before a tribunal could be set up? Mr. Sandham, in his new statement, said that certain members had received money from moneylenders in consideration for services rendered during the passage of the Moneylenders Bill. Short of the actual mention of names, he (Mr. Skelton) could hardly imagine a statement more specific. (Hear, hear.) This was not the time to pass a vote of censure on Mr. Sandham. That time might arise. He (Mr. Skelton) would take no part in the division. Mr. Sandham had added to the charge such a degree of specificness that it became a mere legal quibble for the House to say that no charge of specificness to enable an inquiry to be set up had been made. There was one way in which the House could be taken out of a very difficult situation, and that was that Mr. Sandham should not complete his specificness. Mr. Sandham had said he did not know the rules of privilege. Did he know that what was said in that House was privileged? There were two alternatives. The first, and the more preferable, method was for Mr. Sandham to give the names. But there was a second, and for this reason. A degree of specificness had been attached to the charge which made it necessary that an investigation should be made, and that, if they were not to have the assistance of Mr. Sandham, this investigation should proceed independently, and until it was finished the motion should be adjourned. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. MORRIS (Cardigan, L.) said it would be very unfair to hon. members and to the taxpayers to set up a roving inquiry. Any statement made in that House was privileged, and if anyone was under suspicion let the charge be made there and then. (Cheers.) But, until that charge was made, the responsibility for the failure of an investigation must rest upon those making the charge (cheers), and Mr. Sandham was asking that he should be protected, but that no other member should be. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Sandham was demanding a privilege for himself that he was not prepared to extend to any other member, nor to the persons whom he was going to charge. (Cheers.)

Mr. WISE (Leicester, E., Lab.) said he could find nothing in the Tribunals of Inquiry Act which dealt with specific charges of libel. But the Act stated that where it was resolved by both Houses that it was expedient that a tribunal should be set up for inquiring into a definite matter of urgent public importance, that inquiry should be made. He submitted that the specific charges made by two hon. members was a definite matter of urgent public importance.

Mr. STEPHEN (Glasgow, Camlachie, Lab.) said if Mr. Sandham gave a name then the person named would be faced with all the conjecture that would exist until the tribunal had been set up. (Laughter.) It would not be fair to him for Mr. Sandham to make a statement. The way out was not to condemn Mr. Sandham, nor would he agree to any such step, and if it were taken, it was the House that would stand condemned.

The SPEAKER then put the motion:—

That Mr. Sandham, the hon. member for the Kirkdale Division of Liverpool, has committed a breach of the privileges of this House by his speech reported in the *Manchester Guardian* newspaper of Monday, July 28, 1930; and that he be admonished by Mr. Speaker for the breach of privilege that he has committed.

THE DIVISION

A division was challenged, the tellers for the Noes being Mr. Kinley (Bootle, Lab.) and Mr. McGovern, and those for the Ayes the Government tellers.

There voted:—

For the motion	.. ..	304
Against	.. .. ..	13
		291

ADMONITION

The SPEAKER, who put on his three-cornered hat, remained seated while delivering the admonition. He said:—

Mr. Sandham (here the hon. member rose from his place, bowed to the Speaker, and sat down again),—You have heard the resolution to which the House has just come. No more painful duty can fall on the Speaker, with whom principally rests the guardianship of the privileges of this House, than to have to admonish one of his fellow members for having committed a breach of those privileges. The House has, by the motion which it has passed, instructed me to admonish you for the speech which you delivered outside this House and which was reported in the *Manchester Guardian* of July 28. It must always be clearly understood that a member cannot make public utterances outside this House derogatory to the House of Commons without committing a breach of privilege and being called to account by his fellow-members. You have, moreover, brought charges against members of this House of a very grave character. You have had an opportunity, first in the House itself and then before the Committee of Privileges, of either specifying definite charges or withdrawing or apologizing for the accusations, neither of which have you attempted to do. The Committee of Privileges have reported to the House, after hearing what you had to say, that your speech, besides being a grave breach of privilege, is a gross libel on the members of this House. It is clearly the duty of every member to uphold the rights and privileges and the prestige of this House, and, above all, the honour of its members. This you have not done, but you have gone out of your way publicly to degrade it and them in the eyes of your countrymen and of the world. It now only remains, in accordance with the commands of this House, that I should admonish you, which I accordingly do.

Mr. SNOWDEN moved that the admonition be entered in the Journals of the House, and the motion was carried.

INDIA

SIR J. SIMON'S LETTER

On the motion for the second reading of the Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill,

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN (Birmingham, W., U.) said that no one could approach the discussion of any Indian question at this moment without a deep sense of responsibility and without very keen apprehension of the difficulties in front of us before we reached a solution of the problem of Indian government. Hitherto it had been their good fortune, since the proposal for the creation of a Statutory Commission was made to the House, to act on non-party lines, as a really national and representative assembly, and there was nothing that his friends and he more earnestly desired to avoid than the introduction of any party differences in this great question or the creation of unnecessary divisions of opinion or of votes. He consulted with his friends, in the light of what passed yesterday, as to what his action should be, and in the efforts still to preserve that party union, although the Government had rejected the advice tendered to them on behalf of a majority of that House. Although they had rejected that advice, he had decided yesterday, with the concurrence and approval of his hon. friends, that he would make no motion, ask for no division, and content himself with one further appeal to the Government to reconsider their decision. "But this morning," he continued, "I received a letter which alters the situation and which I ought to read to the House. It is addressed to me by Sir John Simon, who was the Chairman of the Statutory Commission.

71, Addison-road,
30th July, 1930.

My dear Chamberlain,

I am grateful for the efforts you and others have been making to secure that I should serve on the Indian Conference. My deep interest in India and the fact that I have spent so long in studying the Indian problem would make an opportunity of doing so welcome to me if the Government had so wished, but the Prime Minister stated on Tuesday that there were very strong reasons which made it very undesirable that I should take part. It would, he said, be a profound mistake. He has to-day declared that after consultation with the Viceroy this is the fixed decision of the Government. It is manifest that the Government's view would equally apply to my serving, as my Liberal friends pressed me to do, as a party nominee. Having taken up this position, the Government cannot withdraw from it without an outcry arising in certain quarters in India that the Conference is thereby prejudiced. I desire to do what I can to make the Conference a success, and I must therefore intervene now. I should not be acting in the public interest if I did not facilitate the decision which is announced. The unanimous Report which the Commissioners, under my chairmanship, have signed discharges the heavy duty laid upon us by Parliament, and if the discharge of this duty is regarded as disqualifying us from taking any part in what the Prime Minister describes as a thorough thrashing out of all the problems that arise, there is no course open to us but to acquiesce. Of course, it will be difficult for the Report to receive fair or adequate treatment in a conference which includes no one who can either expound our recommendations with authority or explain on behalf of the Commission the considerations or the evidence which must be weighed before criticism of the Report can be regarded as well founded. But I can well understand that by this arrangement it is hoped to attract some Indian elements which otherwise might be unwilling to come. In any case, the last thing to which I will consent is to be the subject of a wrangle. If the Conference succeeds, no one will be better pleased than I. If it fails, no one shall say that I contributed to its failure. In either event, the opportunity will still remain even for the Commissioners to take part in the discussions which must follow.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) JOHN SIMON.

Continuing, Sir Austen Chamberlain said he would think it an impertinence to say anything about that letter except that it was inspired and written in the spirit which Sir J. Simon had shown throughout since he accepted the heavy task to which Parliament and the Sovereign called him. Obviously, in the circumstances, he (Sir A. Chamberlain) could make no further appeal to the Government to reconsider their decision. He desired, as they all did, the success of this Conference. His friends had accepted the invitation of the Government to be represented in the Conference, and they would not withdraw their acceptance because the Government had refused in this matter to follow their advice. The decision which had been taken, grave as he thought it might not improbably prove to be, was the decision of the Government, and the whole responsibility for whatever consequences follow must be accepted by them. It was necessary to add a few words more in these circumstances and with this interdict placed by the Government upon the presence of any of the Commissioners in the Conference. What was this Commission? It was not, like most Commissions, a mere act of the Sovereign upon the advice of the Executive of the day. It was a Commission for which provision had been made, and order taken by the very Act of Parliament which established the present Constitution of Indian Government. It was desired to advance the time at which the Commission should undertake its labours; and, accordingly, a second Act of Parliament passed through both Houses to facilitate the immediate creation of the Commission, and while that Bill was passing through Parliament, the names of the Commissioners were given to the two Houses, and were accepted *nem. con.* as a proper representation of Parliament by the members of both Houses. For more than two years, subordinating all other interests and all other occupations to the task with which they had been charged, these Commissioners devoted themselves to the study of the problem, to the formulation of the results of their inquiry and to the preparation and presentation of the advice which they tendered to Parliament. There was no body of men in public life who had so complete or up-to-date knowledge of Indian circumstances and Indian conditions, patiently and impartially acquired. There was in our whole Indian history no document to compare with the report of the Statutory Commission for its completeness, its care, the accuracy of its presentation of facts, and the closely reasoned and knit framework of its conclusions. It was a remarkable thing that, having been drawn from all parties, and carrying out an inquiry so complicated and so difficult, the Commissioners were able to make a Report which was unanimous. How did the Prime Minister speak of this Report yesterday? What were the generous words of recognition which he thought appropriate to such conspicuous and devoted service, placed so ungrudgingly at the disposal of that House? The right hon. gentleman said: "The Statutory Commission has performed its task with a distinction which will assure for its report a permanent place in our official political literature." (Cheers.) That report could not be laid aside. (Cheers.) The Government's decision ill-served that House and the Round-Table Conference itself. The absence of anyone at the Conference who could speak for the Statutory Commission would make the task of the Conference infinitely harder,

Parliament

(Continued from page 7)

matter of the treatment of minorities, he hoped that when Iraq applied to enter the League of Nations we should ask the Iraq Government to give undertakings that would satisfy us that the small community of Nestorian Christians and the bigger nationality of Kurds would be properly treated when we ceased to be the Mandatory Power. Iraq was likely within the next few years to become a very rich country, and in justice to the British taxpayer he hoped that the Government would keep that fact in view in any financial agreements made with the Iraq Government.

DR. SHIELS, Under-Secretary for the Colonies (Edinburgh, E.), said that the location of the air bases in Iraq under the treaty had not yet been selected, but they would be selected and the bases constructed before the expiration of five years after the treaty came into force. The present High Commissioner or his successor would become an ambassador with precedence over the representatives of all other Powers in Baghdad. It was not contemplated that British forces would intervene in the case of tribal raids from outside the borders of Iraq. As regarded more serious and more remote possibilities the treaty provided the necessary safeguards. The existence of minorities had never been regarded as an obstacle to self-government. It had been said that there was no mention of minorities in the treaty and that some safeguards might have been inserted, but that criticism overlooked the fact that the treaty would not come into operation until Iraq had become a member of the League of Nations and until our mandatory responsibilities towards Iraq had been terminated. The Government were satisfied that the Government of Iraq fully intended to give liberal treatment to its minority peoples and that full opportunity would be afforded to them to preserve their own language and culture. They were also confident that Iraq would be able to satisfy the League of Nations on that point when the time came.

He was glad to know that Sir S. Hoare considered that the treaty was satisfactory and to associate himself with the tributes which the right hon. gentleman paid to the British civil officials and all ranks of the Royal Air Force who had been in Iraq during the last few years and had helped Iraq to reach the final stage of complete independence. It was only proper, however, that they should recognize that this result could not have been obtained without the statesmanship shown by King Feisul. (Hear, hear.) In nine short years King Feisul had made a nation and a name in history. Mesopotamia, now called Iraq, was regarded as a sacred land in many Empire homes. Thousands of British lads lay there, and it was gratifying to feel that that bond of sentiment had now been reinforced by a treaty which united the two countries in a friendship which he was sure would be a lasting one. (Hear, hear.)

SIR E. HILTON YOUNG (Sevenoaks, U.) said that was an occasion for real congratulation on the fortunate completion of one chapter in the rather complicated relations between the United Kingdom and Iraq, and they hoped the opening of a chapter which would prove to be equally fortunate in the future. The great need of Iraq at the present time was development on capital account, and the chief manner in which they could assist her was by taking practical account of this and recognizing that it was the way in which they could clothe the dry bones of the agreement with the flesh and blood of close practical relations.

SUPPLY OF TEACHERS

The DUCHESS of ATHOLL (Kinross and Western, U.) asked what arrangements the Education Department was making to provide an adequate number of efficient teachers from the training colleges to meet the ever-increasing reorganization that was taking place in our schools.

Mr. MORGAN JONES, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education (Caerphilly) said it was true that it was with regard to specialist teachers that their main fear lay. But there was no reason to suppose that the supplies of specialist teachers would be inadequate to the immediate needs of the schools. A Committee was being set up to correlate the methods of the various examining bodies so as to effect more easily the standardization of teachers' qualifications. Mr. Mayor, a distinguished former servant of the Board of Education, had accepted the chairmanship of the Committee, on which there would also be representatives of universities and university colleges, education authorities, teachers, and training college staffs.

The Bill was read a second time.

The Lords' amendments to the Public Works Facilities Bill were considered and agreed with.

THE HOUSING BILL

QUESTION OF COMPENSATION

The Lords' amendments to the Housing (No. 2) Bill were considered.

Mr. GREENWOOD moved that the House disagree with the Lords' amendment to Clause 12 (dealing with compensation) providing that a higher rate of compensation than that proposed in the Bill should be paid in the case of any house involved in a clearance scheme which was acquired before July 31, 1919, if it were injurious or dangerous to health by reason only of the narrowness or bad arrangement of the streets. He said the question raised in the Lords' amendment was vital to the Bill, and the responsibility for destroying the Bill must rest with the other House. At all stages of the Bill he had said that the Government could never give way on this vital principle of compensation. If it were a matter where adjustment were possible at that stage of the Session he would have been inclined to give way, but he could not agree to an amendment which would impose an additional burden on local authorities and weaken their attack on the slum problem. If the House of Lords insisted upon this amendment then the responsibility for the destruction of this measure would rest upon them and not upon the Government.

SIR K. WOOD said the Lords' amendment was reasonable and fair, and the question was whether the Minister of Health was prepared to accede to the claims of reason and justice.

The motion to disagree with the Lords' amendment was carried by 165 votes to 15.

Miss PICTON-TURBERVILLE (Salop, The Wrekin, Lab.) moved that the Benefices (Transfer of Patronage) Measure be presented to his Majesty for Royal Assent.

The motion was agreed to.

The House stood adjourned at 25 minutes to 1 o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

HOUSE OF LORDS

AT 11

Final business: Royal Commission, 4 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

AT 11

Appropriation Bill, further stages, and Prorogation.

COAL MARKETING SCHEMES

OWNERS AND REQUIREMENTS OF NEW MEASURE

Our Labour Correspondent writes:—

The Coal Mines Bill, which will receive the Royal Assent to-day, requires the colliery owners to establish a central marketing scheme, and also district marketing schemes, within six weeks of the passing of the Act. The district marketing schemes which already exist in the "five counties" area, in Lancashire (which is no longer one of the "five counties") and in South Wales will all need revision, and in Scotland, Northumberland, Durham, and the smaller areas schemes have to be prepared.

A draft central scheme has been in existence since last autumn, but it also will require amendment to meet the requirements of the Bill. A meeting of representative colliery owners from all the coalfields, which was held yesterday in London, went over the draft and the necessary amendments were noted. Another meeting will be held early in September to consider the draft in its amended form.

HOLIDAY SAILINGS TO DOUGLAS

The Isle of Man Steam Packet Company, which celebrates its centenary this year, has arranged 24 sailings to Douglas to-morrow to cope with Bank Holiday crowds. During the day steamers will leave Liverpool, Fleetwood, Heysham, Dublin, and Ardrossan. The majority of the visitors to the island will travel from Liverpool, from which port there will be six steamers in four hours this morning and a similar number during the rest of the day. The company's new vessel, Lady of Man, will make four trips between Fleetwood and Douglas, and the steamer Manxman five trips between Liverpool and Douglas.

THE QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

MR. SANDHAM'S SPEECH

COMMITTEE'S REPORT TO THE HOUSE

The Report of the Committee of Privileges of the House of Commons, together with minutes of evidence, on the complaint of a speech made by Mr. Sandham, the Labour M.P. for the Kirkdale Division of Lancashire, was issued yesterday as a White Paper, (No. 178, price 4d. net). The full text of the Paper is as follows:—

ORDER OF REFERENCE

[*Tuesday, 2nd July,* 1929]:—*Ordered*, That a Committee of Privileges be appointed.

[*Thursday, 4th July,* 1929]:—*Ordered*, That the Committee of Privileges do consist of Ten Members.

Committee accordingly *nominated* of,—the Prime Minister, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Mr. Bowerman, Lord Hugh Cecil, Mr. Secretary Clynes, Mr. Secretary Henderson, Sir Dennis Herbert, Mr. Macpherson, Mr. Solicitor General, and Colonel Spender-Clay.

Ordered, That the Committee have power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Ordered, That Five be the quorum.—(*Mr. Kennedy.*)

[*Monday, 28th July,* 1930]:—Privilege,—Complaint made to The House by Earl Winterton, Member for the Horsham and Worthing Division of Sussex, of the speech of Mr. Sandham, Member for the Kirkdale Division of Lancashire, reported in the *Manchester Guardian* newspaper of 24th July, a passage of which he read to the House, as follows:—

"'The sheer, stupid tradition of this ghost-house,' he proceeded, 'has got most of the Members in its deadly grip. Labour Members can receive bribes to help to pass doubtful Bills in the interests of private individuals; Labour Members can get stupidly drunk in this place; but none of these things are against the sacred traditions of the House, in fact, they are in keeping with them.

"'It is known that Labour Members accepted money from moneylenders and other interests, and it is known that Labour M.P.s get drunk in the House. Our leaders see nothing wrong in that or, at any rate, see such conduct is not bad enough to create a demand for their expulsion.'"

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the speech of the honourable Member for the Kirkdale Division of Lancashire, reported in the *Manchester Guardian* newspaper of Monday, 28th July, 1930, is a gross libel upon honourable Members of this House, and is a grave breach of its privileges:"—(*Earl Winterton*:)—Debate arising;

Ordered, That the Debate be now adjourned.—(*The Prime Minister.*)

Debate to be resumed *To-morrow.*

[*Tuesday, 29th July,* 1930]:—Privilege (Speech of a Member),—Order read for resuming Adjourned Debate on Question [28th July], "That the speech of the honourable Member for the Kirkdale Division of Lancashire, reported in the *Manchester Guardian* newspaper of Monday, 28th July, 1930, is a gross libel upon honourable Members of this House and is a grave breach of its privileges:"—

Question again proposed,—Debate *resumed*:—

Mr. Sandham was heard in his place; after which Mr. Speaker directed him to withdraw, and he withdrew accordingly.

Amendment proposed, in line 2, to leave out from "1930," to the end of the Question, and add the words "be referred to the Committee of Privileges,"—(*The Prime Minister,*)—instead thereof:—

Question, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question," put, and *negatived.*

Question put, "That those words be there added:"—The House *divided*; Ayes 419, Noes 8.

Main Question, as amended, put, and *agreed to.*

Ordered, That the speech of the honourable Member for the Kirkdale Division of Lancashire, reported in the *Manchester Guardian* newspaper of Monday, 28th July, 1930, be referred to the Committee of Privileges.

REPORT

THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES to whom the speech of the honourable Member for the Kirkdale Division of Lancashire, reported in the *Manchester Guardian newspaper* of Monday, 28th July, 1930, was referred, have agreed to the following Report.

1. The Prime Minister was called to the Chair. The Committee held two sittings.

2. The Committee have unanimously agreed to the following Report:—

The Committee of Privileges in accordance with the Resolution of this House have considered the speech of the honourable Member for the Kirkdale Division of Lancashire reported in the *Manchester Guardian* newspaper of Monday, 28th of July, 1930.

The honourable Member, at the request of the Committee, attended before it and made allegations of bribery and corruption in respect to Members of this House.

These allegations were mere general statements given to the Committee without any particulars and unsupported by any evidence.

The Committee informed the honourable Member that unless they had some further information, it would be impossible for them to recommend that an investigation should take place. Notwithstanding this information, the honourable Member declined to give any particulars, whether as to the names of the persons bribed, the persons paying bribes, or the circumstances and occasions on which such bribes were alleged to have been paid.

It appeared to your Committee that, under these circumstances, they would not be justified in recommending this House to set up a tribunal for the purposes of investigation.

Your Committee were of opinion that in making such allegations to a public meeting instead of from his place in the House of Commons the honourable Member was guilty of a gross breach of privilege.

Further, your Committee were of opinion that in stating that the acceptance of bribes was in keeping with the traditions of this House he was guilty of a gross libel upon the House as a whole.

On both these grounds your Committee feel that the honourable Member for the Kirkdale Division of Lancashire deserves the censure of this House.

30th July, 1930.

COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

WEDNESDAY, 30TH JULY, 1930

Members present: The Prime Minister, Mr. Attorney-General, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Mr. Bowerman, Lord Hugh Cecil, Mr. Secretary Clynes, Sir Dennis Herbert, Mr. Macpherson, Colonel Spender-Clay. The Prime Minister in the Chair.

Mr. Elijah Sandham (a member of the House) examined.

CHAIRMAN

1. As you know, two statements in particular that you made, and which were mentioned in the House of Commons yesterday, have been referred to the Committee of Privileges: "Labour Members can receive bribes to help to pass doubtful Bills in the interests of private individuals," and then, "It is known that Labour Members accepted money from moneylenders and other interests." The Committee would like if you would tell them, Mr. Sandham, what sort of evidence you had on which to make that statement. We would just like to know whether there is something to be inquired into or not.

MR. SANDHAM

Mr. Chairman, first let me express my regret at having caused you any inconvenience. As you now know, I had waited for a letter, and I replied immediately I received it. I want also to apologize for reading my statement, and I only read it because I know I have never been a success as an extempore speaker. Now that I am here I wish to make my position absolutely clear. First, as to the charges which I have made and the circumstances under which I made them. At the outset I want to assure this Committee that my intention was not to bring discredit on this House as a whole, or to hold up to ridicule any individual member of this House. When I made the speech I had two definite things in mind. I wanted as far as possible to show that in my view the members took a much too serious view of the forms and symbols of the House as compared with the living realities.

The particular incident I had in mind was the—to me—appalling personal bitterness shown towards my colleague, Mr. Beckett, in his removal of the mace. I resented this very bitterly, and stated that in my view much worse things were condoned by members and leaders of parties. I said that then because I sincerely believed it, and I still sincerely believe it. The other thing I had in mind was the honour of the working-class movement to which I belong, and to which my whole life is pledged. During my time in this House I have seen things which in my personal view were degrading to the Labour movement. I had heard and been shown evidence of other things which in my view brought discredit on the Labour movement. I am a responsible official of the I.L.P., and as such I had seriously tried to show in my speech that it was the duty of the I.L.P. only to send to Parliament men who were above suspicion both in the matter of bribery and of drunkenness.

In doing this I may have been guilty of a breach of the privileges of this House, but in extenuation I want to say that until Monday of this week I was not aware that there was such a thing in existence as a set of rules defining privileges or that such a Committee of Privileges existed. I want the Committee to believe me on my word of honour that the speech was not made in defiance of a written or unwritten rule. I had no wish to insult the House or to injure any individual as an individual. But now that the matter has assumed such serious proportions I feel in duty bound to carry the charge further than I had originally intended.

The specific charges I now make are first: That certain members of this House to my knowledge have been seen in the House drunk. Second, that certain members have received money from the Moneylenders' Association in consideration for services rendered during the passage of the Moneylenders Bill. Third, that on April 4, 5, 12, and 23, 1930, the *Daily Mail* openly charged members of this House with using their position as members of this House, and used facsimiles of House stationery for writing what are described as puff letters in return for which they were paid sums of money. In order to prove the first charge I shall be happy to call six witnesses to prove my statement. On the second charge it will be obvious that I must produce direct evidence that members received money from the Moneylenders' Association. I may remind the members of this Committee that the matter has already been the subject of a protest inside the Labour Party. But to produce my proof it is obvious that I must have the power to bring forward the people who have supplied the evidence—I presume my own word would be insufficient.

I cannot at this point produce the signed statements for reasons which will be obvious. My witnesses are poor men whose whole means of livelihood depend on their names being kept absolutely secret. I shall also want to summon all necessary witnesses and necessary books and documents of the firms involved. I shall also want to summon at least one member of the Committee of Privileges, who himself interviewed Labour M.P.s concerned in the charge. I trust that the Committee, which I am sure is as anxious to probe this matter to the bottom, will grant me all necessary facilities. I think also in fairness, as my oral powers are limited, and as I am still an inexperienced member, that this Committee will be willing that I should have at least one personal friend with me at all further meetings, and when the investigation proper starts, that I should be allowed to engage the services of a barrister. I feel that I do not wish to say anything further meantime. I am at your disposal at any time to help in getting these charges probed to the bottom. I regret that it has been made necessary for me to carry this thing to an end which may reflect on individual members, but you will agree I have no other alternative.

LORD HUGH CECIL

2. It would be in your power to name the members in respect to these charges of corruption?—Mr. Chairman, may I, with very great respect, point out that in my letter I say that at the moment I do not wish to say anything more than is contained in that document.

3. I am not pressing you now?—I think I have cleared the ground pretty well.

4. I want to know whether you could name the persons who are suspected of corruption?—I ask you for the moment to relieve me of any cross-examination in any detail, for reasons that are obvious.

5. The difficulty is that we do not know whether there is a definite accusation or not?—I am afraid I have said all that I can at the moment in that document. I think it is pretty extensive, and, with very great respect, I have no desire to say anything further at the moment.

SIR DENNIS HERBERT

6. I wonder whether Mr. Sandham would object to answering a question in another way. Are we right in gathering from what you say that you would wish to have an opportunity of having these matters properly heard before a competent tribunal?—A judicial tribunal?

7. Yes?—Certainly.

CHAIRMAN

8. Then you would be prepared to bring forward names?—If I were properly protected and the individuals were properly protected, yes.

MR. ATTORNEY-GENERAL

9. May I ask this——?—I hope I am not getting myself involved any further in regard to this matter.

10. May I ask this: Do you know the names of the persons or firms who paid these bribes?—I am sorry I fell a victim in the first place to answering (I do not know the right honourable gentleman's name), and I feel at this moment that if one member asks a question of me and I respond, other members have an equal right, and I can see the whole thing developing on those lines. I would ask you not to press me further to answer any more questions than I have already answered. I ask you not to do that.

11. You are perfectly entitled, I think, to decline to answer. You are here by yourself, unprotected, and if you desire to decline to answer I think you are perfectly within your rights; but I should like to ask you whether you do decline to answer as to whether you can or cannot name the persons who paid the bribes?—For the reasons already stated, I do not desire to press me further with that question of cross-examination.

12. You mean you decline to answer?—I ask you not to press me on that cross-examination matter.

LORD HUGH CECIL

13. What are your reasons for not wishing to answer? You are absolutely protected, as a witness before the Committee?—That is all right. I quite realize that.

COLONEL SPENDER-CLAY

14. I do not know whether Mr. Sandham realizes that the Committee is anxious to probe this matter to the bottom. We are not hostile to him as a witness at this moment. We want to clear up what he alleges to be the truth?—That I feel to be a statement of fact, that you are anxious. I have stated my views in this document. I am quite prepared to leave it with you; but I ask you not to press me in cross-examination further, in view of what I have stated.

CHAIRMAN

15. It is not a question of cross-examination. What we have got to do is not to inquire into it at all. We are not going to inquire into it; but we shall have to satisfy ourselves that there is something to inquire into. That is all?—Yes.

16. All we want you to do to help us to get this matter elucidated is to give us your word that, if the proper machinery were set up to make the inquiry, the material upon which the inquiry could be conducted would be put at its disposal.

MR. ATTORNEY-GENERAL

17. Do not think that I am a lawyer and want to take advantage of you.—I do not feel that I could answer any more questions, and I give the additional expression that I hope that the members of the Committee will not press me to the point of being cross-examined, because, after all, that is what it means. I make that request quite seriously.

CHAIRMAN

18. It amounts to this, then, that you are not prepared to give us any further information than what you have read out to us?—I think I stated there pretty fully what my intentions are.

LORD HUGH CECIL

19. You will not give any more particulars?—I think I have stated there exactly what I desire.

CHAIRMAN

20. We would like to get one thing specifically down, Mr. Sandham. What you really are doing is that you decline to answer any further questions?—I am sorry that you should find it necessary to repeat that question which the noble lord referred to.

LORD HUGH CECIL

21. But what is the answer?—I think I have stated herein what I desire to state——(*indicating written statement.*)

LORD HUGH CECIL

22. You will not answer anything beyond that paper? Is that what it comes to?—(*No reply.*)

MR. ATTORNEY-GENERAL

23. We are not complaining at all. I quite understand your position. It may well be that you do not desire to do so, but in fairness to us I think you ought to answer the question, if you do not mind my saying so. I will put it in this way, if you like, that you think it better not to give us any further information?—If I may say so with respect, I took some trouble to gather the whole matter in that document, so far as I was prepared.

24. Does that document, then, contain all the information which you have?—There you are again!

LORD HUGH CECIL

25. All the information that you are prepared to give us, at any rate?—I think there is contained in that statement all that is necessary at the moment, so far as I am concerned. I say that with very great respect.

CHAIRMAN

26. You would have no grievance if we took that to mean that you answered our questions, "No, I can say nothing more"?—I am sorry; I have said all that I have to say in connexion with this matter.

27. Would you mind, Mr. Sandham, just waiting for a minute and retiring for a moment?—Not in the least.

(*Mr. Sandham retired, and after a short time was again called in.*)

CHAIRMAN

28. There is one question, Mr. Sandham, I would like to put to you. You said that a member of the Committee of Privileges had known about this. Would you, in fairness to us, say who it is?—I am sorry; I should be again involved, and I ask you not to press me—I mean till the investigation is opened.

29. You see the position you have put us all in?—I am sorry.

30. There are ten members of the Committee of Privileges. You make a statement that one of the ten knows, and it is a grave injustice to each member of the Committee that this general statement should be made without any indication of who the individual is?—I am sorry to embarrass you, but I would prefer not to be involved further. In fact, I would ask that I be not involved further, apart from my statement.

MR. ATTORNEY-GENERAL

31. Mr. Sandham, may I just explain this to you, because you used a phrase: "Do not press me until the investigation is over." I think that was the substance of your words?—Oh, no; "till the investigation begins."

32. I beg your pardon; that is what I mean. I think it is fair to you to correct what may be a misapprehension in your own mind. We should not be justified—I am sure your own sense of fairness would make you agree with this—in setting up an investigation at all unless we had some more or less definite, more or less precise, charges; unless we knew who was involved and against whom the allegations were made. Not that we in any way expect you to bring forward evidence to-day, but we should expect you to particularize the sort of things which you hope by your evidence subsequently to prove. I do not know whether you are familiar with the ordinary criminal proceedings of this country, the Grand Jury (you probably are), and you know that before a man is accused of a serious crime his case goes before the Grand Jury, and they see whether there is a case to be investigated. If there seems to be substance in the case, and that sort of thing, then the Grand Jury find what is called a true bill, and send the case for trial. We are in a position something like that of a Grand Jury, and before we can send a case to be investigated at all, we must have some sort of particularity in the allegations with which we are asked to deal. If you decline to answer, of course, we cannot make you, and we understand that, if you do decline, that ends the matter, but, on the other hand, it would not be fair to you to let you leave this room under the impression that mere general statements, unsupported, as they are, by any particularity at all, would justify us in recommending that an inquiry be set up at all. It is only fair that you should know of that before you leave this room, and with that knowledge clearly before you, to make up your mind whether you do or do not desire to particularize these charges?—I have taken particular note of your observations, and I regret that I must still adhere to my previous statement.

33. There is just this further fact, that I think we ought to put to you, to ask you whether you desire to add anything on this: In your statement, not only did you say that Labour Members can receive bribes, but you go on to add "but none of these things are against the sacred traditions of this House." Do you want to add anything in justification of that?—I do not desire to add anything to the statement that I have read out in regard to that matter.

LORD HUGH CECIL

34. Supposing the Committee come to a conclusion that your language is a breach of privilege, and pass any censure upon you, is there anything else you would like to say by way of defence than is contained in that document which you have laid before us?—I am sorry that that is in the minds of the members of the Committee, and I repeat that I do not desire to add to my statement at this juncture. Am I at liberty to go?

CHAIRMAN

35. Yes, thank you very much.—Thank you. (*The witness withdrew.*)

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments were made by the Admiralty yesterday:—

LIEUT. F. O. R. EVANS, to H.M.S. Villiers, to Victory, for F.F.D. in B.T. Squadron, Gosport (Aug. 1).

SUB-LIEUT.—R. I. A. SARELL, to Barham, and as interpreter in French (Sept. 2).

LIEUT. (E.).—W. R. J. F. SWITZER, to Scout (July 29).

WT. ENGNRS.—E. G. JENKINSON, to Saladin (July 29); and R. ALLISON, to Shamrock (Aug. 12).

RETIREMENT

COMMR.—H. WESTMACOTT, placed on Retired List, at own request, with rank of Capt. (Aug. 3).

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE

LIEUT.—S. A. FERGUSON, to Vivid (Aug. 2).

ACTG. SUB-LIEUT.—J. F. WOOLFENDEN, to Vivid (Aug. 2), and to Emperor of India (Sept. 13).

PAYM. LIEUT.-COMMR.—F. C. MARTIN, R.D., placed on the Retired List, with rank of Paymr. Commr. (July 20).

WT. ENGNR.—H. MACKLIN, to Norfolk (Aug. 1).

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS

ATHENS, July 30.—Revenge left.

COWES, July 29.—Victoria and Albert and Westminster arrived.

DEVONPORT, July 30.—Durban arrived.

EURIPO CHANNEL, July 30.—Cairo left for Skiathos.

GIBRALTAR, July 29.—Folkestone arrived, and left for Malta 30. July 30.—Caradoc arrived; and Bacchus left for Portsmouth.

MOMBASA, July 29.—Enterprise left.

MORETON BAY, July 30.—Australia, Albatross, and Anzac arrived.

NANKING, July 28.—Gannet arrived.

NAVARIN, July 30.—Sandhurst arrived.

NORFOLK ISLANDS, July 30.—Dunedin arrived and left for Auckland.

PALEMBANG, July 29.—Magnolia left.

PAPEETE, July 28.—Laburnum left for Hervey Islands.

PATRAS, July 30.—Fourth Destroyer Flotilla (less Broke and Verity), and Capt. (D.) in Witch arrived.

POROS BAY, July 30.—Revenge arrived.

PORT IERO, July 29.—Third Cruiser Squadron (less Caledon) left for Skiathos.

PORT SAID, July 29.—Waterhen left for Navarin.

SHEERNESS, July 29.—Maine left for Spithead.

SIRENIK, July 29.—Bryony arrived.

SINGAPORE, July 30.—Medway, Odin, Osiris, Otus, Oswald, and Magnolia arrived.

SKIATHOS, July 30.—Cyclops, Valentine, Vega, Viceroy, and Winchelsea arrived; London, Shropshire, Codrington, Ardent, Arrow, and Acasta left for Problaka Bay; Sussex, Devonshire, Achates, and Sunset left for Ermone Bay; and Eagle, Antelope, and Witherington left for Vatika Bay.

SPITHEAD, July 30.—Maine arrived and left for Malta.

STUART, July 29.—Despatch left for Esquimalt.

TALANTA, July 30.—Stuart, Vanquisher, Vanessa, Viscount, and Venetia left for Skiathos.

TANGA, July 29.—Enterprise arrived.

WEI-HAI-WEI, July 28.—Kent left for Nagasaki; Berwick left for Fukuoka; Hermes left for Hong-kong; Bruce, Thracian, and Stormcloud left for Chinwangtao; and Somme and Sirdar left for Tsingtao.

WUHU, July 28.—Widgeon arrived.

R.A.F. APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments in the Royal Air Force are notified:—

GENERAL DUTIES BRANCH

WING COMMANDER.—D. HARRIES, A.F.C., to Half-pay List, on completion of Senior Officers Course, Sheerness (July 27).

FLIGHT LIEUTENANTS.—G. N. CARROLL, to R.A.F. Depôt, Uxbridge (July 20); C. W. WEEDON, to Cambridge University Air Squadron (July 8); G. C. SHEPHERD, to Cambridge University Air Squadron (July 8); H. E. BARDON, to Cambridge University Air Squadron (July 8).

FLYING OFFICERS.—R. KELLETT, to Home Aircraft Depôt, Henlow (July 4); C. E. ECKERSLEY-MASLIN, to R.A.F. Depôt, Uxbridge (July 5); L. S. WARD, to Home Aircraft Depôt, Henlow (July 5); P. F. G. BRADLEY, to Home Aircraft Depôt, Henlow (July 31); L. C. WELCH, to No. 2 Flying Training School, Digby, on supernumerary consent to a temporary commission (July 15).

PILOT OFFICER.—E. F. J. L'ESTRANGE, to No. 4 Squadron, South Farnborough (July 18).

STORES BRANCH

PILOT OFFICERS.—W. A. LEE, to H.Q., R.A.F., Cranwell (Aug. 1); L. LLEWELLYN, to No. 2 Flying Training School, Digby (Aug. 1); E. N. LOWE, to Station Headquarters, North Weald (Aug. 1); J. W. REVELL, to Station Headquarters, Andover (Aug. 1); G. C. ALLEN, to H.Q., R.A.F., Halton (Aug. 1).

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE CRUISE

Vessels of the Royal Indian Marine will be cruising at sea during the present month. The sloop CLIVE, Commander M. P. Cooper, R.I.M., is to leave Karachi on August 6, and will be off Bombay from the 8th to the 20th. The sloop CORNWALLIS, Commander L. S. Wadeson, R.I.M., has been undergoing a refit at Bombay. She will also leave Karachi on August 6, and will be off Bombay again from August 25 to September 10. The sloop LAWRENCE, Commander R. H. Garstin, O.B.E., is to leave Karachi on August 25, and will be at Bombay from August 25 to October 20. The patrol boat PATHAN, Lieutenant-Commander R. C. G. McClement, R.I.M., will accompany the LAWRENCE.

THE TERRITORIAL ARMY

56TH (1ST LONDON) DIVISION

A "MIXING" EXPERIMENT WITH REGULARS

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

FALMER, JULY 31

The 56th Division, so far as its infantry brigades are concerned, is strung out along the Kent and Sussex coast. The G.O.C., Major-General H. Isacke, has fixed his headquarters on the old Canadian camping site at Dibgate Farm, Cheriton, some few miles west of Folkestone. He has neither gunners nor sappers under his hand, for his artillery brigades are in practice camps at Larkhill and his engineers are at Christchurch. Nor is his headquarters camp particularly strong in infantry, for, although nominally the 168th (2nd London) Infantry Brigade (Colonel P. R. O. A. Simner) is camping on the Cheriton plateau, the brigade contains only three battalions, the London Rifle Brigade, the City of London Rifles, and the Post Office Rifles. The fourth battalion, the Honourable Artillery Company, is absent because earlier in the year it shared a regimental camp with the H.A.C. Royal Horse Artillery batteries at Windmill Hill.

Major-General Isacke's H.Q. camp is flanked on the east—at Dover—by Colonel Lord Gort's 169th Infantry Brigade and on the west—at Falmer—by Colonel F. G. Alston's 167th Royal Fusiliers Brigade. The two westerly formations next week are to combine in an attack upon Lord Gort's force, now encamped beside the R.A.F. aeroplane sheds on Swingate Plateau, east of Dover Castle; but how that attack is to be launched may not at the moment be disclosed.

Making my way eastward from the camp of the East Anglian troops at Myrtle Grove, the first of the London Brigades which crossed my path was Colonel Alston's command at Falmer. The old Falmer camping ground no longer lies entirely west of the village. It has extended its boundaries and now straddles the Brighton-Lewes road. Brigade Headquarters and the 4th City of London Regiment occupy the newly acquired ground.

Training areas, which lie around the skirts of the camp, appear also to have been enlarged. Altogether they afford about 15 square miles of manoeuvre ground. The features are on the large side and the areas are fitted better for battalion than for company operations, but they are good nevertheless.

The Brigade strength is, as usual, on the weak side; but the weakness does not extend to each battalion. The 3rd City of London (Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. Clarke), which, under the fostering care of Colonel G. M. Giles, was one of the first battalions, if not the first battalion, of the London Regiment after the War to reach establishment figures, is still the strongest and has in camp 18 officers and 350 other ranks. That Colonel Giles has come back to the Brigade and since last May has commanded the 2nd Battalion suggests, in conjunction with the removal of that battalion's headquarters from Westminster to Balham, an attempt to regain pre-War popularity. Something in the nature of a revival is needed if this fine old battalion is to maintain its prestige, for its camp states show only 12 officers and 194 other ranks.

THE FRATERNAL SPIRIT

The 1st Battalion (Lieutenant-Colonel M. K. Matthews) is in much better case; but, with a strength of 265, of whom 17 are officers, it is not as well represented as it would have been had the training fortnight begun a week later.

The earlier date has had an adverse effect also upon the 4th Battalion (Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. Stanham), which has brought only 12 officers and 146 other ranks to Falmer from a total strength of 332. Although its men are of fine type and the percentage of re-engagements is high, the figures quoted are much too low for the City of London's 1st Royal Fusiliers; but they scarcely can be increased so long as the battalion is miserably housed in an unsympathetic district.

The Territorial year experiment is taking an unusual turn in Colonel Alston's Brigade. Lieutenant-Colonel R. Howlett, commanding the 2nd Battalion, The Royal Fusiliers, has interpreted the Army Council's instructions very generously, and from Colchester has sent to Falmer 11 officers and 189 other ranks to assist with the training of the four sister battalions. The danger of supersession, to which allusion has been made in former reports of T.A. training, has been avoided here as it has in the other camps. The Regular troops have been used to stiffen the battalions; but they are acting in unusual ways. As stiffening they have been introduced in sections into platoons, and as platoons into companies. Occasionally the process has been reversed, and, with the Regular contingents formed into companies, platoons from the Territorial battalions have been intermingled. The intermingling is going farther, and Regulars and Territorials, mixed without regard to section or platoon, are being tried as composite companies. This experiment within an experiment holds auguries of success. The presence of Regular soldiers from a sister battalion in such large numbers strengthens existing camaraderie, and the intermixing arouses a spirit of emulation that surely must benefit moral as well as technique.

The guests from Colchester also serve other purposes—as instructors of specialists and as demonstration platoons and companies. In every capacity and by all ranks their help and comradeship are heartily appreciated. The same may be said concerning assistance given by two student officers from the Staff College.

Another 1st London unit lying on the western side of the camp is the 167th Field Ambulance (Colonel L. A. Harwood), from which an officer is attached for duty to each battalion. That, however, still leaves four officers and 54 other ranks to carry on the normal R.A.M.C. training.

As the camp is within easy distance of Brighton and the Southern Railway is issuing tickets at reduced rates to the Territorial soldiers, the provision of evening entertainment is not such an urgent matter here as it is at Beaulieu and Myrtle Grove. Lewes Y.M.C.A. is arranging two or three concerts, and those, with battalion concerts, should furnish entertainment enough; but there is still something wanted, and that is a Red Triangle tent. Here and at Myrtle Grove there are no Y.M.C.A. marquees, and the regret expressed generally marks the high esteem in which the workers in those tents are held. Neither efficient catering by the N.A.A.F.I. nor enjoyable entertainment by visiting concert parties can create the "atmosphere" which fills the Red Triangle tents. Their absence is a distinct loss to any and every Territorial camp, and if the Y.M.C.A. could hear all the regretful speeches that I have heard during the past few days it would, I am sure, endeavour to find tents and staffs for the camps from which the Red Triangle is missing.

SCOTTISH CAMPS

DIRECTOR-GENERAL'S PRAISE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

EDINBURGH, JULY 31

Scottish military experts express great satisfaction with the work being accomplished in the annual training camps now being held throughout the country. Highly interesting reports are coming to hand from the various centres, but a complete survey of the work will not be available for some weeks yet, as a number of units have still to go under canvas. The famous 51st and 52nd Territorial Divisions are at present undergoing intensive training, and much useful work is being accomplished. The various units of the two divisions have turned out to the camps in satisfactory numbers, but, as anticipated, those recruited from the Highland area have not been able to report full strength as men are engaged with the crops and general farm work.

The largest camps are those at Barry and Buddon, where the wide, flat War Department lands on the coast lend themselves admirably to field exercises. The Highland Light Infantry Brigade are under canvas at Barry, while there are also two Field Brigades of Royal Artillery. The gunners have displayed a highly encouraging state of efficiency, both in the handling of guns and in the actual shoots, the friendly rivalry existing between the various batteries bringing out the best in both officers and men. The instructors give very satisfactory reports, and are delighted with the marksmanship displayed by the young men of the Territorial Army, many of whom are of comparatively short service. Three battalions of the Cameronians, the 4th/5th Royal Scots Fusiliers, the 52nd Divisional Train, R.A.S.C., and the 52nd Division Ordnance Company are also encamped in the district, and, despite the broken weather, have put in a full programme of outdoor work.

FIRST SIGHT OF A CITY

At Montrose there are encamped the 4th/5th Black Watch and the 4th Gordons, the Highland Division Field Brigade, the 78th Field Brigade Royal Artillery, and the 152nd Brigade Field Ambulance. Here the heavy rains have caused some inconvenience and upset timetables, the ground not absorbing the moisture to the same extent as at Barry and Buddon, where the sandy soil makes for a quickly drying surface. Despite the minor troubles caused by the bad weather, however, both the infantry and artillery have been active, the splendid spirit of the men and their enthusiasm for the work in hand being predominant features. The Gordons and the Black Watch have carried through a number of interesting tactical manoeuvres, employing the latest ideas in field operations, and are making praiseworthy attempts to live up to the reputation which their regiments have gained in action.

The 7th and 9th Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders are stationed at Dreghorn, adjacent to Redford Barracks, Edinburgh. The camps are situated at the base of the Pentland Hills, and the men have carried out full programmes of field exercises in a country-side admirably suited for the work. An interesting feature of this camp is that it contains many young soldiers who, in spending the evenings in Edinburgh, are paying their first visit to a large city. Many of the men come from lonely country areas in Argyllshire, and so to them the educational value of the camp is very considerable.

Two battalions of the Royal Scots and two battalions of the King's Own Scottish Borderers have gone to the pleasant resort of Girvan, where ample space is available for all types of military exercises.

THE "MECHANIZED" UNITS

The rapid growth of the mechanical section of the Territorial Army at the expense of the horse and mule is strikingly demonstrated at Annemuir, near Ladybank, Fife, where the 20th Fife and Forfar Yeomanry (Armoured Car Company) and the 101st (Queen's Own Royal Glasgow Yeomanry) Army Field Brigade are in camp. The Glasgow men are in two battalions, and have done splendid work with their guns drawn by powerful six-wheel vehicles. The extensive moor makes an admirable exercise ground, and the men have displayed a fine degree of skill in handling their machines. The men of the Armoured Car Company have also been complimented upon their efficiency with their cars and the Vickers guns, the young soldiers obviously enjoying the work entrus

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In To-day's issue of the

Week-end Review

Hugh Walpole on Should Books be Cheaper?

A. P. Herbert on the Futilities of the Drink Commission.

Sir Ernest Benn, *J. A. Hobson* and *Gerald Gould* in a challenging interchange of views on Unemployment.

Other Contributors include: Ivor Brown, Duff Cooper (a poem to Lady Ednam), Clough Williams-Ellis, T. Earle Welby.

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"NATIONAL REVIEW"

The *National Review*, in its episodes of the month, commemorates the anniversary of Mr. Chamberlain's death, and thence passes to the bankers' manifesto, to the Conservative resolution, and Mr. Snowden's answer. After noting the main points in the second part of the Simon Report, the *National* regards the Viceroy's announcement of July 9 as ill-timed and playing into the hands of the chaos makers. India is further the subject of articles by "Optimist," who hopes that the opinions of the countryside will yet be represented at the Conference, and by Mr. J. P. Darling, who, looking to the ryot and the village as the real basis of India, calls for the rehabilitation of silver and the free minting of it. The "take it or leave it" attitude of British trade is pertinently commented on by an Australian who has come over to do business in England.

"FORTNIGHTLY"

In the *Fortnightly* Lord Winterton analyses the findings of the Simon Report, believing that the Commission have driven over the right road with tact, circumspection, and a most meritorious sense of values and realities. The "Political Outlook" is examined by Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy, who thinks that, confused as the times are, the Government will go out eventually on the issues of protection and the House of Lords, and we shall be nearer than ever to the two-party system. The disagreements between France and Italy are the subject of two articles by Mr. John Bell, who takes the French, and Mr. M. H. H. Macartney, who takes the Italian case; and Mr. Owen Tweedy deals with the Egyptian situation. Mr. T. Earle Welby writes of rural England and its preservation; and Mr. Clifford Bax treats of the "Silent Revolution" in sexual morality.

Books of the Week

TURKEY IN THE WORLD WAR

DOWNFALL AND REBIRTH

TURKEY IN THE WORLD WAR. By AHMED EMIN, Ph.D. (Economic and Social History of the World War: JAMES D. SHOTWELL, LL.D., General Editor: Turkish Series.) (Yale University Press, London; Milford. 15s. net.)

In one place Ahmed Emin Bey writes that the Turkish Republic should be looked upon as a new body occupying the place of the old Sick Man of Europe, and, although some observers have detected signs that the new body is being subtly influenced by its environment, the author is able to write about the Ottoman Empire with as much detachment as if it had been the Byzantine. In view of what he is able to show about the conditions which prevailed in and behind the line during the War it is very remarkable that the Turkish Army was able to make the resistance it did and to prove so formidable an opponent. His description of the commissariat and of the treatment of the Turkish Army by its own Government lends point to General Refet Pasha's post-War offer to Field-Marshal Lord Allenby to fight the Palestine campaign over again with an equal commissariat. Ahmed Emin Bey, after briefly sketching the career of the Ottoman Empire in its greatness and decline, points out how the political superiority of the Osmanlis led to their economic and even cultural inferiority while their subjects enjoyed an economic superiority to counterbalance their political inferiority. He refers to the way in which the Provinces were sacrificed to the needs of Constantinople, which was Der Saadet, the Abode of Bliss, only for the Dynasty and official class, while the agricultural Turks were bled white for the defence of the Guarded Realms with such results upon their general well-being that he has to record that just before the War among the Moslem Turks in the Eastern vilayets only seven per thousand were literate, while 720 per thousand were verminous, and thus exposed to typhus, and the infant mortality was so high, 800 per thousand, that even in polygamous households the number of children to survive to maturity was seldom more than two. In old days, educated and well-to-do people, members of the governing class, reserved the name Turk for these unfortunate peasants, and thought, spoke, and wrote of themselves as Osmanlis and of their Empire, Government, and Army as Ottoman. There was no particular idea of nationality in those days, at most a Sunni Osmanli thought of himself as being a member of the Moslem nation, if he thought about it at all, and it was only with the triumph of the Young Turk conspiracy over the traditional personal rule of an absolute Padishah, venerated as Hunkiar, "the slayer," by his simpler subjects, that new ideas came in.

Ahmed Emin Bey shows how profoundly those new ideas influenced the fortunes of his country, and how the Great War came just at the moment when the public mind was in a state of flux because of them. A Moslem holy war of the traditional kind was preached, for political reasons, by men who had been arguing against Islam as being a foreign importation invented by Arabs and unsuited to Turks, and in spite of this appeal to Moslem solidarity, the Young Turks found that they could rely on very few of the non-Turkish Moslems in Asia, Arabs, Kurds, and Cherkesses, as they, like the non-Turkish Moslems, in the lost European Dominions, Pomaks, Arnaüts, and Vallahades, resented the "Ottomanism" imagined by well-meaning theorists, and the Turkification imposed by dour realists, just as much as the non-Moslem subjects of the Empire, the Greeks, Armenians, Syrians, Bulgars, and Druses. Everything was in confusion; the dawning Turkish Nationalism militated against Pan-Islamism, which was crumbling in the hands of the Caliph, who, in the intervals of being a strictly constitutional Sultan, was expected to wield it: Yeni-Turan, or the idea of uniting under one sceptre all kindred Turkish peoples inhabiting sparsely, immense, and unattainable areas of Asia, threatened to inflate Turkish Nationalism out of all manageable proportions, while a strict Nationalism was incompatible with Ottomanism, and was faced with rival and insurgent Nationalisms which allied themselves with the enemies of the Empire.

This confusion of objective was matched by the confusion of the military administration at the outbreak of war. Although some of the Turkish leaders were shrewd enough to see that German defeat meant the partition of her Oriental ally, while German victory would mean that ally's subjection to a German protectorate, others did not look so far ahead, and nearly all shared the opinion widely held in Western Europe at that time that financial exhaustion would limit the War to a few weeks or months. The Turkish Administration, therefore, made no provision for anything beyond the immediate future. In a fierce enthusiasm to equip the Army to strike a decisive blow at the earliest moment everything was sacrificed to its supposed needs. Men were called up in such numbers that totally inadequate staffs at mobilization offices could not even take down their names, far less distribute, arm, or feed them; labour was requisitioned which could not be used; goods were seized which were not wanted; delay, stupidity, maladministration led to the desertion of many men even before they had been embodied. Yet, as the author grimly reminds his readers, anyone who ventured to point out these mistakes or suggest remedies was in danger of being shot by the militarists, who resented the least breath of criticism as a treasonable outrage.

Ahmed Emin Bey describes in interesting detail the corruption and peculation which prevailed in Turkey during the War. For the peculation, by friends and protégés of influential soldiers and politicians, there was no shadow of excuse; it was flagrant and inhuman. For the corruption among officials there was a great deal of excuse. Apart from a few favoured exceptions at the very top of the administrative tree, who shared in the produce of the special bakery which throughout the War prepared good white bread for the really important men in Turkey, the officials who ran the Empire were in a miserable plight. Their salaries, even in the palmiest days, were neither adequate nor punctually paid. During the War, until 1916, they were reduced, as a patriotic economy, by half, and they were, on the remainder, subjected to the high taxes levied on those who were not serving in the Army. Added to this came the rise in the cost of living. The author gives figures to show how profiteering and natural scarcity, due to dearth or blockade, drove up the price of food; beans to 16 times the pre-War price, rice to 30, coffee and sugar to 83, onions to 32, milk to 20, wood to 12, boots and clothes to 26 and 20 respectively, potatoes to 36, and petroleum to nearly 100 times its normal price. How could an official support himself and a family on the taxed half of an exiguous and belated salary if he were not corrupt? Attempts were made to check profiteering; but none, apparently, to improve the lot of the common soldier in the field. For him there was no leave, no relaxation, generally no letters, a deadly monotony of distasteful and insufficient food, inadequate boots and clothes. All these things, or the lack of them, he had to bear for years on end, seeing the while the shameless luxury of his politician commanders, whose special trains on single-line railways would disorganize the transport for the Front for days, and the careful treatment given to his German Allies, who enjoyed parcels and privileges, pay, amusement, and boots.

Ahmed Emin Bey, out of a large experience as war correspondent, editor, and companion-in-exile of many of the men who ran the War in Turkey, has most informatively described the downfall and disintegration of the Ottoman Empire. His readers, on reaching the last page, will marvel that it was able to last so long, die so hard, and come to its new life so soon. "Mehmed," the Turkish equivalent of Tommy Atkins, may have saved the Turkish nation from extinction by deserting *en masse* during the Great War, and thereby facilitated the defeat of the Ottoman Empire, but, where he did not desert, he proved a very gallant and tough antagonist, proving to the hilt the old saying that the Turk fights best when he is neither fed nor led.

DR. ERNEST BARKER'S ESSAYS

HISTORY AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

CHURCH, STATE AND STUDY. By ERNEST BARKER. (Methuen. 10s. 6d. net.)

These twelve essays, the earlier of which date back to before the War, are the author's own selection. The preface explains the principle of their arrangement:—

> The first four essays deal with Church and State in history; the fifth is a bridge of transition to the theory and politics of the modern State, which are treated in the three subsequent essays; the ninth is another bridge of transition, from history and politics to education; and the last three are concerned with different phases of that subject.

This lucid classification does something less than justice to the ninth of the series—Professor Barker's Inaugural Lecture at Cambridge—which is indeed a bridge, but only because it gathers together the principles of the writer's thought.

The general reader will find much to attract in the first two essays, which cover some thirteen centuries of European history. The first analyses the transition from classicism to medievalism. What is common to both is the conception of a world-order. The amazing career of Alexander the Great first impressed its possibility on minds hitherto unable to think in terms transcending the city-State. Zeno and the Stoic school gave the conception a philosophic basis, and Rome supplied the fabric of law and government. It remained to give mankind a universal religion, replacing the old local deities. This took the form of Emperor-worship, and Professor Barker explains the development of the idea, from the Greek conception of the Emperor as divine only in the sense that his achievement in giving the world peace and order proclaimed him a superman, to the Oriental conception, first given official currency by Aurelian, of the Emperor as the earthly representative of a transcendent Godhead.

The way was now clear for the Christian Church, which at Constantinople was absorbed by the State and produced the Byzantine Empire, and at Rome itself absorbed the State and culminated in the medieval Papacy. The new unity thus achieved is examined in the second paper, which traces European history down to the point where the Church is challenged by the Nation. The consequences are investigated in a group of essays, one at least of which, the discussion of Puritanism, well deserves the attention of those interested in the origins of the modern temper.

What eventually emerges from the analysis is the fact that nationalism, by making greater demands on personality, has greatly strengthened its fibre. The individual has, in truth, successfully asserted his rights against the State, and Professor Barker argues that the basis for a reconciliation of the claims of order and liberty must be sought for in some ethical principle accepted as binding by both. It is from this aspect that he approaches the study of educational problems. As he puts it in his Inaugural Lecture at Cambridge:—

> If liberty is the aspect of social well-being which needs emphasis to-day, and if liberty demands a living body of public opinion for its realization, is there any means for attaining such a body of opinion which offers particular promise and demands particular study?

The means exists in education, which Professor Barker, who is inclined to be sceptical of recent psychological developments, regards in the old Aristotelian sense as the training of youth in the spirit of the institutions under which it is to live. The group of papers which develop this theme has little to say about actual educational practice, though there is a significant incidental protest against the narrowness of our historical and philosophical curricula, but is concerned mainly with the relations of the teacher to his State. One paper examines the extent to which the teacher is entitled to take part in public affairs; another deals with the control exercised by private benefactors and public authorities. Professor Barker's tribute to the late Lord Bryce is printed as an appendix.

THE SIMON REPORT

BOUND SUMMARIES AVAILABLE

Many requests have been addressed to *The Times* for bound copies of the two Summaries of the Report of the Statutory Commission which were published as special Supplements to the paper on June 10 and June 24 respectively. It has also been very widely suggested that these Summaries should be reprinted as a volume of smaller size.

There are certain difficulties about meeting this suggestion—one of them being the obvious importance of encouraging as wide a circulation as possible for the Report itself. Copies of the two Summaries issued by *The Times* are, however, still available, and there is a continuous demand for them. The Manager is therefore arranging to bind a limited number together as a single volume in full cloth boards, and these can be procured at the price of half a crown, post free, by application only to the Publisher, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4.

A powerful motor lifeboat which the Royal National Life-boat Institution has built for Newhaven, Sussex, will leave the building yard at Cowes to-day for her station. The new boat will take the place of a smaller motor lifeboat which has been at Newhaven since 1912, and will be the third motor lifeboat to be stationed there. Since 1851 the Newhaven lifeboats have rescued 317 lives from shipwreck.

SHORTER NOTICES

LITERATURE, TRAVEL, BIOGRAPHY

To English readers Edward Martyn is an amusing character from the reminiscences of Mr. George Moore, where he appears rather as a buffoon to balance the other's cleverness: "There never was anybody so interesting as dear Edward, and there never will be anybody like him in literature." Martyn responded ferociously to this malicious portraiture by an old friend. In EDWARD MARTYN AND THE IRISH REVIVAL (Cape, 12s. 6d. net), Mr. Denis Gwynn, using materials left by Martyn, who died in 1924, constructs a portrait of a remarkable man, which is as interesting as Mr. Moore's but decidedly more pleasant. Martyn was a monk at heart, and on leaving Oxford he returned to Ireland and passed his time either in a garret of the family castle in County Galway or in mean rooms in Dublin, using his ample fortune for the furtherance of his ideals of an independent Ireland politically and culturally. Politician, playwright, and musician, Martyn is here presented as "a landlord who welcomed the downfall of his own class, an aristocrat who fought the battles of the people, the inheritor of great possessions who gave lavishly all that he had to give in the education and improvement of his country." His will directed that his body should be taken to the dissecting rooms of Dublin Hospital, to which he left one of his many bequests, and that his remains should be buried in an unnamed pauper's grave.

Gloomy diagnoses of the condition of Europe there are in plenty. Mr. Sisley Huddleston, who is a light-hearted observer of places and peoples and is fearful of sickrooms, turns to the United States, where he finds all is well in the best of all possible lands. In WHAT'S RIGHT WITH AMERICA? (Harrap, 10s. 6d. net) he finds everything right. He describes, in his picturesque, vivacious manner, a visit to the United States and his impressions and emotions. He admires America's industrial prosperity and its effect on all phases of life there. He advances dozens of reasons why mankind should rejoice in the United States: "From apple-pie to universities, it is full of admirable and indeed model institutions." Between cookery and education many things are given songs of praise: architecture, Broadway, the companionableness of the people, their spirit of cooperation, their enterprise and confidence, trains, books, and business. We are bidden to behold a "cultural renaissance." In the United States only can we find the "good European." America, says Mr. Huddleston in summing up, "is playing its part in the creation and consolidation of a new era of universal peace and prosperity."

Under the title of HORACE WALPOLE'S ENGLAND (Constable, 21s.) Mr. Alfred Bishop Mason has assembled a selection of Walpole's letters in an admirably concise form. Since the monumental Oxford edition of Mr. and Mrs. Paget Toynbee more than one selection has appeared in two volumes, but Mr. Mason has succeeded in compressing the historical and gossipy portions into one volume of less than 400 pages. He omits much of Walpole's personal engagements, and gives short extracts from some of the author's bulkier comments on his times. Twenty-eight contemporary illustrations are reproduced, and the editor inserts a minimum of explanations and quotations from other sources.

Mr. Zack T. Sutley is a respected citizen of the United States who more than sixty years ago went West to shoot buffalo. He has seen wild prairie transformed to prosperous farms and ranch to rich mines and cities. In THE LAST FRONTIER (Macmillan, 12s. 6d. net) he tells the story of his adventurous life among white pioneers and Indians. He writes modestly of his own exploits and with a sense of the historical importance of the events which have changed a picturesque wilderness into a land of modern industry. He has fought with Indians, but speaks indignantly of the injustices and cruelties which forced them into revolt.

Another work of interest in American history is JOHNSON OF THE MOHAWKS, by Arthur Pound in collaboration with Richard E. Day (Macmillan, 21s. net). This is the biography of Sir William Johnson, who left Ireland in 1738 to settle on his uncle's estate on the south side of the Mohawk River, west of Schenectady. His fine character gained him such ascendancy over the Mohawk Indians that they made him their chief. He was an outstanding soldier in the war against the French, whom he defeated at Lake George, for which service he was created a baronet in 1755. He was also a great figure in the conquest of Canada. Dr. Day, who has been engaged on research into the Johnson records for over twenty years, has made use of a large number of unprinted documents.

Mrs. Stella Court Treatt has already written of the motor-car journey she made with her husband from the Cape to Cairo. She has now published an African travel narrative equally interesting in SUDAN SAND (Harrap, 15s. net), in which she describes their adventures among the Baggara, or cattle-owning Arabs, of the Sudan, when photographing scenes for the film "Stampede." She tells of much big game hunting and other excitements.

An anthology of soldiers' songs of the Great War has been made by John Brophy and Eric Partridge. This is called SONG OF THE BRITISH SOLDIER (Scholartis Press, 7s. 6d. net). It is an entertaining collection so far as it goes, and the same is true of the glossary of slang, though much of the slang is far older than the War.

BEHIND BOTH LINES, by Hugh Kingsmill (Kennerley, 6s. 6d. net), tells of the author's capture by the Germans and his life as a prisoner at Karlsruhe and Mainz. Mr. Kingsmill writes an exciting story of his capture when leading a company from the Drake Battalion, Naval Division. When he returned to England after the Armistice, he offended some people by his inability to recollect any tortures inflicted upon him during captivity; "neither, at the opposite extreme imagined by another type, had my life been one long round of pleasures." It is a good-humoured account of how a body of men in an unenviable position endeavoured to drive away monotony.

Mr. Bernard Darwin has collected a number of his papers on golf that have appeared during the last few years in *The Times* and reprinted them under the title of SECOND SHOTS: CASUAL TALKS ABOUT GOLF. (George Newnes. 2s. net.)

SOME NEW BOOKS

FROM JUSTINIAN TO LUTHER, A.D. 518-1517. By Leighton Pullan, D.D. (Milford. 12s. 6d. n.)

A HISTORY OF THE CONSECRATION OF CHURCHES AND CHURCHYARDS. By R. W. Muncey. Cambridge: Heffer. 6s. n.)

ESCAPE FROM THE "DOLE." By A. S. Comyns Carr, K.C. (Faber and Faber. 1s. n.)

PEEPS AT POLITICIANS. By Ellen Wilkinson, M.P. (Philip Allan. 3s. 6d. n.)

SECOND SHOTS. By Bernard Darwin. (Newnes. 2s. n.)

In addition to the reviews published regularly in *The Times*, full criticisms of new books, together with a comprehensive list of current publications, will be found in *The Times Literary Supplement*, issued every Thursday, price 3d.

From The Times of 1830

MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1830. Price 7d.

The state of France up to the date of the last departures may be summed up in a few words. The tricoloured flag is flying on the Royal Palace of the Tuileries; the King's Guards have been beaten by the populace of Paris, and driven beyond the precincts of the city; the National Guard is organized for the protection of the metropolis, and a Provisional Government is formed, consisting, among others, of Lafayette, Lafitte, Casimir Perrier, General Gerard, and the Marquis de Choiseul. Immense carnage has taken place, the King's troops having fired grape-shot among the multitude in the streets. The people, however, have succeeded in driving away their aggressors, and two regiments of the line have adopted the popular cause. For the moment a sullen tranquillity prevails.

* * *

The sight of public order and respect for property, after three days battle, and in the absence of all authority, have inspired all foreigners at Paris with the most lively admiration. The English, in particular, are transported at what they have seen. "Oh, great nation!" cried they.—From the *Messager des Chambres*.

* * *

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OXFORD EXCAVATIONS IN NUBIA

Professor F. Ll. Griffith, Reader in Egyptology, is appealing for funds in order to resume the Oxford excavations in Nubia, which were interrupted by the War. The cost of the expedition is estimated at about £2,500. Towards this £1,500 has been promised. Subscriptions may be sent to Mrs. F. Ll. Griffith, 11, Norham-gardens, Oxford, or to Barclays Bank Limited, High-street, Oxford.

AUGUST REVIEWS

THE SIMON COMMISSION AND AFTER

The Report of the Simon Commission is the chief subject in the August reviews, where it is analysed and approved by writers who are beginning to look beyond it, not without anxiety, to the next stage.

There is much good reading in the *Nineteenth Century*. Mr. Amery begins with "Eddies in the Flowing Tide," arguing that the Unionist Party has only one policy, that of the free hand; it must meet the dear food cry with an attack on a system which leads to a dearth of everything, and be ready for an election at any time after the Imperial Conference. To the Conference Sir Basil Blackett also looks, enumerating many questions (apart from tariffs) which it might profitably consider; while Mr. R. A. Butler, M.P., writes of world wheat and the British farmer. "The Indian Scene" is represented by Sir Stanley Reed, whose article is in the main an approving summary of the Simon Report, and by Sir Reginald Craddock, who considers the "and after" with misgivings; it is the loyalty of the "men of good will" which can alone make any Constitution workable. Mr. Jules Menken shows why, and to some extent how, the iron and steel industry should be rationalized; and Mr. C. E. R. Sherrington goes deep into the possibilities arising from a Channel tunnel. Mr. Julian Huxley meets General Smuts over the questions of land and population in Africa, taking a long view. Rather whimsically Dr. F. C. S. Schiller applies eugenics to the reform of the plutocracy, and promises to apply it to other social elements. Professor Madariaga writes on the United States of Europe; and Mrs. Roberts on women as priests.

"CONTEMPORARY"

The *Contemporary* opens with an approving review of the Simon Report by Lord Meston, whose criticisms are in the nature of warnings, as when, for instance, he foresees controversy over the control of the Army, the heavy burden which the provincial Governor will have to face, and the risk which the central Exchequer will run when some of its present resources are directed into other channels. The "Vilna question," by Mr. H. W. Harris, follows; both Poland and Lithuania have claims on it, and it has claims on both. Franco-Italian relations are discussed by Major Polson Newman, who regards the situation in the Balkans as the chief obstacle to a settlement of differences. Professor A. J. Toynbee on his way to Japan writes a letter about his journey to Baghdad; "Balcanicus" holds that Serbs and Croats are leaning to come together under King Alexander's experiment; the July days of 1830 are recalled by Mr. W. A. J. Archbold; and Bridges's ideas about music in the "Testament of Beauty" are examined by Eva Mary Grew.

"ENGLISH REVIEW"

In the *English Review* Lord Sydenham regards the Simon Commission Report as a masterpiece of constructive ability, despite what he holds to be defects and oversights in it; but he is afraid that it is about to be treated as waste paper, and he doubts whether we are prepared to go on governing India; this, and not the letter of any future Constitution, is the real issue. The Referendum is shown by Dr. A. Browning to be incompatible with Parliamentary government. "Protection Without Tariffs," by Professor J. W. Scott, is a plea for a national money which shall have the effect of keeping competition for home markets between the citizens of the same country: Great Britain should snip the thin thread which holds her currency to gold, and make notes which would literally represent her own goods.

"EMPIRE REVIEW"

In the *Empire Review* Lord Peel suggests that the Simon Commission Report should be taken definitely as the basis for discussion at the coming Conference; otherwise he fears the consequences of no set programme. Colonel Sir Henry Fairfax-Lucy enumerates various points for consideration by the Imperial Conference. Major C. M. Enriquez treats of the separation of Burma from India: the association has been to Burma's detriment.

To the *United Empire* Major E. J. Ashton contributes a Canadian view of emigration problems.

LITERARY

In *Blackwood's*, besides the customary yarns of derring-do, there is Mr. D. Hannay's study of a Spanish "picaro" professor who could not have flourished but in Spain; and there is also an estimate of the Indian situation by H. I. R. B., who argues that Dominion status, which is the goal, need not be confused with representative institutions; the tradition of India is in favour of a strong executive; "were a son of the Royal Throne nominated as King of British India the whole of India would rally to him."

In the *Cornhill* George Paston reveals some of the archives of Albemarle-street—or John Murray-street, as Lamb called it—in the forties; and Sir George Douglas writes of Weimar of the seventies. "Bosses, Foremen, and Managers" is another instructive article by Mr. W. F. Watson, who has shown us the way about various trades and occupations before. Mr. E. Vale examines philosophically the "tourist idea," and Mr. Maurice Headlam, as a fisherman, writes pleasantly of three Norwegian rivers.

Chamber's Journal, through Mr. J. R. Fryar, reminds us of the historical importance of salt, and through Mr. W. J. Dobie of the greatness as a national monument of Hadrian's Wall. India forms the subject of Mr. Leach's musings in the "Heart of Things."

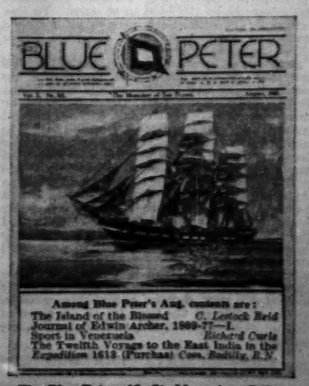
The *Poetry Review* contains the "Poetic Principle" by Mr. Michael Roberts, and two articles on aspects of Byron.

ILLUSTRATED

"Through the Canadian Rockies," by Mr. Amery appears in the *Windsor*; and Canada's national parks are described by Mr. R. E. Turnbull in the *Sunday at Home*. The *World To-day* treats of an aerial survey of Northern Rhodesia. *Discovery*, through Mr. Mallowan, describes the latest finds at Ur. In *Great Thoughts* Mr. R. Cecil Owen explains how television works. *Armchair Science*, through Mr. S. Chesmore, adduces evidence in favour of sea-serpents. The *Magazine of To-day*, through various writers, treats of the future of political parties, noise, law reform, and land reclamation. A posthumous story by Conan Doyle—"The Parish Magazine"—appears in the *Strand*. *My Magazine* ambitiously gives 100 of the best things ever said. "After the America Cup" is a timely article in the *London*. In *Nash's* Mr. R. Hichens writes of the delights of "going up." In *Good Housekeeping* Mrs. Normanton explains that "it isn't much fun [legally] being a husband." "Fez for a holiday" is advocated by Lady Stucley in the *Woman's Magazine*. Kipling's school, with a fine portrait of Kipling, appears in the *Boys' Own Paper*. *Blue Peter* begins the sea diary (1869-187.) of a Derbyshire lad, Edw— Archer. *Pearson's* illustrates the various shops in the L.C.C. schools where trades are learnt. Wantley Manor is described by Lady Wolseley in the *Sussex County Magazine*. In the *Landmark* "The Tramp" treats of the ordnance survey maps of Great Britain; but surely the first of those maps was issued before 1901?

USE OF MUSEUMS

A plea for better use of our museums was made by Mr. H. G. Dowling at the Board of Education's Short Course for Teachers in Art Schools, held at the Victoria and Albert Museum yesterday. "It seems a national waste," he said, "that our great museums should be available to such a few people. I believe much public good would result by the use in the provinces of loan exhibitions from the great museums of the Metropolis."



Among Blue Peter's Aug. contents are:
The Island of the Blessed. *C. Lestock Reid*
Journal of Edwin Archer, 1869-77—I.
Sport in Venezuela. *Richard Curle*
The Twelfth Voyage to the East Indies in the Expedition 1613 (Purchas' Con. Bedding, E.V.

The Blue Peter, 12, St. Mary Axe, E.C.3. Of all Newsagents.

NINETEENTH CENTURY AND AFTER

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By THE RIGHT HON. L. S. AMERY, M.P.

RATIONALISATION AND THE STEEL INDUSTRY. By JULES MENKEN.

THE POETRY OF THOMAS HARDY. By CARLETON STANLEY (Professor of Greek, McGill University).

THE INDIAN SCENE:
(1) The Simon Report. By Sir STANLEY REED, K.B.E., LL.D.
(2) The Report and After. By Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL. By C. E. R. SHERRINGTON.

WORLD WHEAT AND THE BRITISH FARMER: A REPLY. By E. A. BUTLER, M.P.

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EUGENICAL REFORM—THE PLUTOCRACY. By F. C. S. SCHILLER, D.Sc., F.B.A.

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THE MOTOR AGE

THREAT TO LIFE OF OXFORD

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As an American who has been all his life deeply interested in England and in English affairs, may I be permitted to offer some reflections upon the extraordinary changes which have so profoundly affected this country within the past few years as the result of the increase in the number of motor vehicles ?

The problem is, of course, not peculiar to Great Britain. It has reached its greatest development in America, and it is rapidly revolutionizing life on the Continent. But Great Britain, as it seems to me, is not only in a peculiar but a precarious position at the present moment, as a very great many persons quite realize. This is the result, if one may put it so, of two circumstances, each admirable in itself, no doubt, but whose conjunction threatens disaster. The one is the great and growing interest among all classes in seeing something of the country in which they live, especially its historic monuments and its beauty spots. The other is the sudden and enormous increase in the facilities for the gratification of the sight-seeing interest. The result is not merely the crowding of the existing roads with charabancs and omnibuses, and the building of new roads or enlargement of old ones, but congestion in certain places which threaten their very existence. It is not merely that they are threatened with change—they are actually in danger of destruction. It is not merely that life in them becomes more and more difficult—it is that it may well become impossible for all save those who cater for the motor traffic.

Of all places in Great Britain now so threatened, Oxford is the chief sufferer. No one who has known that ancient and famous—and once peaceful and charming—city through a long period of years but must be appalled at the present situation in which it finds itself. He must be still more appalled for its future unless immediate and drastic remedies are found for the congestion of traffic which now clogs its principal thoroughfares, notably what was once known as "the finest street in Europe," the High. One may well imagine what the result would be if, let us say, the Great Western Railway proposed, and was allowed, to lay rails and send over them at intervals of a few yards and a few minutes single coaches or trains along High-street and Cornmarket through Carfax. Yet one may well question whether that would be more destructive of peace and stability than the motor traffic which now pours through that narrow passage all but unquestioned. The noise is deafening, the vibration, especially from the heavy lorries, continuous and destructive, and the confusion, with its consequent reaction on the nerves, correspondingly wearing.

Some of the more far-seeing and enlightened transportation companies have been doing what they can, by establishing stations away from the immediate centre of the city, to alleviate this situation. There have been some efforts to canalize the traffic and handle it, as it were, like a liquid rather than a procession of solid objects. But it is obvious, if the situation is to be made even moderately endurable, that other steps must be taken at once, that a by-pass must be built for the through traffic, that stopping places five or ten minutes' walk from Carfax must be provided for sight-seeing motorists, and that parking places must be properly placed and rigidly regulated, and that one-way streets must be established in every direction.

Of the larger issues it is not necessary to speak at length. The problems raised by motor transport are common to all countries—the disastrous effect on railways, the wrecking of roads by heavy traffic which does not bear its share of taxation, the irresponsibility of many mushroom omnibus and charabanc enterprises, the increasing danger and difficulty of virtually unregulated road travel, all these must, and in time will be, worked out. But unless we are prepared to see such places as Oxford High-street wrecked, unless we are prepared to see the two great Universities made uninhabitable for Fellows and students, it will be necessary to take steps at once to save them. For even on the lowest grounds of the argument, one may observe that it is not the charabanc or steam or motor lorry, scarcely even the private motorist, but the pedestrian, who spends money in the shops. It may produce the illusion of prosperity to see thousands of cars pass the door, but it is the man who comes in who supports the business. The English as a people have never taken the "tourist business" very seriously, but one need only cross the Channel, let us say to Bruges, with its 60,000 visitors a year—chiefly English—or see the efforts made by every country from Sweden to Spain to attract visitors, to perceive that modern transportation has revolutionized the tourist situation and placed it among the greatest of modern "industries." It is peculiarly important, then, at this difficult period, to make every effort not merely to attract but to hold such business—and one way is to keep the beauty spots unspoiled.

Oxford, July 29. W. C. ABBOTT.

ENGLISH MACHINERY IN KENYA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—We have read Lord Kitchener's letter on the subject of exports to Kenya, and, while admitting that the two products he specifies (motor-cars and tractors) are not supplied by British manufacturers in the quantities they might be, we think that his remark that "practically all machinery in Kenya comes from America, Australia, or Canada" is rather sweeping.

We have looked up the particulars of our last 20 shipments of machinery to East Africa (nearly all to Kenya), and find that 12 of these were British, four were German, two French, one Belgian, and one American, the purchases being made where the best value for money spent could be obtained in each case.

Lord Kitchener's query as to whether British manufacturers sufficiently study local inquiries is not easy to answer; some do and others certainly do not. We quite agree, however, that a close study of local requirements and a personal knowledge of East African conditions is essential if successful business is to be done; we ourselves, as designers and exporters of plant and machinery to that market, are convinced that money and time spent on such study and investigation are well invested.

Yours faithfully,
T. H. CLARKE, Director, Clarke and Bruce, Limited.
71B, Bartholomew-close, E.C.1.

"SHENANDOAH"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. Edward Maginty's derivation of the shanty "Shenandoah" from the chant "Agnus Dei" is happily supported by the epitaph (quoted in your same issue from *The Times* of 1830) on a Devon tomb of 1679, where the word "daughter" is actually spelt "darter"—as indeed it is still pronounced in the West Country.

In every Catholic church "peccata" is pronounced "peccarter," so that the thrice-repeated "qui tollis peccata" may well have suggested to Devon seamen the more familiar "I love your darter."

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
ROBERT W. CRUTTWELL.
78, Melbury-gardens, Wimbledon.

ENGLAND AND IRAQ

THE NEW TREATY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The new treaty published in your issue of July 18 will not be welcomed by the inhabitants of Northern Iraq. After some time spent in the Mosul Vilayet, where my father made, in association with Sir A. H. Layard, great discoveries in the realm of archaeology, I can assure you that the Kurdish community of 494,000 souls, a minority in Iraq, but constituting more than half the population of the Mosul Vilayet (801,000), are not likely to welcome the change. The Yezidis of Jabal Sinjar and the Nestorian and Chaldean Christian communities, numbering about 109,000 souls, cannot but regard the treaty as a breach of faith.

May I remind your readers of the terms of the Anglo-French Declaration of November 7, 1918 ? The Turkish Government is not likely to forgo its interest in S. Kurdistan, where the terms of this treaty are likely to fan the embers of the Kurdish independence movement in the territory now called Iraq. The present Government of Syria can scarcely fail to interest itself even more than at present in the well-being of the Christian communities in Iraq who are now deprived of any opportunity of holding even minor offices under the Iraq Government. Things are not thus in Syria and were not so in Mosul even in Turkish times.

In considering the effect of the new treaty will the League of Nations still consider, as they did on October 4, 1924, that "the privileges and immunities, including the benefits of consular jurisdiction and protection formerly enjoyed by capitulation or usage in the Ottoman Empire, are not required for the protection of foreigners in Iraq" ?

The new treaty must in practice reopen the whole question of the Mosul Vilayet which has always been considered by the League of Nations to constitute a special problem, distinct from that of the Vilayets of Basra and Baghdad. The Commission appointed by the League in 1924 to consider the frontier between Iraq and Turkey recommended that the whole of the Mosul Vilayet should form part of Iraq subject to the following condition, among others:—"The territory must remain under the effective mandate of the League of Nations for a period which may be put at 25 years." The report continues as follows:—

> The Commission is convinced that if the League, of Nations' control were to terminate on the expiry of the four-year treaty now in force between Great Britain and Iraq, and if certain guarantees of local administration were not to be given to the Kurds, the majority of the people would have preferred Turkish to Arab sovereignty.
>
> The Commission is also convinced that the advantages of the union of the disputed territory with Iraq would be that case be exchanged for very serious political difficulties, and considers that, in those circumstances, it would be more advantageous for the territory to remain under the sovereignty of Turkey, whose internal conditions and external political situation are incomparably more stable than those of Iraq.

The Commissioners concluded by suggesting that the League of Nations should appoint a representative who would reside in the country for some years, in order to allay the misgivings of certain communities. (This proposal was not accepted by the British Government.)

It is the belief of many that the present treaty will usher in a period of storm and stress which will set back the clock in Iraq for many years. The economic position, particularly in the Mosul Vilayet, is deplorable, for political considerations have hitherto prevented the Iraq Government from developing communications between Mosul and the Mediterranean, its only possible market. The frontier with Syria is not yet, and is not likely to be, settled. The Kurdish and Christian minorities concerned will certainly appeal to the League of Nations not to permit the ideals of its founders, the text of the reports made to it, and the spirit of its decisions thus to be lightly set aside by Great Britain in pursuance of a policy wholly inconsistent with the terms of Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations. They will ask for the retention in the Mosul Vilayet after 1932 of the safeguards recommended by the League's Commissioners and endorsed by the Council. The record of the Mandates Commission assures such representations in advance of a fair hearing, and there may be wide repercussions in other spheres.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
A. HORMUZD RASSAM.
Royal Empire Society, Northumberland-avenue, W.2.

HAY-FEVER TREATMENT AT ST. MARY'S

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Having suffered from hay-fever during the early summer months for nearly 50 years, and having tried in vain many so-called cures, I venture to write, in the hope that it may be of use to others who suffer from this complaint, of a treatment which really does seem to afford an effective remedy.

Considerations of space deter me from giving my own experience, but I append details of a case for which I can vouch.

Miss A, the daughter of a head-keeper in Sussex, has been a martyr to hay-fever for about 10 years. Early in June she was admitted to the Inoculation Department of St. Mary's Hospital and given what is known as the "rush" inoculation treatment. After five days in the hospital she returned to Sussex. Though hay-making has been going on all round her home she has since not had the slightest symptom of hay-fever. I have heard of other cases which seem no less wonderful.

This leads me to believe that this treatment will alleviate, and probably cure, even acute cases of hay-fever; and St. Mary's affords facilities for the administration of this treatment to people who are unable to meet the expense which specialists' fees and nursing homes entail.

Without years of research work undertaken in the laboratories of this hospital such cures would have been impossible. A fund is now being raised to meet the cost of its new laboratory buildings. In view of what has already been accomplished, and of the results we may anticipate in the future, I suggest that this fund is eminently deserving of public support.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
DENMAN.

TELEPHONE METHODS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I think the following example of telephone inefficiency may be of general interest and gives at least one reason why telephone charges in this country are so high.

I have a telephone installed in the lounge with an extension instrument in the bedroom. My establishment is a bungalow, and as there was some difficulty in the maid hearing the bedroom telephone extension bell when in the kitchen, I decided to have this extension bell moved to above the kitchen door, some two yards away and on the same floor. In accordance with instructions, I filled in a removal form stating that I desired to have the extension bell moved from the bedroom to the hall above kitchen door. This was sent about five weeks ago.

In due course I received a post-card intimating that my order had been received and that if I desired any further information I should communicate with Willesden 0101. On the same day an official arrived from Hampstead and informed my wife that if it was the extension bell that was to be moved, it could not be done as it was absolutely against regulations. On being asked the object of his visit if he could not carry out the work, he replied that he was new to the job and could not give any reason ; neither could he offer any alternative scheme. I rang up Willesden 0101 and was informed that this was quite right, as extension bells could not be moved, but if I did not object to the extension telephone being called the main telephone and the instrument in the lounge called the extension telephone, the job could be attended to at once. To this extraordinary proposal I agreed, as it was a matter of indifference what the Post Office called their respective telephones.

Some days later a further official arrived and said that he had taken the matter up personally and that if I signed the form which he had filled in correctly, the bell would be moved at once. Yesterday a third official arrived and explained that I would have to complete another form as the one filled in by the Post Office official on the previous visit was meaningless and incomprehensible. He further added that there were no regulations about extension telephones or bells and that they could be moved wherever desired. He then filled in a removal form identically as I had filled in the first form, and left it for my signature. It has been posted and I now await further officials.

No wonder that there is a constant outcry against telephone organization, and it is easily understood why charges are so heavy when hordes of officials are kept for the purpose of visiting subscribers in order to contradict one another.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
MAJOR A. WRITLEY LAVARACK.
72, Draycott-avenue, Kenton, Middlesex.
July 30.

RETRENCHMENT AND LIBERTY

THE INDIVIDUALIST'S GOAL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—A "Manifesto of Economy" was published in your columns on July 16, largely under the inspiration of Sir Hugh Bell and Sir Ernest Benn, the most prominent founders and directors of the individualist movement.

Sir Hugh Bell and Sir Ernest Benn did me the honour of inviting my signature to this manifesto ; my reply was that I was in entire sympathy with it, exception being made of the clauses dealing with free trade, which I submit are in no way necessary to the main argument, but rather an intrusion upon it. I think the relatively lukewarm reception of the manifesto—notably by your leader of July 17—justifies my objection to these clauses, but it seems to me unfortunate that the principal thesis of that manifesto, contained in the following paragraph, should not have received the attention it deserves :—

> No present party takes any serious interest in economy ; all appear to accept as inevitable a continuance of public expenditure on something like the present scale. Thus the root cause of our economic troubles is to remain, and our position in the world economically and socially must sink ever lower. The stupidity of bribing the people with their own money is beginning to be realized by the people themselves, and retrenchment is a battle-cry to which we believe the genius of the nation would be proud to rally.

Perhaps some figures may give a concrete picture of the position which that paragraph deprecates, and it is to be noted that the figures will be increased by the current Budget. The cost to the Exchequer of the social services is now £380,000,000 a year, a sum which represents nearly twice the total of the whole Budget of this country before the War, and seven times the cost of the social services before the War. The expenditure from Whitehall is encouraged and, indeed, rivalled by the expenditure of local authorities; while this item was £170,000,000 before the War, it is now £520,000,000. Rates as well as taxes have thus risen out of all proportion to the population, which has increased in the last 30 years by only 30 per cent., whereas the sum levied by income-tax alone during the same 30 years shows an augmentation of 1,536 per cent. The national expenditure—*i.e.*, central and local—is roughly £1,385,000,000, as against £367,000,000 in 1914, so that this country is spending £1,000,000,000 a year more than it was doing before the War.

With this increase of expenditure has come a corresponding extension of State control and interference with individual liberty. The originators of the individualist movement, which has done, in the short four years of its activities, so much to revive an essential but dormant characteristic of Englishmen, would, I am convinced, find a large acceptance among all sections of the nation for the slogans "Retrenchment and Liberty," and not least, I think, from the great mass of working men.

I am, &c.,
E. GRAHAM LITTLE.
House of Commons.

DECLINE OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In writing my letter about the Sunday schools I was far from wishing to disparage either Sunday schools or denominational schools. But it is necessary to face hard facts ; and the simple fact is that the Sunday schools and the denominational schools together are no longer, if ever they were, equal to the task of supplying the spiritual needs of all, or nearly all, the children.

It follows that citizens, who shrink from the prospect of education given without religious teaching to a great number of the children, must do all that lies in their power to ensure religious teaching in the provided schools. Some of the syllabuses of religious instruction which have been approved by local education authorities seem to afford an opportunity for such religious teaching as, while it is not all that Churchmen would desire, yet possesses a well-nigh inestimable value, in comparison with the absence of all religious teaching.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. E. C. WELLDON.
The Deanery, Durham, July 29.

THE DOLE HABIT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. George Middleton, in your issue of July 25, apparently inveighs against the existing order of industry, and its economic effects, as being responsible for unemployment; the production of wealth should be limited only by the needs of the community.

This being the case, it would be interesting to know how Mr. Middleton proposes to raise his revenue; the community would have to pay the taxes as there would be no producers of wealth for profit under his system. I am not at all sure that his victims—namely, the community (or, rather, *his* community, which every one would be merged in)—would be very well satisfied with the result.

Mr. Snowden is trying to get the best of two possible worlds—threatened as he is by his Left Wing supporters—by fleecing the capitalist and annexing so far as possible what is not carried off by taxation. They will never have such a time again ! By this time next year a great part of that on which they depend for raising the colossal revenue, local and central, will not be there. The Socialists will have the satisfaction of having destroyed that capital which no political party has ever used with more self-interest than they have. A great deal of it has permanently gone, and a still larger quantity is yielding a rapidly diminishing return—as should be apparent to the merest tiro in finance when a great part of the levy in rates and taxes (not collectively but separately) is near 20s. in the pound. Moreover, the capital that remains is going to those places where the Constitution is more stable, and where the self-reliance and responsibility of the worker are more realized.

It must "almost make the angels weep" to behold the Parliamentary edifice this country has built up, and to see how the Parliamentary Labour Party are pandering still further to their dole-ridden supporters on account of the new Act dealing with unemployment insurance, which has been so largely responsible for the rising figures. The Act has apparently not been coming up to the expectations of its authors in vote-catching, and therefore the Court of Referees (the machinery of the Act) must of necessity be censured and interfered with.

There is not the least doubt that the financial condition of this country would not be what it is if it had been well governed after the War. It is the failure of our system of government that is largely responsible for the position the country finds itself in to-day.

I am, yours, &c.,
H. FAIRFAX-LUCY.
Charlecote Park, Warwick.

PANEL DOCTORS AND PATIENTS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Whilst I was relieving another doctor a few weeks ago a domestic servant came in and, without alleging any ailment, said that she had left her situation and thought it was a good opportunity to go on sick pay. Shortly afterwards, in another practice, a girl who had been on sick pay for a couple of weeks told me that she was better, but as she had nothing in view she thought she would stay on sickness benefit a week or two longer. Each of them promptly found out her mistake.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Points from Letters

COSTS OF PRODUCTION

Sir Ernest Glover states that if, by the imposition of import duties on food and raw materials, we further raise the cost of production in this country, we must of necessity further lose our sales in foreign markets. No explanation is given of this reasoning, but I presume an increase in the price of food to consumers is inferred, thereby necessitating an all-round increase in wages. But, to take an example, owing to the dumping of black-currant pulp from the Netherlands, the price obtainable by growers has fallen from £90 per ton in 1925 to £17 per ton this year. Between 1928 and 1929 the wholesale price fell £28 per ton, but generally the retail price remained unaltered. If, consequent upon an import duty, the English grower once again receives an economic price, why should the retail price increase? The primary object of duties on foreign, as opposed to Empire, foodstuffs and raw materials is to assist the recovery of our depressed agriculture. Unemployment cannot be cured until the buying power of the farming community, who are among the best customers of the farmers, is restored to normal.—Mr. PHILIP B. LOCKWOOD, Mole Gate House, Hersham, Surrey.

BOMBING PRACTICE

In view of the European efforts, now under consideration, for a moral and economic union of Europe, the present time is most propitious for organizing and consolidating all protests against aerial warfare on civilian populations in the few countries which comprise Western Europe. Such union and preparations for destroying *en masse* the civilian populations can never co-exist in Europe. At present the position is that air warfare upon civilian populations is to be the first object in European wars. It should be needless to add that this is not the wish or intention of civilians. Europe requires, and only desires, purely peaceful air intercourse, internationally organized on its economic merits.—Mr. CHARLES W. POLITO, 28, Bedford-avenue, High Barnet.

A KINDNESS TO THE BLIND

The response to my appeal for Zoo tickets for the blind Esperantists has been most generous, and I have now more passes than I need for that purpose. I have, therefore, offered the surplus to the National Institute for the Blind for its blind employees, many of whom will be delighted to visit the Gardens.—Mr. W. PERCY MERRICK, Penso, Shepperton.

BRITISH CARS ABROAD

In a conversation which I recently had with a prominent free-trader a point was made which appears to need an answer. His argument was this. In England there are, say, three manufacturers of cars each turning out vehicles at the rate of some 50,000 per year. Only by manufacturing on such a scale can we compete with American makers. But each of these English makers produces five different types of chassis, while some American makers with an output running into millions concentrate on one type. The inference which my friend drew was that a protected home market encouraged our makers in this sort of thing. He admitted that a tariff had been useful in setting British motor-car makers on their feet after the War, but held that it was now encouraging them to manufacture in penny numbers instead of in much larger quantities. —Mr. A. H. LAW, Stanford House, near Rugby.

BEHAVIOUR OF APES

My acquaintance with apes in Africa extends over a period of 41 years—not continuous. But in the last few years I have had exceptional opportunities of studying them. I was surveying and planning the development of an area of some hundreds of miles in South-East Africa, in country sparsely populated by Kaffirs, and not at all by white men. As to baboons, I agree entirely with Mr. Zuckerman. I think Miss Lyford Pike's experience must have been that of a casual encounter by an untrained and inexperienced observer, and one is apt to imagine a good deal in a bad light. I have walked into countless colonies of baboons, almost falling over them at times before we noticed each other, and in no single instance was there ever a sentry. Nor did they run until I had scared them. I have also seen countless colonies run when they were scared, and in not one instance did I ever see them run as Miss Lyford Pike describes—males, females, and young.—Mr. J. F. STEWART, National Liberal Club, Whitehall-place, S.W.1.

BRIGHTER CRICKET

The suggestion that there should be a time-limit to each innings and that the best aggregate should win might lead to amusing results. If one side got, say, 200 runs in two hours for two wickets, and the other 201 runs in two hours for 22 wickets and were declared the winners, we should have brighter cricket, because in addition to such phenomenal scoring there would undoubtedly be a free fight.—The HON. DUFF TOLLEMACHE, 131, Oakwood Court, W.14.

DOMESTIC SERVICE

Miss Bondfield appeals for help from all parties on the unemployment question. For weeks I have endeavoured to find a cook both through agencies locally and away and private inquiry, but without success. Girls refuse to live in as they forfeit the dole. On July 23 *The Times* published the figures for July 14 which showed that 496,700 women and girls were unemployed.—H. M. BURGESS, Sunnymead, Tenby, Pembrokeshire.

TRADE BALANCES

In the letter you publish in your issue of July 18, Mr. Harold Cox says of the £18,000,000 of German exports representing Reparation deliveries in kind:—"Obviously these exports are a dead loss to the German people, for Germany gets nothing back in return." But she does. Germany is by virtue and effect of these exports securing for future years the "goodwill" of markets she would find it difficult otherwise to secure ; and, moreover, she is setting idle and gradually dismembering the productive machinery, human and mechanical, formerly competing with her. And most seriously affected is Great Britain, precisely by reason of her utter lack of protection against unreasonable competition.—Mr. C. H. MCCALL, San José, Hastings.

ESK VALLEY FLOOD

It has been pointed out to me that the existence of our "Flood Relief Fund" is likely to be unknown to the majority of your readers who live in the South. I feel sure there are many who know this country and appreciate its beauties. The damage that has been done to cottages, tea gardens, and farms is considerable, and it has come just at the worst possible time, when our people were ready for the season's visitors, on whom the livelihood of many depends. Several thousand pounds will be required. May I appeal to those who know and love our beautiful Valley of the Esk to help us ?—The Rev. E. C. HODGES, Vicar of Ruswarp with Sneaton.

THE TOTALISATOR

In fairness to the Racecourse Betting Control Board and to home industry I should like to reply to Mr. R. L. P. Smith's letter. The unsuitability, for use in this country, of the machine as installed at Longchamp is well known to every one who is familiar with the technical details of the machine and is acquainted with English racing conditions. When Mr. Smith states that no machine has been set up here which is comparable in efficiency with that in use elsewhere, it is evident that he has not seen the totalisators in operation at Newmarket and Leicester. These did everything that any other machine could do, and if accuracy is a consideration, and presumably it is a very important one, then Mr. Smith's statement is all the more difficult to understand.—Mr. G. W. MOORE, Director, Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Company, Limited, Norfolk House, Norfolk-street, W.C.2.

B.N.C. FOUR AT HENLEY IN 1868

In the historic race for the Stewards' Cup at Henley in 1868 the man who was taken on board the B.N.C. four in which Sir F. H. Champneys rowed bow, was my brother, the late F. E. Weatherly, K.C., who died last year, a few weeks before his 82nd birthday. He was the cox of the B.N.C. eight, if I remember rightly, for two or three years.—Mr. CECIL WEATHERLY, 62, Warwick-street, S.W.1.

THE DECENT THING

Mr. Skelton's letter in your issue of Monday urges me to add my voice to his. As "O.C. Picnics"—quite a busy job in the summer—I make it a rule to have a "remains" box or paper bag into which every one deposits peel, paper, egg-shells, empty tins and bottles—indeed, everything in the way of rubbish. This is well wrapped up and carried home in the picnic basket along with soiled cups, &c., and there disposed of. It is very simple and no trouble.—Mrs. I. M. BARRETT, Knockalla Cottage, Barnston, near Birkenhead.

THE TORTURE OF NOISE

Your correspondent omits to include the torture from the incessant chiming of church clocks during the night. Surely it is unnecessary to continue this after 9 p.m. The tired worker, seeking the restoring balm of sleep to his frayed nerves, often finds himself deprived of this refreshing restorative through the altogether unnecessary striking of a neighbouring church clock.—W. E. EARL, Cora Hotel, Upper Woburn-place, W.C.1.

15TH-CENTURY WINDOWS

DISCOVERY IN SOMERSET CHURCH

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Last week during some work upon the old Perpendicular church of Bicknoller, in the Quantock district of West Somerset, two fifteenth-century windows were discovered intact beneath the careful walling-up of the eighteenth century.

The outlines were there, but when investigations were made it was feared that everything else had been removed. To the surprise of the incumbent, Prebendary Harman, and of the architect, Mr. W. H. R. Blacking, the whole of the original tracery was found untouched. The rich work above, carried out in Dundry stone, brought down the Channel from near Bristol, was almost as perfect as when it was first made, in the one case probably just before, in the other just after, the middle of the fifteenth century. Only the mullions had suffered, and that was because the iron stanchions and saddlebars had rusted so badly that the stonework round them was found to be very badly split.

This is an excellent example of the danger to stonework from unprotected iron, which almost always splits it. The preservation of these mullions forms an interesting problem. Each will be dealt with on its merits. The interesting original ironwork will be cleaned, treated, and replaced with the ends sheathed, while three or four different methods will be used for the stonework, new stone being avoided so far as possible. A little of the original stained glass was found in position in some of the tracery lights.

In many recent instances the removal of mid-Victorian tiled floors has revealed seventeenth and eighteenth century grave slabs with their excellent lettering. St. Nicolas Cole Abbey, in the City of London, was a case in point. Bicknoller is another. Here several fine slabs, chiefly of local interest, have just been found and will be relaid in the new floor which will be on the original level. The church contains a fine screen from the same group of carvers who produced the old St. Audries' screen lately re-erected at Exford, which was illustrated in the *Church and Empire Supplement* of *The Times*.

☞ A picture will be found on page 18.

FELLOWSHIP OF LEARNING

THE INTERNATIONAL STUDENT SERVICE

Delegates to the International Student Service Congress, which concluded its deliberations at Oxford on Wednesday, were entertained at luncheon yesterday in the hall of the Merchant Taylors' Company, London, by the members of the former Universities' Relief Committee. LORD REVELSTOKE presided.

In a letter regretting his inability to attend, the Prime Minister said that in the Middle Ages, however troublesome and bellicose were the times, one of the great unifying and civilizing influences in Europe used to be the fellowship of learning. Students and professors moved from university to university, and from country to country, upholding the same ideals. He was glad to find the International Student Service animated by the same principles, and he had every sympathy for the good work it was so quietly and so effectively doing.

LORD CECIL of CHELWOOD, who has been connected with the movement from the beginning, said it was the outcome of the terrible consequences of the War, and the appeal in particular from some of the countries of Central and East Europe for assistance at a time when the students and professors of many of those universities were not only in penury but were actually in danger of physical starvation. It was a movement that many of them found they could not resist, and once they began they found an ever-widening sphere of usefulness, always in the direction of recognizing the brotherhood of learning. Assistance, financial and otherwise, was still given to those in difficulties in various countries, but the work extended into the spiritual as well as the material side of existence. It aimed at breaking down national prejudices and national barriers, correcting the exuberance and exaggeration of national feeling, and bringing students and professors all over the world closer together.

HEALTH OF WESTMINSTER

SMALLPOX AND VACCINATION

Dr. Andrew J. Shinnie, Medical Officer of Health for the City of Westminster, in his report for the year 1929, states that the vital statistics show increases in the death and infantile mortality rates similar to those recorded in most parts of the country.

Westminster was remarkably free from outbreaks of infectious disease. Smallpox, which was prevalent in other parts of London, was, except for two cases, non-existent among Westminster residents. Dr. Shinnie comments:—"In this connexion it may be observed that, while Westminster is a relatively well-vaccinated area, the districts where smallpox has been rife do not appear to be so well protected. The present outbreak of smallpox in London is costing a very great deal of money which might have been avoided had vaccination been more universal. In Westminster, where a great many contacts are employed, the work of supervising them has added very greatly to the ordinary duties of the department."

The number of deaths returned for the first quarter of the year was the highest since the City was formed. The number 799 gave a death-rate of 6.3 per 1,000 and was accounted for mainly by the incidence of respiratory disease. Of persons between the ages of 45 and 65, no fewer than 80 died from influenza, an increase over the same period of the previous year of 75. In the middle periods of life similar effects from the prolonged spell of intensely cold weather were not realized so severely, as the deaths from respiratory diseases between the ages of 25 and 45 were 34, compared with 22 of the year before. Among infants, however, the withering effects of the cold were striking. In 1928 the number of infants dying in the first quarter was 21, while in 1929 the corresponding figure was 40. For this period the number dying from respiratory diseases was 14; in 1928 the number was five. Influenza claimed a considerably larger number of victims as compared with the previous year. So far as cases go it is only influenzal pneumonia which is notifiable and 51 such cases were notified; in 1928 they numbered 26. Deaths certified as due to influenza or its complications numbered 99, being 81 in excess of that in 1928.

The corrected death-rate of infants for Westminster was 77.37 per 1,000 births. The mortality among legitimate infants was 69.7 per 1,000; that of illegitimate 131.7. The infant mortality rate for London was 70. The number of infants dying under one year was 105, an increase of 25 on the figure of 1928, and as the total number of births shows a decrease of 13, the infantile mortality rate has risen.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF ORGANISTS

The following examination results are announced by the Royal College of Organists:

Passed Fellowship Examination—July, 1930.—Bell, E. A., Hull; Campbell, A., Morpeth, Northumberland; Dougharty, E. H., London; Fitch, P. A. W., London; Gabb, W. H., Exeter; Herbert, ——, A., Shrewsbury; Hewitt, J. L., Chislehurst; Hickley, E. H., Weston-super-Mare; Kenworthy, S., Uppermill, near Oldham; MacCallum, R. K., Glasgow; Pearce, C. H., Pontypool; Thompson, Miss E., London.

Passed Associateship Examination—July, 1930—Ager, L. M., Seaford; Alderson, P. A., Kingston-on-Thames; Almond, J., Bexhill; Ashfield, D. M., Swindon; Brunker, R. M., London; Burrows, F. D., Belfast; Clements, J. H., Ely; Cluderay, L. R., Leeds; Dell, S., Warrington; Edees, W. L., Stalybridge; Emerson, Miss J. H., Belfast; Fellingham, G. H., London; Hardy, L. A., Grays, Essex; Harris, J. A. L., Bradford; Harrison, S. J., Burton-on-Trent; Hasler, D. J., Twickenham; Heath, Miss M. E., Barrow-in-Furness; Horn, Miss A., Burr, Lancs; Horrocks, W. H., Leigh, Lancs; Hough, H., Manchester; Jowett, R. P., Holmsler, Yorks; Keen, G. H., Newbury; Lambert, F. C., London; Lewis, W. L., Liverpool; Maskrey, ——, Cardiff; McCallum, M. G., Greenock; Moore, R., Leeds; Mountford, Miss P. M. W., London; Pearson, J., Leeds; Powell, Miss A. M., Bristol; Roberts, A., Wakefield; Russell, Miss G. R., Carshalton; Shepherdson, A. H., Cottingham, Yorks; Storm, Miss E., Chelmsford; Thorn, G., Watford; Vass, W. S., Leicester; Walker, F. N., Liverpool; Walsh, E. A., Leeds; Warwick, F. A., Margate; Weatherseed, J. J., Montreal, Canada; White, L. J., London; Williams, A. C., Bromley, Kent; Windsor, G. T. M., Beckenham; Woodhouse, J. E., Morecambe, Lancs.

ANIMAL NUTRITION

Sir Charles Martin, who has accepted an appointment for two years as chief of the Division of Animal Nutrition of the Australian Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, will sail for Australia late in December, breaking his journey at South Africa to visit the veterinary research station at Onderstepoort. In the meantime he is visiting research institutions in Britain and Germany.

HOSPITAL AND INSTITUTION APPEALS

HEART

PLEASE HELP THE
NATIONAL HOSPITAL for DISEASES OF THE HEART
Westmoreland Street, W.1.
Donations and Legacies are greatly needed.
73 years of splendid work.

CANCER

THE CANCER HOSPITAL
(FREE)
FULHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W.3.
Devoted both to Treatment and to Research.
A certain number of beds are provided for incurable cases, who are kept comfortable and free from pain.
An urgent appeal is made for £150,000
for Building Extensions, the first part of which will be wards for "middle income" patients who can contribute towards their cost
AND ALSO FOR RADIUM
Bankers—Coutts & Co. *Secretary*—J. Courtney Buchanan.

IMPERIAL CANCER RESEARCH FUND
(Under the direction of the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England.)
The scope of the work embraces detailed investigation of Cancer as it occurs in the human race and in the vertebrate animal kingdom.
DONATIONS and SUBSCRIPTIONS should be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, 8-11, Queen Square, Bloomsbury, from whom also a Form of Bequest can be obtained.

FOR CHILDREN

ROYAL NATIONAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL
FOUNDED 1838.
Great Portland Street, London, W.1.
Country Branch, Brockley Hill, Stanmore, Middx.
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, K.G., President.
CURES CRIPPLED CHILDREN
Number of Out-Patients in 1929, 103,254.
470 Beds—Open-Air Wards and Sunlight Treatment.
A long list of children waiting their turn for cure.
FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED
Over £50,000 must be raised each year.
Please send a donation to the Secretary.

HOSPITALS FOR NERVOUS DISEASES

The NATIONAL HOSPITAL
QUEEN SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.
For the relief and cure of Diseases of the Nervous System, including Paralysis and Epilepsy.
Help the oldest and largest hospital of its kind.
GODFREY H. HAMILTON, Secretary.

GENERAL HOSPITALS

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, W.2
President: H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF YORK.
£250,000 required to provide:—
Increased Maternity Accommodation.
Pay Bed Unit for patients of moderate means.
New Nurses' Home.
Donations will be gratefully acknowledged by General Sir Hubert Gough, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., Chairman, Extension Appeal Committee, St. Mary's Hospital, W.2.

ROYAL NORTHERN Hospital, Holloway, N.7.
The Largest General Hospital in North London.
URGENTLY NEEDS HELP.

KING GEORGE HOSPITAL
(Ilford) for LONDON-in-ESSEX
Under H.M. Patronage.
NOW IN THE MAKING
". . . this new hospital has no roots and both its creation and maintenance are full of difficulties. Let us do what we can . . ."
H.R.H. The Prince of Wales at the Inaugural Dinner, 16/12/29.
Become a Founder or Subscriber.
Communications to SIR CECIL LEVITA, County Hall, S.E.1.

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THERE IS NO CHARITY MORE WORTHY OF SUPPORT THAN THE
**WESTERN OP

THE AVEBURY "SERPENT"

ANOTHER "WOODHENGE" IN WILTSHIRE

PREHISTORIC RELICS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

At the annual meeting of the Wiltshire Archaeological Society, held at Trowbridge, Mrs. M. E. Cunnington, who with Captain B. H. Cunnington spent several weeks this summer excavating the site of what is known as "The Sanctuary," on Overton Hill, between Devizes and Marlborough, described the results of the excavation. These were of an unexpected character.

Hitherto it was known only that the so-called "Sanctuary" consisted of a double circle of sarsens (long ago destroyed). It was now disclosed that there were many post holes, both in separate circles and in conjunction with the stone circles. This feature appears to connect the "temple" of Avebury, of which "The Sanctuary" was a kind of annexe, with the temple formed of wood posts at Durrington Walls, in the same county, popularly named Woodhenge, of which a full description has appeared in *The Times*. The site of Woodhenge has been purchased by Captain and Mrs. Cunnington and the post holes marked by concrete pillars graduated in height and circumference to correspond with the varying sizes of the original posts. They have now purchased also this site on Overton Hill, and intend to indicate by the same method the holes that formerly held the sarsens and the wood posts.

SERPENT WORSHIP

Mrs. Cunnington mentioned that John Aubrey, the seventeenth-century antiquary, made the earliest known reference to the circles of standing stones at Avebury. Dr. Stukeley, some 20 years after Aubrey's death in 1687, made a detailed study of the monument, and his observations, though not always very accurate, were invaluable. Stukeley was obsessed with the idea of serpent worship and believed that Avebury was laid out to represent a great serpent, the circles at Avebury itself being the coiled body, while a double row of standing stones, or avenue, running westwards represented the tail, and another similar avenue starting from Avebury on the south the forepart of the body, and a double ring of standing stones on Overton Hill, a mile and a quarter distant from Avebury, the head.

Stukeley described with feelings of lively regret how these rings on Overton Hill were destroyed in 1724 in order to clear the ground for ploughing, "to gain a little dirty profit." He said that locally the rings were known as "The Sanctuary." The exact site on which the Sanctuary stood was lost in the course of time, but this summer it was re-discovered by aid of a chance clue given by Stukeley. He said that from the tail of the serpent, at one spot only, it was possible to see the head on Overton Hill, some 2½ miles away as the crow flies. It was found that a small area of the hill could be seen from the spot indicated, and a trial trench dug here soon revealed some of the holes in which the stones had once stood. Subsequently the site was thoroughly explored.

The holes in which the two concentric circles of stones had stood were found, and the three first pairs of stone holes of the avenue leading to the circles. The excavations also revealed the totally unexpected fact that, in addition to the two rings of stone holes, there are six rings of holes, accurately concentric with the stone circles, that once held uprights, not of stone, but of timber. That these holes had held timber uprights was evident not only from the nature of the holes themselves, but from evidence afforded by their contents, such as particles of decayed wood and cores of darker filling indicating the original position of the stumps. Mrs. Cunnington thought it probable that the stones succeeded the timber. The discovery, on a site so closely connected with Avebury, was of no little interest in view of the suggestion that Woodhenge was the forerunner of Stonehenge.

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION

Judging by the character of the fragments of pottery found in the various holes during excavation, the date of the original construction and of the reconstruction with stones (if such took place) would fall within that part of the early Bronze Age known as the Beaker period, round about 1500 B.C. One burial only was found, and that a crouched skeleton. With the skeleton were found the crushed fragments of a small hand-made pottery vessel of "beaker" type.

If it were desired to form a theory, said Mrs. Cunnington, it might be something like this: Early Bronze Age people constructed on Overton Hill a series of concentric circles of timber uprights for ceremonial purposes. It was not necessary to picture these timbers as merely bare posts; they could have been coloured and adorned in many ways, perhaps even carved into various forms. These people some time later, but in the same Beaker period, raised the circles of standing stones at Avebury. The site on Overton Hill had come to be regarded as one of considerable importance—it might perhaps be said sanctity. So when the circles at Avebury were erected it was thought desirable to connect the new site with the old by means of an "avenue" of standing stones, and the Kennet avenue was made and carried up Overton Hill for this reason. By this time the timbers may have been in a bad state of preservation, and as more in keeping with the stone avenue and the new monument at Avebury, the timbers were replaced by two circles of standing stones, the same centre being retained.

MAN KILLED BY RUNAWAY HORSE

CITY MESSENGER SERIOUSLY INJURED

An elderly man named H. W. Butcher was knocked down and killed by a runaway horse near Mark-lane Station yesterday. The horse, drawing a railway van, bolted while drinking at a water trough, and dashing along Great Tower-street scattered pedestrians in all directions. Mr. Butcher was knocked down and died almost immediately.

The horse continued into Seething-lane, where it knocked down Thomas Rodman, a messenger employed by a Leadenhall-street firm. He was seriously injured and was taken to Guy's Hospital. In attempting to turn into a passage between two shops, the horse found its progress barred by iron gates, and it was then secured.

CUMBERLAND INFIRMARY EXTENSION

Lord Howard of Penrith declared open yesterday the Balfour Paul ward, the Woodside ward, and a pathological department which have been added to Cumberland Infirmary. The first-named is in memory of Mr. Balfour Paul, honorary surgeon at the infirmary. The wards are the gifts respectively of the Balfour Paul family and Mr. Andrew Gibson, of Woodside, Wreay, and cost nearly £10,000. The pathological department was built from funds created by the Carlisle pageant and Mr. P. H. Holt, of Frithbie, Annan. Mr. W. Theodore Carr presided, and among those present were:—

Lady Howard, Lady Lonsdale, Lady Mabel Howard, Sir James Balfour Paul, Colonel Balfour Paul, and Mr. Arthur Balfour Paul, Edinburgh.

The Duchess of Devonshire, who was to have performed the opening ceremony, was absent through illness.

LIFE GIVEN TO SAVE A CHILD

"I have had my day, the child's day has to come." These last words of Mrs. Mary Emma Davidson, aged 60, of Windsor-street, Upper Hill-street, Liverpool, who gave her life in saving a child from being run over by a motor-lorry, are inscribed on a brass tablet commemorating the brave act, which was unveiled yesterday by the Lord Mayor (Mr. L. D. Holt) in the Southern Hospital, Liverpool. A cheque for £500, publicly subscribed, was also handed to the hospital chairman. A "Mary Emma Davidson" cot in the hospital was dedicated by Archdeacon Howson; an illuminated address was presented to Amy Rose Heeney, the child who was saved; and a gold bracelet watch was handed to the daughter of Mrs. Davidson.

BANK HOLIDAY

SPECIAL RAILWAY AND ROAD SERVICES

The London passenger traffic undertakings have, as usual, made arrangements to carry very large numbers of holiday-makers on August Bank Holiday.

The Underground Companies' programme for Monday includes excursions on the Underground railways, at cheap return fares, to Eastcote, Edgware, Golders Green, Hampstead, Hounslow, Kew Gardens, Morden, Richmond, Ruislip, South Harrow, Uxbridge, Watford, Bricket Wood, and Southend. Special holiday services will operate.

There will also be on Bank Holiday a choice of over 100 General country omnibus routes, including those to Chipping Ongar, Rye House, Welwyn, Harlow, St. Albans, Beaconsfield, Ascot, Leatherhead, Walton-on-the-Hill, Kenley, Godstone, Knockholt Pound and Chislehurst. Fifteen routes, from all parts of London, will serve Epping and Hainault Forests. For the convenience of visitors to the Zoo, a special service, Route No. 174, Chalk Farm Underground station and Marylebone, will operate on Bank Holiday, on which day there will be altogether over 4,600 omnibuses in service.

The Metropolitan Electric Tramways, the London United Tramways, and the South Metropolitan Electric Tramways will run special Bank Holiday services to Waltham Cross, Enfield Town, the Alexandra Palace, Barnet, Canons Park, Sudbury, Uxbridge, Kew, Hampton Court, and Crystal Palace. Additional services will also be run for the racing at Alexandra Park to-morrow.

An express service of motor-coaches will be run on Monday by the L.G.O.C. and Green Line coaches from London into the surrounding country. Coaches will run as under:—

GENERAL.—Charing Cross and Windsor, *via* Shepherd's Bush and Staines, every 30 minutes; also *via* Hammersmith and Slough, every 10 minutes. Charing Cross and Sunningdale, *via* Hammersmith and Staines, every 20 minutes.

GREEN LINE.—Golders Green and Watford, *via* Mill Hill, every 30 minutes; Charing Cross and Watford, *via* Cricklewood, every 30 minutes; Charing Cross and Brentwood, *via* Stratford, every 20 minutes; Charing Cross and Guildford, *via* Hammersmith, every 30 minutes.

To-morrow and on Sunday, as well as on August Bank Holiday, the Metropolitan Railway will provide reduced fare facilities for pleasure-seekers. At any of their London stations during the holiday period cheap return tickets, at approximately single fare, will be obtainable to Chorley Wood, Amersham, Chesham, Great Missenden, and Wendover. The train service will be considerably augmented in both directions.

IN THE MUSEUMS

Miss E. M. Spiller, of the Art Teachers' Guild, has volunteered to act as guide for two tours in the Victoria and Albert Museum on Sunday afternoon. The subjects of the lectures will be "Exhibition of English Medieval Art," Part I., at 2.45 p.m., and "Exhibition of English Medieval Art," Part II., at 4 p.m. Each tour will last about an hour. Visitors wishing to attend should assemble in the Central Hall of the Museum at the times indicated. Each party will be limited to 25 persons. The Museum is open on Sundays from 2.30 to 6 p.m. It will be open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. to-morrow and on Monday. The Library and the Students' Rooms of the Departments of Textiles and Engraving, Illustration and Design will be open until 9.50 p.m. to-morrow, but will be closed at 6 p.m. on Monday. The official guide lecturers will conduct parties of visitors, starting from the Central Hall (Cromwell-road entrance), at 12 noon, 3 p.m., and 7 p.m. to-morrow, and at the same hours on Monday. Admission to the Museum is free.

The Bethnal Green Museum will be open from 10 until 5 to-morrow, and from 10 until 10 on Monday. On Sunday it will be open from 2.30 until 6. Admission is free.

The Geffrye Museum in Kingsland-road, which is closed on ordinary Mondays, will be open from 11 a.m. until 6 p.m. on August Bank Holiday, when a new loan collection of eighteenth-century furniture will first be on view. Many recent acquisitions have been added to the children's room, among them a rare carved mahogany couch suitable for children of from two to six years of age.

COLOURED SEAMEN IN BRITISH SHIPS

NEW REGISTRATION SCHEME IN FORCE AT CARDIFF

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CARDIFF, JULY 31

The new registration scheme regulating the employment of Arab and Somali seamen in British ships comes into force to-morrow by arrangement with the Shipping Federation and the Seamen's Union.

The foreigners will be engaged by rota after they have been registered in the books of the Seamen's Union, and they must be in possession of a registration form known as P.C. 5. The scheme is directed against a practice by which, it is alleged, coloured boarding-house masters, with the connivance of ship's engineers, have secured employment for their clients while white seamen were unable to obtain work.

Arabs and Somalis in the South Wales ports regard the scheme with sullen resentment, and at Cardiff a large number of extra police has been drafted into the docks area. Two crews, one of Somalis and another of Arabs, were signed on to-day at Cardiff under the scheme. There was no disturbance.

LONDON TO PARIS BY CANOE

INTERNATIONAL RACE

Eight athletes left Westminster for Paris by canoe yesterday. They were students taking part in the first international cross-Channel canoe race, and their route lay down the Thames, around the coast to Folkestone, across the Channel, and up the Seine to Paris.

The organiser of the race is Dr. Hoeper, a 25-year-old Austrian, whose idea is to promote international good will by getting the young men students of different countries together in an annual race of this kind. Four canoes, two from England, one from Rumania, and one from Germany, started. Dr. Hoeper is piloting the Austrian canoe, but his partner, Mr. Groak, has injured his arm, and they did not start until later in the day. Two old Dulwich College boys, H. and D. Oliver, of Herne Hill, occupied the first English canoe. They are 22 and 18 years old respectively.

Altogether the competitors will spend six days in their craft, although the actual Channel crossing will not take more than five hours. Each night they will camp ashore, and for food most of them have taken oranges and meat tablets. Their canoes are collapsible rubber-covered craft, 16ft. long. A large crowd lined Westminster Bridge and gave the racers a rousing send-off as they shot away, favoured by a strong following tide.

IRISH TRADE UNION CONGRESS

The Irish Trade Union Congress opened its 36th annual meeting at Sligo on Wednesday. Mr. T. J. O'Connell, leader of the Labour Party in Dail Eireann, presided, and 136 delegates attended. In the course of his address Mr. O'Connell said that as a first step towards the ending of industrial disputes a public inquiry should be held in every instance in which a dispute was threatened. Referring to recent disputes Mr. O'Connell said that allowance must be made for the reluctance of the Free State Government to cast too much light on its action in 1920, when it rejected the very definite recommendation of the Railway Commission in favour of public ownership and control of the Free State Railways. Two years afterwards the Government also rejected the Bill promoted by the Labour Party to give effect to the Commission's findings.

THEFTS FROM COUNTRY HOUSE

Thieves broke into Wrottesley Hall, the home of Lord Wrottesley, near Wolverhampton, early on Wednesday morning and stole a number of articles. These include a valuable miniature of Lady Cunningham, a gold cup 2in. high, an antique silver model of a ship 6in. high, and a pair of gold compasses, a gold penholder, a gold locket containing children's hair, several gold watches, and medals and coins. All are of sentimental value. Entrance was gained by breaking a downstairs window and slipping back the catch while Lord Wrottesley and his brother, Mr. W. B. Wrottesley, and the servants were asleep. Although a number of dogs are kept in the grounds the thieves carried on their work without disturbing them.

CANADIAN MINING SHARES

JUDGMENT AGAINST OUTSIDE BROKER

Before Judge Shewell Cooper in the Mayor's and City of London Court yesterday Mr. William Johnson, tailor, of Buncer-lane, Blackburn, brought an action against Mr. Alexander Clarence Bowles, stockbroker, of Empire House, St. Martin's-le-Grand, claiming £60 damages for fraudulent misrepresentation.

Mr. Fox-Andrews, for the plaintiff, said that the sum claimed was the price paid by Mr. Jackson for 300 shares in a company called Hecla Consolidated Mines, Limited. There were in the list to be heard by his Lordship eight other actions which Serjeant Sullivan, K.C., who appeared for the defendant, agreed should follow the result of the action brought by Mr. Johnson.

It appeared, Mr. Fox-Andrews continued, that Mr. Bowles was also the proprietor and editor of a paper called the *Financial Recorder*. The plaintiff received a copy of the paper towards the end of 1927 and later he became a subscriber. On about January 11, 1928, he received a letter from the defendant, dated January 10, which bore at the head the statement that he was a stock and share broker, and purported to give the plaintiff a remarkably valuable chance of investing in the Canadian mining industry. Mr. Bowles bought 200,000 Hecla Consolidated Mines, Limited, shares at 1s. each through the London office of the Prudential Trust Company, Limited, a company with headquarters in Montreal. The plaintiff alleged that all the statements in the defendant's circular letter were untrue to the knowledge of the defendant, and contended that by virtue of the same letter the defendant had placed himself in the position of a stockbroker advising a prospective client. Consequently the sale of shares, which were the property of the stockbroker, was invalid, and the plaintiff could rescind the contract.

SERJEANT SULLIVAN here interposed that it was admitted that the shares were the property of the defendant. The defence was that throughout the defendant was a principal to the knowledge of the plaintiff.

Continuing, Mr. FOX-ANDREWS said that as a result of his activities the defendant had already taken £50,000 out of the pockets of the British public. The shares were, and always had been, worthless.

Mr. Charles G. Jenyns, assistant secretary of the London Stock Exchange, gave evidence that no application had been received for permission to deal in Hecla Consolidated Mines, Limited, shares. He had never heard of the shares.

SERJEANT SULLIVAN submitted that the plaintiff had produced no evidence to prove that the statements made in the letter with regard to existing facts were untrue, and any statements with regard to the future could not be a basis for a charge of fraud. As to the contention that the defendant acted in the capacity of broker to the plaintiff, the letter spoke for itself.

Judge Shewell Cooper held that the letter of January 10, 1928, was worded in such a manner that, notwithstanding the plaintiff's previous knowledge of share transactions, it misled him into believing that the advice was honest and that the advice was being given in the hope that Mr. Johnson would become a permanent client of the defendant. Actually, the statements were false and therefore fraudulent. The letter indicated that he was selling the shares as a broker, whereas in fact they were his own. He gave judgment for the amount claimed, with costs. Judgment was also entered in the other actions against the defendant, by consent, and his Lordship ordered that the total of over £400 should be brought into Court within 14 days.

Leave to appeal was granted.

LIBERAL COOPERATION WITH LABOUR

SIR H. SAMUEL'S SUGGESTIONS

SIR HERBERT SAMUEL, addressing the Liberal Summer Schoool at Oxford last evening, said that while the Labour Party, in its beginnings, derived its numbers from the trade unions, it derived its ideas from the Socialists. It was a great misfortune for the movement. It was hurried into the acceptance of a crude and impracticable generalization. If it were attempted to apply the Socialist principle over the broad field of industry, it would be found that it could not be done. If they had an independent majority of 200 votes in the House of Commons they could not produce any practicable measures that would carry out that purpose in the ordinary industries of the country. The leading minds in the Labour Party, for some years past, had been in full retreat from their earlier position.

The candidates of the Labour Party, throughout their long years of propaganda, thought themselves justified in making lavish promises to the people who were in need, on the assumption that vast new revenues could easily be made available. Those promises had not been, and could not possibly be, fulfilled. The result had been the bitter disillusionment which was now apparent in the constituencies.

If Liberalism were not Socialist, neither was it *laissez-faire*. The Yellow Book embodied a whole creed of useful State activities in the economic sphere. There was a vast field which was common to both parties. The Labour Party, in spite of great pressure from powerful interests in particular localities, would not accept the taxation of imports. The Labour Party remained free trade. With regard to its attitude to the vital issues of arbitration and disarmament, Liberals had little criticism to offer.

The Indian question was another province of immense importance in which the aims that both parties had in view fairly closely coincided. If we could convince the Indian that we were really approaching the question with the view, not of retaining as much as we could of our own domination, but of doing as much as we could to help him to establish the conditions of his national self-respect, then we might solve the immediate problems.

Liberalism was in duty bound to maintain its independence. Liberals had the clear duty to offer their own policy to the electorate.

An essential condition of cooperation was the enactment of a just measure of electoral reform. Cooperation between two parties in Parliament was very difficult if there were a conflict to the death proceeding all the time in the constituencies. With either Proportional Representation or the Alternative Vote the situation was eased.

The present Government and its supporters, like all eager reformers in every generation, found themselves bogged in the swamp of Parliamentary procedure. The principal remedy was undoubtedly a further measure of devolution. The Liberal Party had consistently advocated the transfer to local Legislatures of English, Scottish, and Welsh business, retaining for the Imperial Assembly the matters of common concern to the whole of the United Kingdom, or relating to Imperial or foreign affairs.

THE PRINCE AND THE N.W. POLYTECHNIC

Sir Godfrey Thomas, writing from St. James's Palace this week to Sir William Collins, says: "Many thanks for the first year book of the N.W. Polytechnic, which the Prince of Wales was very interested to see. I really think the students' printing department is to be congratulated; for the attractive type, the half-tone and colour section, and the general display work do them the greatest credit. His Royal Highness is very glad to learn that the Polytechnic is proving such a success, and has now over 2,000 students."

CITY AND GUILDS OF LONDON INSTITUTE

The Council of the City and Guilds of London Institute have conferred the distinction of Fellow of the Institute (F.C.G.I.) upon the following:—Mr. F. M. Denton, Fellow American I.E.E.; Mr. A. H. Dykes, M.Inst.C.E., M.I.E.E., M.I.Cons.E.; Mr. W. M. Heller, B.Sc.(London); Mr. E. M. Rich, B.Sc. (London), F.C.S.; Mr. F. F. Renwick, F.I.C.

The Fellowship is conferred by the council upon those who, having obtained the Associateship of the Institute and spent at least five years in actual practice, produce evidence of having done some original and valuable research work or of having otherwise contributed to the advancement of the industry in which they are engaged.

The following were elected yesterday as Wardens of the Worshipful Company of Blacksmiths for the ensuing year:—Mr. G. H. Robus (Prime Warden); Sir F. E. R. Becker (Renter Warden); Mr. L. Poulter (Third Warden); and Mr. E. J. Stannard (Fourth Warden).

WORLD LINKED BY TELEPHONE

RAPID DEVELOPMENT

OVER A MILLION CALLS

The use of long-distance telephony as a means of communication between Great Britain and the Continent, and also with America and Australia, is rapidly increasing. Progress began to be marked in 1927, and in the following year the number of outgoing and incoming calls reached a total of 887,290. Last year there was a further increase to 1,098,981, and the figures for 1930 are expected to be substantially higher. It is stated that communication has now been established with 90 per cent. of the telephone-using people of the world.

Before the Great War telephonic links with other countries were very few. A service between London and Paris was opened in 1891, and in 1903 direct conversation was established with Belgium. Another 10 years then passed before facilities for through communication with Switzerland became available. After 1914 progress was interrupted for a long period, as the chaotic conditions which followed the upheaval of more than four years of strife hindered new developments. The present forward movement can be associated with the introduction of the thermionic valve which opened up fresh fields in long-distance telephonic work. An international consultation committee was appointed and the explorations of this body opened the way for the remarkable advances of the last four years.

Before the new era began Great Britain had fewer than 20 circuits over Europe and the number is now 90. A full service between England and Germany was started in 1927, and with the use of repeater stations country after country has since been brought within the operation of the international system. Direct communication can now be obtained through the British Post Office with Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and, indeed, every important country of the Continent, with the exceptions of Russia, Greece, and Turkey. North Africa is touched at Ceuta.

IMPETUS OF WIRELESS

A world extension of the service has been made possible by the developments in wireless telephony. The Transatlantic service covers the United States, Canada, Mexico, and Cuba, while communication with Brazil, the Argentine, and Uruguay is effected through either Paris or Madrid. As soon as the necessary equipment is provided it is hoped that direct transmission will be possible between Great Britain and the South American continent. The extensive use made of the Transatlantic service has enabled the authorities to reduce the tariff from an initial charge of £15 for three minutes' conversation to £6 for the same time. Four channels are now available as compared with only one when the system was inaugurated, and calls can be passed from any part of this country to the greater part of the United States. A 24 hours service is provided.

Communication has still to be established with India, South Africa, and New Zealand, but this should not be long delayed. The Postmaster-General stated recently that experiments were being conducted with a view to the establishment of a wireless telephone service between Australia and New Zealand, and it was hoped that this would be linked with the Anglo-Australian service. The question of providing a direct service with New Zealand would be considered later if this was justified by the amount of traffic. With regard to the Union of South Africa, Mr. Lees-Smith said that the authorities in that Dominion had declared their policy to be to establish a Government-owned wireless station in the neighbourhood of Johannesburg instead of utilizing the existing station of the South African Marconi Company, but they did not feel able to commit themselves at the moment to the capital expenditure involved.

The average weekly number of wireless telephone calls to or from Australia since the opening of the service about three months ago is 47, and although the number fluctuates considerably from week to week, the general level of traffic is considered satisfactory for a new service. Communication, which at the outset was confined to Sydney and Melbourne, has now been extended to Brisbane and other places on the main telephone lines.

PAYING AIR TRANSPORT

BRITISH EQUIPMENT IN AUSTRALIA

(FROM OUR AERONAUTICAL CORRESPONDENT)

The new Avro Ten cabin monoplane, which seats eight passengers besides a crew of two, is establishing a reputation in Australia, where it is the equipment of an entirely unsubsidized air service between Sydney and Brisbane which has operated with marked regularity.

The concern, known as Australian National Airways, is organized by Major Kingsford-Smith, who has accomplished the circumnavigation of the world. He chose the Avro Ten when he reached England last year. In his absence his companion, Mr. Ulm, is managing the service, which for the first three months carried out 184 scheduled trips. Of this number 182 were completed to time and one trip was only 35 minutes late, giving an efficiency percentage of 98.91. The line has already carried on the regular Sydney-Brisbane service, 1,244 paying passengers and 102,175 letters weighing slightly over 2,550lb.

The machine mileage flown was 91,700, and 622,000 passenger miles were flown without injury to passengers or *personnel*. The organization of the line has created a very favourable impression in Australia. Apart from De Havilland equipment, which includes the three-engined Hercules air liners, the Australians are now using the Avro Ten with three Armstrong Siddeley Lynx engines; they have a British Cutty Sark flying-boat on an experimental service to Tasmania, and will shortly have the new Vickers Viastra multi-engined passenger monoplane in use between Sydney and Brisbane. Supermarine Southampton flying-boats and Westland Wapiti General Purpose two seaters make up the modern equipment of their defence force—all British designed and built aircraft.

R.I.B.A. SCHOLARSHIPS

The Royal Institute of British Architects announce that the R.I.B.A. Maintenance Scholarship (1930) of £100 has been awarded to Ralph Dickinson, of the Birmingham School of Architecture. The scholarship is tenable in the first instance for one year, and renewable for two further periods of one year each. In addition the following scholarships, each of £100 a year (except where otherwise stated), have been renewed for a further period of one year each:—

G. G. Laidler (Architectural Association School of Architecture), Hubert Bennett (School of Architecture, University of Manchester), F. W. Wright (School of Architecture, University of Sheffield), A. K. Brown (£50) (School of Architecture, Armstrong College, Newcastle-on-Tyne).

The Artists' General Benevolent Institution Scholarship (value £100), which is administered by the R.I.B.A., has been awarded for a further year to J. F. D. Wylson (Architectural Association School of Architecture).

REPAIRS BY CUTTING SHIPS IN THREE

As a result of the success of the experiment of repairing the oil tanker Cadillac by cutting out the midship section and floating in a new section, built while the vessel was still at sea, the Anglo-American Oil Company, Limited, yesterday announced the placing of a contract with Palmers, Hebburn-on-Tyne, for similar repairs to the sister ship Saranac. The new midship section will be over 300ft. long, and will contain some 4,000 tons of British steel. It will be built immediately, and, it is stated, will give considerable employment on Tyneside throughout the winter. The Saranac will not be docked until the new section is ready in January, and the operation of cutting her in three and fitting the new section will take only about seven weeks.

COTTON INDUSTRY REPORT

MASTER SPINNERS AND THE OMISSIONS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, JULY 31

Strong criticisms of omissions from the report of the Government Committee of Inquiry into the Lancashire cotton industry are made by a special sub-committee of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations in a report issued yesterday.

Referring to the suggested more extensive use of short stapled cottons, they point out that Lancashire has not neglected that phase of the industry. Although the trade of Lancashire had been built upon higher-class goods, there had been a certain number of firms whose trade had been entirely based upon goods produced from short-stapled cottons, but the Federation pledged themselves to explore the possibilities of further development in the direction indicated. Discussing the suggested greater use of ring spindles, the Federation point out that Eastern countries use ring spindles to a much greater extent than Lancashire, because the labour required is much less skilled than for mule spinning; because labour for mule spinning is not available, and because the production per ring spindle is higher, and the wage cost per lb. lower, than on mule spindles.

On the question of amalgamation the Federation state that the movement now taking place for the formation of mergers shows that they have anticipated the recommendations of the Government Committee. The Federation do not agree that large economies can be effected by this process alone, but say it is quite probable that in the buying and selling branches of such amalgamations benefits will accrue. In this connexion rapidity of decision in vital matters, made possible by unified control, would be one of the chief advantages.

"THE MAJOR PROBLEM"

They point out that the Government Committee appears to limit the provision of the necessary finance to schemes which combine reduction of production costs with improved marketing. "If this is adhered to," says the report, "the activities of the Federation in this direction may be nullified. We agree that the major problem for the industry to consider must be whether or not our costs can be reduced, to bring about a greater demand for our goods."

Referring to the Government's statement that the cost of production of Lancashire goods is substantially higher than in the countries of our most serious competitors, the Federation state:—"We have little control over the price unit of labour as it is affected by hours of labour and rates of pay, which is one of the main factors limiting our power to reduce production costs."

Dealing with the omissions from the Government report, the Federation point out that it has little or nothing to say, and no suggestions to make, regarding the external influences outside the control of the cotton trade, which the Federation in their evidence contended were mainly responsible for the present depression. The Government had given no indication of the result of their examination of the influence of deflation and inflation, the record low level of silver and its effect on trade with India and China; the longer hours of labour worked in competing countries; the raising of tariff barriers both within and without the Empire; the burden of taxation, which is heavier in Great Britain than in any other country in the world, and the influence on the home trade of the huge disparity between manufacturers' prices and retail prices.

"The Federation is of opinion," concludes the report, "that the factors to which we have referred will prevent any rapid recovery in our trade, so long as they remain in their present form."

SHIPWRIGHT KILLED IN NEW SHIP

When the launch of the Goole-built steamer Sanfry was being completed yesterday a shipwright, Matthew Taylor, was caught by a wire rope and was so badly injured that he died on the way to hospital. A fellow-workman, Thomas Meynall, who tried to rescue Taylor, was caught by the ankle and injured. The launch of the Sanfry began on Wednesday, but after the vessel had been named, it stuck on the slipway. Yesterday it was pulled into the river by tugs.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY COUNCIL

PROPOSED PURCHASE OF HORSENDEN HILL

Middlesex County Council agreed yesterday to make application to the Ministry of Health for consent to the borrowing of £67,684 for the purchase of Horsenden Hill and surrounding land, near Greenford, as an open space and sports ground. The area, one of the most rural in the county, is being quickly built round and there was immediate danger of 100 acres being sold for building development.

After a long discussion the council approved of the proposed purchase for £25,000 of White Webbs Park, Enfield, comprising 250 acres, for the purposes of an open space, and to contribute 75 per cent. of the cost to Enfield District Council, who are promoting the purchase. SIR H. BOWLES strongly opposed the proposal.

It was reported that objections had been raised to the route of the proposed tramway extension from High-road, Tottenham, *via* Broad-lane and Ferry-lane, to the Essex boundary at Walthamstow, and it was agreed that the council should recommend an alternative route *via* High Cross-road and Ferry-lane. This would entail a cost of £39,000 for the widening and development of High Cross-road, including £10,000 for rehousing. Ferry-lane, Tottenham, is to be widened, and for this a tender of £44,940 was accepted.

The council agreed to a widening of part of Lordship-lane and Bruce-grove, Tottenham, at an estimated cost of £14,772; and to preliminary steps for the extension of the Great West road from Brentford for about 1¼ mile towards London, *via* Ellesmere-road, Chiswick.

NATIONAL MARK BEEF IN BIRMINGHAM

STATEMENT BY DR. ADDISON

In a written reply to Mr. William Taylor, Dr. Addison, the Minister of Agriculture, deals with the working of the National Mark Beef Scheme in Birmingham. He states that from the beginning of the scheme in November, 1929, to the end of May last the wholesale meat salesmen generally afforded the Ministry much assistance in developing the trade in National Mark beef. If progress was comparatively slow, the reason was certainly not any want of good will on the part of the wholesalers, but was probably due to the inability of the Ministry to give the scheme in Birmingham the same wide and intensive publicity that it was able to devote to the London area, where the scheme has been an undoubted success.

"The wholesalers' decision at the end of May appears to have been reached in the genuine belief that, at the expiration of six months, they were justified in withdrawing their cooperation without further consultation. In coming to their decision they assured my predecessor that the scheme had no possible disadvantages or advantages to themselves, and that consequently their decisions were based purely upon their own conceptions of the public interest. As the wholesalers were an important factor in the creation of the trade for National Mark beef, so the withdrawal of their cooperation has naturally resulted in decreased supplies of this beef being available in the Birmingham area.

"It has since been made possible for the retail butchers in Birmingham to get their beef marked, and a steady trade has been carried out under the special arrangements now in force. So far as I am aware, nothing has been done by wholesale salesmen on the market to interfere in any way with the freedom of retail butchers to have beef marked under the new arrangements."

What was wanted now, says Dr. Addison, was the resumption of grading and marking on the wholesalers' own stalls. This would be a most welcome and public-spirited gesture, which would be very greatly appreciated by all parties in the House as being in the national interest. Combined with the extensive publicity which the Ministry was now able to undertake, it would, he felt sure, have a striking effect on the progress of the scheme in Birmingham.

News in Brief

Weymouth Town Council yesterday forbade the consuming of refreshments in a car parked in a public place.

The editorship of *The Bookman* has been offered to and accepted by Mr. Hugh Ross Williamson, of *The Yorkshire Post*.

Workmen at the Brighton and Hove Albion Football ground have found an iron cannon ball, believed to be a relic of the Napoleonic War.

Mr. Zensaku Aruma, a Japanese airman from Pasadena, California, left Croydon Aerodrome last night in an attempt to fly to Tokyo by easy stages.

Mr. F. N. McRae, aged 38, who since 1923 has served under Watford Town Council, has been appointed Borough Surveyor and Engineer of Windsor.

A record of the recent earthquake in Italy, obtained at Kew Observatory on Wednesday, July 23, will be on view at the Science Museum for a period of three weeks.

A mass of oil floating on the Thames burst into flames early yesterday just above the Free Ferry, Woolwich. It floated downstream and set fire to two barges lying at anchor near the Ferry before it burnt out.

In connexion with last year's stoppage at Dawdon Colliery, £535 became due to Lord Londonderry, the owner, as back money following an arbitration award. Lord Londonderry agreed to accept £100, and has given it to Dawdon Aged Miners' Homes.

The body of a man which had apparently been in the Thames about 12 months has been recovered from the water near Cotton's Wharf, Bermondsey. In the clothing was a white metal watch, bearing the maker's name: "T. Harland, Huddersfield."

The inquest on the bodies of Jane Martindale, aged two; Jennie Wright, aged four; and William Ball, aged 11, all of Greenbank, St. Helens, who were killed in a sandpit collapse on Wednesday afternoon at Ravenhead, was adjourned at St. Helens, Lancs, yesterday to next Wednesday.

Mr. Shaw, Secretary for War, states that the amount of beef consumed by the Army and R.A.F. at home, Mediterranean, and Chinese stations last year was estimated at 36,000,000lb., costing about £780,000, and that consumed by the Navy was 11,758,000lb., costing £263,600, almost wholly of Empire origin.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

The trustees of a social and education centre in East London propose to appoint a tutor-organizer to promote adult education in the area. (p. 3)

Applications are invited for the post of Professor of Commercial Law at the Egyptian University. (p. 3)

The Director-General, India Store Department, Belvedere-road, Lambeth, invites tenders for 18 sets of locomotive cylinders and parts for conversion of standard engines. (p. 1)

Applications are invited for the post of matron at the Royal United Hospital, Bath. (p. 3)

WORKMEN OVERCOME BY AMMONIA FUMES

TWO GIRLS INJURED IN LEAP FROM ROOF

Several workmen were badly affected by fumes when an ammonia tank burst yesterday at Messrs. Allsopps Brewery at Burton-on-Trent. They were in a dazed condition when the fire brigade arrived, and, wearing gas masks, went to their rescue. All recovered after treatment.

Two girls in a panic jumped on to the roof of the second storey. As they showed their intention of jumping to the ground tarpaulins were spread, but both were injured. Kathleen Wasley having one of her legs broken.

Hearing that a man was still in the bottling stores, the firemen forced their way in and found him unconscious with his head out of a window.

Time is never lost

through failure of the lights—

Chloride Batteries are installed!

Behind the scenes in a modern factory there is often a Chloride Battery. The works economist has thought of the time lost through failure of the lights. He has cancelled it, once and for all, with a Chloride Battery. It is there to hoard up light, to put it by for the sudden emergency.

The Chloride Battery is deliberately chosen to fill places of trust. In ships and shops, and in hospitals and cinemas. With so much faith put in it, you may not doubt the Chloride Battery to be any but the supreme battery of the world.

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(Editorial Room), London.

NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various issues of public interest.

SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

THE VIRTUE OF FINISH

By CALLISTHENES

Whenever among competing goods you find one which excels in finish you may be reasonably sure it is English.

For finish is the characteristic virtue of the English workman. He has been renowned for it these many years. Whether the articles have been the result of personal craftsmanship, the slow product of a man toiling by himself, or whether they have been the product of modern machinery and organization turned out by the hundred every hour, English goods have always managed to retain those little extra touches of quality and workmanship which make up better finish.

This better finish used to be identified with durability. It was said of English goods that they would last longer. In these days simple durability is not rated so highly as it used to be. There are a greater number of goods, certain hats and frocks and so on, which are not bought to last more than a brief season. But even when durability is withdrawn the English genius for finish can show itself. A dozen little touches of extra workmanship prove they come from men delighting in an article with something more than plain utility.

This love of finish is an index of character. It comes because a man is at heart an artist and loves perfection for its own sake. It comes because a man has individuality and likes to express it. It is related to manliness and freedom whereby a worker likes to give more than is demanded. It is related, also, to a love of truth whereby a man likes to be sure that the article he sells is as good inside as it is outside, as good all through as it is on the surface.

These are great virtues in industry and it will be a sad day for England when they are diminished.

Modern competition is making an onslaught upon them. Big production sometimes destroys personal pride without developing factory pride. Intense organization, specialization, and discipline threaten individuality. Fashion demands speed of production. Competition in markets where there is no tradition of high quality tempts a manufacturer to allow an article to go out rough which used to go out polished. The possibility of moving more quickly from one market to another makes reputation seem of less vital importance.

To us in this House, whose duty it is to distribute merchandise from all the world to all the world, it is a joy to find that English workmanship, whether in individual workshops or in factories, is standing up sturdily to this attack. The English workman still loves thoroughness. He likes his products to be even better than they look at first sight. He likes to be able to say and to hear others say: "That is a good job."

In all we do and as far as in us lies we in this House seek to carry on this great tradition.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

"THE CALL OF THE DEAD"

A STAGE FANTASY AT MUNICH

(FROM OUR MUNICH CORRESPONDENT)

For many months Munich expectantly awaited the production of *The Call of the Dead* (*Das Totenmal*), described as a "dramatic-choric vision," by the Swiss poet, Albert Talhoff. Very little was known about the work before its production, the participants being reluctant to disclose any essential features before the public performance. It was common knowledge, however, that the author and composer had persuaded two wealthy German patronesses to support the enterprise financially to the extent of more than one-and-a-half million marks (£75,000); also that preparations for it had been under way since last autumn; and on the strength of this much was expected of this new departure in stage production.

The first performance was due on June 20, but had to be postponed owing to "the technical difficulties encountered," and it was just a month later that the public saw the work produced for the first time in a theatre built specially for the purpose in the form of a huge Gothic nave, which is the auditorium, at one end of which is the stage, taller than it is broad, centrally placed and occupying about one-half the width of the theatre. On each side of the stage, jutting out into the auditorium, are two platforms for the "speaking chorus"; between these is the box for the orchestra. The orchestra seemed to be composed of all the instruments which it is possible to strike, such as drums, gongs, cymbals, triangles, metal tubes, and bells, as a result of which Herr Talhoff, who conducted, succeeded in producing a tremendous volume of sound all through the performance.

The piece opened in pitchy darkness with a "hurricane," a feast of sound to which the audience are treated twice again in subsequently. Its chief characteristic is that it is distinctly painful to the ears, though it may, perhaps, have conjured up chaotic visions of destroying furies and of the "palpable obscure," which the author may have wished to portray. Every description of technical achievement of recent years in the way of lighting and acoustic effects, dancing, and grouping was shown to the audience, both on the stage itself and in the auditorium, which plays an important part in the piece by representing "space," from which voices intermittently declaimed the appropriate portions of the text.

The Call of the Dead has been described as the greatest and most permanent memorial which will ever be erected to those of all nationalities who fell in the Great War. A private performance given here for the benefit of distinguished critics in every branch of art with which the production is concerned resulted in a whole flood of criticisms being let loose, all of them different, but having in common a general reluctance to commit themselves to anything definite. Almost eagerly the critics seized upon the "war memorial" idea, and contented themselves with forecasting a semi-eternal future for the work in this capacity.

One criticism described it as a bad dream. This need not necessarily be taken for an impeachment, for no doubt the author meant to stir our feeling for the terrible, the uncertain, and the bloodthirsty aspect of warfare, and purposely portrayed the chaotic instability and the feeble, vacillating state of the souls of the War-dead in space, the longing and suffering of their womenfolk, with rather mystical allusions to the "choir of spirit and denunciatory cries to a God who had deserted them and robbed them of all they held dear." There is one main figure who acts as intermediary between the women and the spirits, the praying and supplication being expressed choreographically. Mary Wigman, the well-known dancer, takes the part of this figure (Spielfigur). Another impressive figure is that representing War—a gruesome, armoured monster. The mimicry, clothing, and movement of this embodiment of grimness were exceedingly good.

The piece as a whole is lacking in dramatic pitch and climax. There is no joyful note as an ending. Only a gradual extinction of the lights and the vanishing of the figures announced the conclusion of this extraordinary work of psychic and mystical conception. It is intended to give three or four performances each week until the beginning of September.

Entertainments

MR. GEORGE MOORE'S NEW PLAY

"THE PASSING OF THE ESSENES"

It was recently announced in *The Times* that a new play by Mr. George Moore will be performed at the Arts Theatre during the autumn. Unlike *The Making of an Immortal*, which was a *jeu d'esprit* in one act, *The Passing of the Essenes* is a play of full length, designed to take a place among its author's major works. The scene of its three acts is the retreat of the Essenes in the neighbourhood of the brook Kerith, a tributary of Jordan. The time is some 20 years after the Crucifixion. Paul, a fugitive from the Jews of Jericho, is given hospitality by the Essenes, coming upon them at a time when many of the community have already grown weary of its rule. The sect is in peril of disintegration and ripe to receive new doctrine. But Jesus, who, in accordance with the theory set out in *The Brook Kerith*, is represented as having survived the Crucifixion and as having long been the shepherd of the Essenes, is aloof from their disputes. Paul tells them of his own life, of the Lord Jesus who spoke to him from the clouds, and of the great ministry that he has pursued and must still pursue. The community is broken up. The Essenes desert their solitude and follow Paul. Jesus remains with Hazael, the ancient president of the group, refusing even to follow Paul in order to confute his preaching of the Resurrection.

It is far from Mr. Moore's desire that *The Passing of the Essenes* should be the occasion of controversy, either on the ground of Biblical interpretation or on that of the censorship of plays. "I should be glad," he has said, "if it were possible for the Lord Chamberlain to regard my work as not unfitted for public performance, though perhaps before a limited public. It is not intended for all the world, for I do not wish it to become a centre of conflicting prejudices; but if, after its appearance before members of the Arts Theatre Club, it should ever have a somewhat wider audience, it would be found, I think, to offend none but those whom any difference with orthodoxy must offend."

It will be remarked that, having brought Jesus and Paul face to face, and having shown Paul to be a preacher of a doctrine that the living presence of Jesus confutes, Mr. Moore has deliberately avoided any controversy between them. "Such a controversy," he says, "would be alien to the theme of my play. Jesus, during the time he has spent in the hills, has become a contemplative. For him the time of persuasion and argument is past. 'Mayhap they will learn in time,' he says at the end of the play, 'that it is better to love the good than to hate the wicked.' My purpose has not been to set up two champions on a battle ground of theology, but to show the two individualities, active and contemplative, of Paul and Jesus, and to suggest how, without any recognition of Jesus in the mind of Paul, their lives may have touched and parted. To show Jesus as one eager, or even willing, to debate with Paul would be to contradict my portrait of him. For 20 years he has led a life of contemplation. Why should he seek to defend it? And Paul, I think, was so engrossed by the Lord Jesus who spoke to him on the road to Damascus that he was not strongly curious for the Jesus known to Peter and the rest. The evidence of this is that Paul relied little upon Jesus's teaching, of which he may have known little, and much upon the power, the originality, or, as he saw it, the direct inspiration of his own mind."

Mr. Moore now inclines towards a belief that, as a painter ought not to attempt to impose his will upon an artist who is engraving a picture of his, so a dramatist ought not to force his own detailed imagining of a scene upon the interpretative art of actors and producer. For this reason he proposes to take little, if any, part in the rehearsal of his play.

RUTLAND CENTENARY SHOW

MISS BROCKLEBANK'S NOTABLE SUCCESS

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

OAKHAM, JULY 31

The centenary show of the Rutland Agricultural Society was held at Oakham to-day. The entries are very much on the usual lines. Cattle show a slight increase as do pigs, but sheep are fewer. Hunters and hacks also show a slight increase and Shire horses a small falling off. The total has only been exceeded once during the last 10 years.

The cattle, taken all round, are of high quality, and a feature of the section is Miss A. S. Brocklebank's successes. Six first prizes, two seconds, and a third is a notable record. Wing Viking is the winning bull, and the winning heifers are Wing Orange Blossom 2nd, Wing Clipper 2nd, Wing Broadhooks, and Lutwyches Wild Violet. Wing Prince Regent is the winning steer. Lord Michelham was in the class for steers over two years old with a cross-bred Aberdeen Angus. Winning Shorthorns or Lincolnshire Red Shorthorns are Miss Brocklebank's Wing Broadside, Wing Viking, and Wing Royal Leader, the two latter being previous winners.

In the sheep classes the winners are Mr. Gilman M'Grant, Colonel Pinder, Mr. O. H. Smith, Mr. Todd, Mr. Musson, and Colonel Grenfell, and the principal winning pigs are Mr. Neaverson's Sobrite Hercules, Mr. Bull's Histon Hagar 20th, Mr. Major's Ramsey Baron 8th and Ramsey Bell 49th, Mr. O. H. Smith's Basildon Charlie 3rd, and Mr. Dunkley's Warkton Bravery.

Shire horses are very good. The winning brood mare in a good class is Mr. Nichol's Walworth Whitefoot, a bay by Boatswain, with good bone and feather. Mr. Nichol's stable is in fine form, first prizes in both foal classes going to it, in the colt class for a black by Lincoln What's Wanted and in the filly class for a bay by Ratcliffe King Cole. Mr. Holm's well-known fillies, Tilton Joan and Tilton Abbess, win in the two and three year-old filly classes. The Shire Horse Society's silver medal for fillies goes to Mr. Holm's Tilton Joan, and the bronze medal for geldings to Messrs. Tebbs and Son's Northern Prince. The Smith Carington challenge cup for foals goes to Mr. Nichol's black colt by Lincoln What's Wanted, with his bay filly by Ratcliffe King Cole reserve.

Hunters are a very good level lot. Mr. Fenwick's Santa Gertruda wins in a strong class of 17 brood mares and also takes the H.I.S. Medal for brood mares. The H.I.S. Medal for fillies goes to Dr. Atkinson's Vixen. Mr. W. J. Baird's Rebel is the winning yearling. Mr. Gibb's Lowdham Friar wins in the-two-year-old class, and Mr. Bradley's Sython, who takes two first prizes, wins in the three-year-old class—all the classes being of high quality. Mr. Lindsay Everard's Challenge Cup for hunters from one to three years old, bred by exhibitor, is won by Mr. Gibb's Lowdham Friar.

Mr. Stanhope's smart bay Lady Desmond wins in a good class of hacks. In the class for light-weights in saddle Mr. Darby's Osberton is second to an unnamed chestnut of Mr. Drage's, and in the heavy-weight class Major Harrison's well-known Donesball is first.

Mr. Gibson has now been 21 years secretary of the Society, and his valuable services have been recognized by the presentation of a handsome silver salver, while Miss Gibson's work is recognized by the gift of a gold wrist watch.

THE GEOLOGICAL MUSEUM

WORK BEGUN AT SOUTH KENSINGTON

Thirty-two years ago a Select Committee reported to the House of Commons urging that the collections in the Museum of Practical Geology in Jermyn-street should be removed to Exhibition-road, South Kensington. The conditions in Jermyn-street have often since then been described as "deplorable" and "dangerous." *The Times* announced last December that plans were well advanced, under the direction of Sir Richard Allison, chief architect to the Office of Works, for the construction of a building, adjoining the Science Museum in Exhibition-road, to house the collections, and now the Geological Survey Board state that excavations preliminary to the construction of the foundations have begun. The Board hope that "every effort will be made to transfer the Geological Museum and Survey Offices to their new home as early as is possible."

In Part I. of "Summary of Progress of the Geological Survey of Great Britain and the Museum of Practical Geology for the Year 1929" (Stationery Office, 2s. net), the Director reports that the position in Exhibition-road is ideal for the purpose, being midway between the eastern wing of the Natural History Museum and the new buildings of the Science Museum. With both of these institutions the new Geological Museum is to have direct connexion by means of passages through which the public can travel from one series of galleries to the other. In this way the mineralogical and palaeontological galleries of the British Museum and the mining, metallurgical and geophysical galleries of the Science Museum will be in close juxtaposition with the exhibits of stratigraphical geology and economic geology in the Geological Museum; and the combined exhibition will provide a display of objects illustrating the composition and history of the earth's crust that has never hitherto been available in any country.

THREE YEARS' WORK

The work of construction will take at least three years, the Director states. Although the details of the exterior of the building have not yet been finally settled, it is expected that the façade will resemble that of the Science Museum in its essential features. The library and offices of the Geological Survey are to be situated at the back of the new museum, with direct access from the exhibition floors and galleries. A large room is to be provided in the library for students, engineers, and others who wish to consult geological maps and literature, and, in close contact with the Science Library, the public will find at South Kensington a vast accumulation of periodicals, memoirs, and maps on all matters relating to geological science open for immediate reference. The new library will provide abundant space for books and maps, of which the Survey has a magnificent collection, and the new offices and laboratories will greatly facilitate research and publication work by the staff.

The space occupied by the new museum is approximately 310ft. long by 105ft. in breadth. The museum in Jermyn-street, which at present does not provide accommodation for the whole of the Survey staff, covers an area approximately 12,100 square feet, so that it is less than half as large as the new museum. The exhibition space contains three galleries similar in their general plan to those of the adjacent new wing of the Science Museum. Of these only two will be open to the public, the uppermost gallery being reserved for study and systematic collections to be consulted, especially by research workers. On the ground floor ample space is afforded for exhibits of general geological interest, and the galleries will be devoted to stratigraphy and economic geology.

FOR RESEARCH WORKERS

The survey offices and library, at the back of the new building, occupy about one quarter of the cubic space provided. By this means adequate room will be obtained for the accumulations of geological material for many years, and the reference collections will be in well-lighted galleries accessible both to research workers and to the staff. Laboratory accommodation will be ensured for chemical, optical, petrographical, crystallographic, palaeobotanical, geophysical, and mineralogical work, which has been sorely needed for many years. It is expected also that certain rooms will be available for research workers who wish to investigate the maps and records or the collections of the Survey.

The detailed plans of the offices and library are now under consideration, and the working plans of the whole museum are being prepared by the architects of H.M. Office of Works. A few figures are given by the Director to indicate the provision of floor space for the different functions which the new building will serve. The total floor space is about 135,000 square feet. Of this the Survey offices with laboratories and library will occupy 40,000. The exhibition space on the main floor and the first and second galleries is 53,000 square feet. The basement provides 25,000 square feet, which will be used for storage, workshops, and accommodation for subordinate staff. The uppermost gallery, reserved for study collections and research, has a floor space of over 16,000 square feet. Of the total floor space about two-fifths will be allotted to exhibition of specimens, and of the remainder about one-half will serve as offices, library, and laboratories and one-half as storage for collections.

HYDE PARK CARILLON

Two carillonneurs have been invited to give a special holiday programme of music on the Wellington (New Zealand) War Memorial Carillon in Hyde Park during the coming week-end and on Monday, August Bank Holiday. To-morrow and on Sunday the recitals are timed for 6 to 6.45 p.m. and 6.30 to 7.15 p.m. respectively, and will be given by Professor Victor Van Geyseghem, the Belgian carillonneur and Professor of the International School of Carillons at Malines, who is also an officer in the Belgian Artillery. On Monday, from 6 to 6.45 p.m., the player will be Miss Nora Johnston, the sister of Mr. Cyril Johnston, managing director of the firm that made the War Memorial Carillon for the New Zealand people.

A feature of to-morrow's programme by Professor Van Geyseghem will be his playing of a special composition by Miss Gladys Watkins, who is going out to New Zealand as the regular carillonneur to the Wellington War Memorial bells. She is a prominent concert pianist and organist and the New Zealand authorities have been defraying the expense of a course of 12 months' instruction for her at Malines, where she gained the diploma with distinction.

QUEEN'S NURSES

The Queen has approved the appointment of the following to be Queen's Nurses:—

To date April 1, 1930.—Hersey, E. M. (Training Home, Preston); Downie, M., Glasgow (Dennistoun). To date July 1, 1930.—Moore, M. E., Bath; Corns, S. I., Dodds, M., Jordan, E., Birmingham (Central); Cobb, M., Birmingham (Moseley-road); Kelly, M., Blackburn; Allinson, L., Carden, E. E., Hallam, F. M., Johnson, E., Johnson, M. E., Orbick, M., Rees, R. V., Sharrad, E., and Wilmot, D. K. M., Brighton; Capeling, K. M., and Carse, M. E., Brixton; Douglas, M., Burnley; Jordan, L. M., Camberwell; Harris, R., Chelsea; Nixon, D., and Pulham, L. F., East London (South); Bidwell, C., Clarke, A. M., East London (South); Badcock, G. M., Exeter; Bedforth, E. M., Croumedin, A. M. De la C., Dickinson, M., and Doughton, L., Hull; Kelly, M., Perkins, R. H., and Risley, D. A., Hackney; Brown, A., Halifax; de Culpeper, N., and Murphy, M., Hampstead; Stapleton, A., and Wood, M., Huddersfield; Ekholm, E. E. M., Kensington; Morris, A., and Warren, A. C., Leicester (Central); Younger, E. J., Leeds (Central); Anderson, A., and Conners, A., Leeds (Holbeck); Derbyshire, P. E., Liverpool (Central); Leigh, I., Liverpool (Derby Lane); Bannister, E. A., and Blain, L., Liverpool (Newsham Park); Bartholomew, M., Liverpool (North); Rees, G. E., Liverpool (Walton); Anson, J., Manchester (Ardwick); Reynolds, C., Manchester (Bradford); Buckley, E. M., Barkley, M., Lochhead, C., Pickles, D. E., and Rogers, E., Manchester (Stretford); Robinson, S. E., Metropolitan; Brown, I., Middlesbrough; Billeques, K., M., and Clayton, L., Paddington; Clements, W. E., Ellson, M. H., Jones, E. A., Hunt, G., Wearn, J. M., and Wroe, M. H., Portsmouth; King, C., and McGovern, B. M., Preston; Bell, A. A., Ramsbottom; Mitchell, M. A., Robinson, C., Cornaby, H. M., St. Olave's; van de Flierl, C. M., Shoreditch; Rafferty, T., Stockton and Thornaby; Mason, I., Sunderland; Grassmann, A., and Williamson, Miss (Staf

Imperial and Foreign News

THE AUSTRALIAN CONSTITUTION

MR. SCULLIN WALKS WARILY

(FROM OUR CANBERRA CORRESPONDENT)

The decision of the Scullin Ministry to postpone the taking of a referendum on the alteration of the Commonwealth Constitution was prompted as much by motives of prudence as by technical difficulties. The Senate, which is dominated by the Nationalists, threw out the two Bills for the amendment of the Constitution. One of these was designed to give the Federal Parliament comprehensive powers to legislate regarding all industry, instead of only that which is of an inter-State character or which can be made to appear so when interested parties desire to come within Federal instead of State jurisdiction.

The other and more important amendment sought to induce the people to surrender to the Federal Parliament itself their power of altering the Constitution. Since all proposed amendments of the Commonwealth Constitution have, under the Constitution as it stands at present, to be embodied in Bills and passed by both Houses of Parliament before they can be submitted for ratification at a referendum, or alternatively passed twice by one House with an interval of three months between each passing, it is obvious that a hostile Senate is a decided obstacle. It has been suggested by impatient Labour supporters that the Ministry should seek to go further and discipline the Senate—in other words, to seek a dissolution of both Houses to give the people an opportunity of returning the dominant party in the Lower House with a majority in both Houses so that all Labour Bills may be passed.

There are, however, several reasons why the Scullin Ministry does not wish to force a double dissolution or even face a constitutional referendum at the present time. Its measures to ameliorate unemployment by tariff prohibitions and increases have not had time to fulfil the promises made of them. Now and again individual Ministers claim that new factories have been opened and old ones prevented from closing because of the Customs restrictions; but unemployment is as prevalent as ever. If there were to be another election or a referendum now the tendency would be to blame Labour for not having done as much as it promised.

ENFORCED PRUDENCE

The difficulties of the Budget also had to be faced. The greater part of a deficit of 14 millions had to be met by the Federal Treasurer, for the tariff restrictions reduced Customs revenue by over £7,000,000. As the unfortunate taxpayers are the same persons for both Federal and State purposes—and, in fact, submit the one income return on which both assessments are based—they were called upon to meet a double increase. The income-taxes are already high, and in several of the States supertaxes have been imposed to provide relief work for the unemployed. Thus the Labour Ministry would have gone to the country with all the odium of having recently increased taxation.

It has to be borne in mind, too, that it was not the Labour Party's regular following which gave it such a sweeping victory last October. Many thousands of non-Labour electors voted for Labour, partly as a result of the canard that if Mr. Bruce were returned to power all wages would be reduced, partly because it was desired to retain the Federal system of arbitration, and partly because the pendulum had swung against the Bruce-Page Ministry. Much has happened since October to turn this unattached vote against Labour. Not long ago the Scullin Ministry aroused considerable indignation by an attempt to abolish preference to returned soldiers in the Commonwealth public service and to substitute preference to unionists. Prudently it retreated when it found its position untenable, but the episode will not be forgotten. A further mistake was the attempt to force the appointment of an Australian-born Governor-General.

There has also been legislation of a partisan character which the Ministry, misinterpreting its mandate, has introduced into Parliament. The amending Arbitration Bill, for example, is almost identical with proposals made by an All-Australian Congress of Trade Unions a few months ago, and is virtually a charter to militant trade unions to do as they like without fear of legal penalties.

PARTISAN MEASURES

The Wheat Marketing Bill, which is a bid for the farmers' vote, aims at maintaining an artificial price for wheat at the expense of Australian consumers or the taxpayers, and gives inquisitorial powers to a board, dominated by farmers' representatives, which it is proposed should administer a compulsory pool. Many farmers have expressed opposition to these proposals, believing that the loss of their freedom to sell their wheat through whatever channels they like is too high a price to pay for a guaranteed return of 4s. a bushel.

Much disquiet has been caused, too, by the Ministry's policy of impairing the efficiency of the defence forces under the cloak of economy. Hundreds of officers and men of the Navy are to be dismissed outright and a large number of military officers and men are to be given varying periods of leave without pay. The excuse is that money must be saved somewhere; but there is a marked disinclination to economize at the expense of civilian clerical employees of the Defence Department, who are protected by trade union awards. It is well known that a large part of the Labour Party is against any provision for naval and military defence, and there is an impression that the wishes of this section have been responsible for economy beginning with the fighting forces.

All these influences would operate against Labour if an appeal were made to the country purely to further party ambitions; and there are others also. While the Scullin Ministry on the one hand is seeking to advance towards the goal of unification, the State of Western Australia is talking secession. For several years both Western Australia and Tasmania, which have suffered severely from the effects of a Commonwealth policy designed to foster the secondary industries of the more populous States, have talked sporadically of how much better off they would be as free political entities, but the talk has been vague and academic. The definite agitation in the Western State for secession has now brought the subject into the realm of practical politics. Leading politicians, including the Premier of the State (Sir James Mitchell), support it.

A further sign that the Western State recognizes its strategical advantage at the present time is seen in the insistent movement for a Federal bonus of £1 an ounce on all gold produced for a period of 10 years. The movement recently won some support in Bendigo, that famous Victorian gold-producer of the past, but it is from Western Australia that it derives its main force. A delegation from that State which is entering upon a crusade in favour of the gold bonus in Eastern States has already arrived in Canberra. It is well armed with arguments which have at least a superficial attractiveness. Whether the gold bonus proposal is a sort of second string to the secession proposal—in plain terms, whether secession can be bought off with a 25 per cent. subsidy to Western Australia's gold-mining industry—time alone will show.

All things considered, the Scullin Ministry acted prudently in deciding to postpone action on the referendum issue, to say nothing of a challenge to the Senate.

ARBITRATION BILL

AMENDMENTS IN THE SENATE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, JULY 31

In the Commonwealth Senate the Nationalists continue to use their majority to alter the Arbitration Amendment Bill, which has been entirely shorn of the provisions inserted by Labour, including those giving full judicial powers to the Conciliation Commissioners and providing for their appointment by the Government. The Senate has passed an amendment giving the right of appeal from the Conciliation Commissioners to the full Arbitration Court.

The present New South Wales shearers' dispute, which arose from a recent award reducing rates, is effectively used as an argument for the restoration to the Bill of the power of the Courts to cancel the registration of unions which refuse to obey awards.

The Nationalists in both Houses have conferred upon the procedure to be adopted in regard to the Bill, which the Ministry must either assent to or withdraw. A conference of both Houses is likely.

In the House of Representatives to-day, in the debate on the Estimates, the amendment moved by Mr. Gullett as an indication to the Ministry to reduce their administrative expenditure, including Parliamentary salaries, by £1,000,000 a year, was defeated by 49 votes to 20—a majority equal to the largest that has been accorded in Parliament since it went to Canberra. Several Nationalists and members of the Country Party and Mr. Hughes voted with the majority.

SECESSION MOVEMENT IN W. AUSTRALIA

DISABILITIES OF THE STATE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PERTH (W.A.), JULY 31

The movement for secession from the Commonwealth is growing, but the more responsible among those supporting it are doing so in order to secure better treatment for Western Australia from the Federal Parliament.

The principal arguments advanced in favour of secession are the remoteness of Western Australia from the east of Australia, its inherently different economic problems, its negligible influence in the Federal Parliament, and the excessive burdens of the tariffs and taxation, which, it is claimed, are incapable of adjustment under the Federal Constitution.

THE ROUND-EUROPE AIR CONTEST

POSITION OF COMPETITORS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, JULY 31.

Thirty-four of the 60 light aeroplanes which left Berlin on July 20 in the Round Europe contest have returned. Twenty have been eliminated from the contest, and six may yet arrive before the expiry of the extra time allowed to competitors who were involuntarily delayed at Pau. The original time-limit was 4 o'clock this afternoon. The difficulties of the flight this year are shown by the tardy arrival of the machines. Thirty-four have arrived in five days, whereas last year at Orly 25 of the 46 starters landed within 2½ hours of the opening of the controls.

The leading competitors now stand as follows:—

Captain Broad (Gipsy Moth), 270 points; Mr. Butler (Gipsy Moth), 270; Herr Poss (Klemm), 264; Herr Morzik (B.F.W.), 263; Mr. Carberry (Mono Special), 263; Herr Polte (B.F.W.), 262; Herr Notz (Klemm), 261; Miss Spooner (Gipsy Moth), 260; Herr von Massenbach (B.F.W.), 254; Herr Krüger (B.F.W.), 254; Mr. Thorn (Avro Avian), 250.

The question of Mr. Butler's disqualification is not yet decided. Lady Bailey's low score (132 points) is really a distinction. She determined to press on from Pau, where 30 or machines were delayed, but found it impossible to cross the Pyrenees. As she had already clocked out, a day and a night spent at Pau after her return there were added to her flying time. Miss Spooner's score finds generous comment in the German Press. She flew nearly all the way with a woman passenger, Mrs. Butler, while most other competitors carried skilled mechanics.

The technical tests begin to-morrow. There are 230 more points to be allotted—140 for practical qualities, 60 for take-off and landing tests, and 30 for fuel consumption. The decision almost certainly lies, as it did last year, between England and Germany, for Mr. Carberry's American machine is said to have a high landing speed and heavy fuel consumption. Captain Broad, whose Moth lost the first place by three points last year, has a lead this year which is more apparent than real. His nearest German competitors, for instance, draw level with him at once by gaining points for closed-in cabins and so on. In order to win, therefore, he will need to score very high marks in the fuel consumption and landing tests.

TO MALTA AND BACK IN TWO DAYS

CAPT. BARNARD'S ATTEMPT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MALTA, JULY 31

Captain C. D. Barnard arrived here in his Puss Moth aeroplane at 5.40 p.m. (local time) to-day, having made a non-stop flight from England. He leaves here on his homeward flight early to-morrow.

Captain Barnard, who left Lympne at 4.45 yesterday morning, is attempting to fly from England to Malta and back in two days. The distance to Malta is about 1,250 miles. His machine is a Puss Moth of the new cabin type, and is specially fitted with extra fuel tanks to allow of so long a non-stop flight. With ordinary equipment its range is 460 miles, and all the passenger accommodation in this case is occupied by extra tanks. Captain Barnard recently piloted the Duchess of Bedford on her fast flight to and from the Cape.

AN OTTAWA ENGAGEMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, JULY 31

The engagement is announced of Helen, only daughter of Mr. Hugh Guthrie, K.C., of Ottawa and Guelph, Ontario, the former leader of the Canadian Conservative Party, to Captain C. V. R. Blundell-Hollinshead-Blundell, Scots Guards, A.D.C. to the Governor-General, Lord Willingdon. Captain Blundell is the sixth A.D.C. in Ottawa in recent years to choose a Canadian bride.

FUTURE OF FRENCH PARTIES

M. TARDIEU'S MAJORITY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JULY 31

M. Albert Sarraut's recent speech, announcing that the spiritual union between the Socialists of the Second International and the Socialist-Radicals was a thing of the past, has provoked speculation as to what in that case is to be the future policy of the Socialist-Radical Party, numerically the strongest in the Chamber.

The Socialist-Radical Party was not very comfortable in alliance with either the Cartel or the National Union, but ever since it threw up the connexion with the National Union at the party congress of Angers, and went into a sterile opposition with the Socialists, it has hankered for a return to power. The debates within the party have shown that it had to choose between three courses. The best course from its own point of view would be what is called a Republican concentration, by which is meant the fusion of the Socialist-Radicals with all those small groups representing the shades of policy between it and the body of 89 Nationalist deputies of the Democratic and Republican Union, led by M. Louis Marin. The alternatives to this are a cartel with the Socialists and a new National Union.

In throwing over the Cartel for good it is evident that M. Sarraut had in mind the recourse to a Republican concentration. It is very doubtful whether the small groups are sufficiently Radical to vote with the Socialist-Radicals and against the Republican-Democratic Right. Out of the 608 Deputies M. Tardieu's normal supporters numbered during the last session about 320 and the entire Opposition about 260. It is true that M. Tardieu received the votes of 37 independent Deputies, nine others belonging to no group, and four whose allegiance was not specified, so that a large part of his support is indefinable. But he also received the support of the 65 Republicans of the Left and the 17 followers of M. Franklin-Bouillon who comprise the Socialist and Radical Left. These two groups, generally considered as belonging to the Right-Centre, are remote from the secular principles of the Socialist-Radicals, and no coalition which depended on their supporting the principles of M. Herriot and M. Daladier could hope for a long life. There is, in fact, no majority for a concentration on these lines in the present Chamber. There remains, if the Socialist-Radicals are to escape from their sterile opposition, only a return to the National Union in some form or other, perhaps again under the leadership of M. Poincaré.

THE NEW BUDGET

The Chamber was dissolved in peculiar circumstances and the next Session is still a long way off. Such legislation as is required in the interval is being enacted by decree with little trouble. But there is so much that can only be settled with the consent of the Chamber that the Government which controls affairs in the autumn will need to be particularly strong. The new Budget is in preparation and is likely to reveal the consequences of that passion for adding to the burdens of recurrent expenditure which was the chief characteristic of the Socialist-Radicals in Opposition. Apart from the scheme of national equipment, the financing of which is altogether nebulous, there remain several important economic measures, involving elements of controversy in which the supremacy of M. Tardieu's Government seems by no means assured. Moreover, feeling runs very high on the question of the Government's foreign policy in the matter of security, as conducted by M. Briand. On several occasions during the last Session it looked as though the disintegration of the majority might come from within, as indeed it would have done on more than one occasion but for the general desire to avoid a political crisis at an awkward moment.

There can be little doubt that the prospects of a *rapprochement* with Germany, which was thought at one time to be the best road to security, have received a sharp set-back as the result of the manner in which Germany celebrated the Rhineland evacuation. Not the least disturbing factor was the official character given to certain of its aspects by the presence of President von Hindenburg, which was regarded here as having covered not merely the excesses against the Separatists, but also the demand for further concessions from France, and these not as concessions but as Germany's rights. It was particularly remarked that so far from there being any recognition that France had forgone five years of the occupation, Germany at once demanded a peremptory settlement of the Saar and the complete abandonment of the principle of the neutral zone.

The very strong view on this matter held by a large section of the Right in the Chamber was given further expression by M. Poincaré yesterday in an article published in the *Excelsior* (appearing also in *La Nacion* of Buenos Aires), and by M. Barthou, the former Minister of Justice, in *Les Annales*. Both articles are full of suspicion, not only of the motives of Germany but also of the policy pursued by France. When M. Tardieu spoke at Nancy on Sunday, he confined his speech to economic questions. But the chairman of the meeting, M. Lebrun, vice-president of the Senate, somewhat sharply reminded the assembly of Lorraine industrialists that reparations were the just cost of those responsible for the damages of the War, that the principle was inscribed in the Treaty, and that France by a series of concessions had already abandoned a large part of her rights. M. Lebrun referred somewhat caustically to some of the replies to M. Briand's Memorandum as being a revelation of what certain nations thought of the inviolability of treaties.

In June next year the election for the Presidency of the French Republic takes place, and in connexion with it the name of M. Briand is already being mentioned.

HOME RULE MOVEMENT IN THE FAROES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

COPENHAGEN, JULY 30

The opening of the Lagting of the Faroe Islands has been postponed as a result of demonstrations made by young members of the Self-Government Party. This party demands Home Rule for the islands which, with their 22,800 inhabitants, now form an ordinary administrative unit of the Kingdom of Denmark.

The leader of the Self-Government Party, M. Patursson, at a meeting on Monday, demanded that a special Faroe flag should be used at the opening of the Lagting and of the municipal council. Afterwards some young men, led by M. Patursson's son Paul, removed the Danish flag and hung out a Faroe flag on the house in which the Lagting was assembling, but it was removed later. Paul Patursson was arrested by the police but released by some friends.

MR. FORBES AND IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WELLINGTON, JULY 31

In the House of Representatives to-day, Mr. Forbes, the Prime Minister, submitted the agenda for the Imperial Conference in London and said he would arrange for a discussion upon it at the earliest opportunity.

It is understood that Mr. Forbes will leave not later than August 26, and that he will travel by way of Canada so as to arrive in London in time for the opening of the Conference. He will probably attempt finally to dispose of the Budget taxing and Customs Bills and the transport and unemployment measures before leaving. This will mean that Parliament will have to work at high pressure.

The Hungarian-Rumanian negotiations for a commercial treaty, which were adjourned some weeks ago, were resumed yesterday in BUDAPEST.

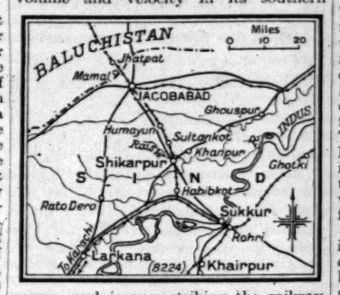
THE SIND FLOODS INCREASING

SHIKARPUR IN PERIL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KARACHI, JULY 31

The flood situation in Shikarpur is becoming worse, though the town is not yet submerged. The breach in the railway line between Jacobabad and Shikarpur is widening, and this morning another breach occurred between Sultankot and Humayun. The flood is increasing in volume and velocity in its southern



course, and is now striking the railway line near Habibkot, where a serious breach is threatened hourly. Should this occur Shikarpur will be entirely isolated from railway communication.

Except for the south-west corner Shikarpur is surrounded by deep water, which is creeping farther into the heart of the town. Only 2,000 people remain in the town out of a total population of 56,000. The frontage of the flood area is 10 miles. Lack of boats prevents rescue work and the closing of the breaches of the Rais Wah, which are increasing the danger to the town. According to news from Jacobabad at noon today water from the hilly Baluchistan tracts is coursing towards the town. The villages of Jhatpat and Mamal are submerged. The Ghouspur protective bund is still intact, but a small bund close by has been breached, causing part of the town to be flooded. Last night a heavy downpour of rain aggravated the situation, and the railway line near Sultankot has been breached for a distance of two miles.

Thousands of refugees from Shikarpur, Sultankot, and Khanpur are in peril. Relief work is difficult. Engineers are cutting the bunds, canals, and watercourses strategically to divert the course of the flood back to the Indus. The Commissioner in Sind has issued an urgent appeal for funds. He will leave Karachi to tour the flooded areas next Tuesday.

BOMBAY BOYCOTT OF BRITISH DRUGS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, JULY 31

A committee recently appointed by the Bombay Medical Union to formulate a scheme for the boycott of British drugs, chemicals, instruments, and appliances, and to encourage the use of those articles manufactured by Indian firms, has published its conclusions.

The committee expresses the opinion that medical men in India should be instructed that the place of British Pharmacopoeia drugs can safely be taken by those manufactured by respectable Indian and foreign firms other than British. It appeals to chemists and druggists to refrain from ordering British products, and 106 wholesale chemists in Bombay have signed a pledge to that effect. The cooperation of the medical profession in boycotting British drugs is invited, and the representatives in Bombay of various foreign manufacturers are requested to furnish the committee with a list of their products and preparations which could take the place of those of British manufacture.

THE INDIAN LABOUR COMMISSION

It is officially announced that the Royal Commission on Labour in India, under the chairmanship of Mr. J. H. Whitley, expects to complete its sittings in London by the middle of August.

According to present arrangements the Commission will leave England at the end of September, travelling to Rangoon *via* Colombo and spending a few days *en route* in a study of the working of recent legislation in the tea estates of Ceylon.

Some three weeks will be devoted to touring and taking evidence in Burma, and the Commission anticipates that about the middle of November it will reach Delhi, where it intends to write its report.

The engagements of the chairman and others of the members make it necessary that the Commission should complete its work in time to allow those members who are returning to England to leave by the mail steamer on March 21, 1931.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, JULY 31

Dr. Husan Suhrawardy, Chief Medical Officer of the Eastern Bengal Railway, has been appointed to succeed Dr. Urquhart as Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta. He is the first Moslem to hold the office.

Studies at the University are still disorganized, and, although picketing is less intense, it has been impossible to hold examinations.

THE ACTING GOVERNOR OF BURMA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RANGOON, JULY 31

There was much rejoicing in Burma to-day owing to the appointment of Sir Joseph Augustus Maung Gyi, a member of the Executive Council, to act as Governor during the absence of Sir Charles Innes on four months' leave. This is the first time that a Burman has been raised to such an exalted position, and the Burmese regard it as a happy omen for Burma if the country is separated from India.

When Sir Harcourt Butler went on leave during his Governorship the Burmese had hoped that Sir Joseph Maung Gyi would be appointed to act in his place, but the vacancy was filled by Sir William Keith, then the Finance Minister. Sir Joseph Maung Gyi is a Christian, but is popular among the orthodox Burmans and all the other communities as well. At present he is Home Member, but formerly he won distinction as a member of the Independent Party, as Forest Minister, and as a Judge of the High Court.

"NATIONAL UNION" IN PORTUGAL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LISBON, JULY 31

At a meeting yesterday of the Government with the heads of all the administrative districts in Portugal the rules of a civil organization to be called the National Union were presented.

In the union will be enrolled citizens who decide to support the Government in its programme. The chief points mentioned in the rules are the maintenance of the British alliance and of the integrity of the territory of the Mother Country and of the colonies. Church and State will continue to be separate, but relations with the Vatican will be as heretofore. All religions will be free to exercise their creed. Electric energy derived from water power or coal is considered to be of collective national interest.

SOVIET GRAIN LEVY

ORGANIZING EXPORT ON LARGE SCALE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, JULY 31

Mikoyan, Trade Commissar of the U.S.S.R., in a public statement in Moscow, said that the export of grain was being organized on a great scale for the present year.

He explained that this course had become necessary because the Soviet Government could not otherwise obtain the required millions in foreign currency. Trouble was expected with the collective farms, as some did not wish to part with the grain for export. The Central Government had accordingly drawn up standards for a compulsory proportional corn levy, varying from 25 to 50 per cent. of the total harvest from the collective farms, for which prices would be fixed. This applied to collective farms, but Mikoyan stated that Government also intended using the corn levy as a weapon to strike a blow at individualist peasants who had remained outside the collective farms.

There are many other signs that Stalin is resuming terrorist methods in the countryside. Workmen's brigades are being sent from industrial centres to assist at and superintend the gathering of the harvest and to direct the prescribed proportions into the State bins. Some brigades report active opposition on the part of "uncollectivized" peasants in many districts, and there have been several cases of violence and bloodshed.

CEYLON FINANCES

POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT OPPOSED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

COLOMBO, JULY 31

The unofficial members of the Legislative Council almost unanimously oppose the Government's programme of expenditure for the financial year beginning on October 1. The Government has budgeted for increased commitments, and for a deficit which it proposes to meet by repaying into revenue from the recently-raised loan the moneys which were formerly allocated to capital expenditure from surplus funds. The Opposition contends that a precedent has been created for future years by the Government's scale of expenditure, which anticipates an ultimate increase in revenue from the income-tax, which is not yet passed.

The attitude of the unofficial majority suggests that reliance cannot be placed on new taxation of any sort being sanctioned, apart from the betting tax of 3½ per cent., which passed the third reading this week. When the Supply Bill was submitted for second reading, Mr. M. J. Cary, a European commercial member, outlined a policy of drastic retrenchment drafted by a sub-committee of unofficial members. It is significant that this is the first time an attempt has been made by the unofficial members to secure a unified financial policy opposed to that of the Government, whose intention is to maintain the existing rate of development and progress, financed by the new taxation and loan money.

Leading Ceylonese supported Mr. Cary when he demanded that the proposed current expenditure of 121,000,000 rupees (about £8,000,000) should be reduced to a figure nearer the estimated revenue of 107,000,000 rupees, and said that hard times had fallen on the Colony owing to the depressed condition of the rubber and coconut markets. Unemployment, he said, was increasing, and the country was in the mood to face retrenchment, and was prepared for sacrifice. He suggested the appointment of a Commission, recruited from England, to overhaul the salaries and *personnel* of the public departments, and to cut down the cost of administration, which absorbs 47 per cent. of Ceylon's revenue, and warned the Government that the Income-tax Bill, which would come up for third reading soon, would be defeated at least by 25 votes to 21.

BERLIN TRAFFIC COMPANY

BRITISH ACCOUNTANTS' CRITICISM

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, JULY 31

The important part which is coming to be played in international affairs by British accountancy is shown by the prominent publication in the Berlin Press of a report of Messrs. Price, Waterhouse and Co. upon the finances of the Berlin Traffic Company. The newspapers do not state how they obtained access to the report, which was a confidential one supplied by the chartered accountants to the company. They simply publish it with the statement that "the public ought to know about it." In it Messrs. Price, Waterhouse declined, for specified reasons, to certify the balance-sheet of the company, which has since been published.

The Berlin Traffic Company is probably one of the largest municipal undertakings in the world. It combines the whole of the city's omnibus, tramway, and underground services, which each began as private undertakings, gradually came under municipal control, and were amalgamated at the end of 1928 in the one company with a capital of £20,000,000.

This year's balance-sheet and report cover the first year's working as a combined undertaking. The balance-sheet showed a profit of about 12,000,000m. (£600,000). The report spoke of falling traffic figures and declining income, in spite of heavy increases in fares, and hinted at the necessity for a loan. It has been known for some time that the company contemplated raising a foreign loan, but the arrangements were never completed.

A memorandum by Messrs. Price, Waterhouse, dated May 22, makes the following criticisms of the balance-sheet:—

(1) The grouping of assets and liabilities "does not accord with modern ideas of accountancy, and is in some cases unclear"; (2) the description accorded to various groups of assets affords inadequate information about the basis of their valuation in the company's books; (3) the profit and loss account includes various items not falling within the year, so that the company's results are valued too high.

The Berlin Traffic Company states that certain alterations in the sense of those suggested were made before the balance-sheet was issued.

NEW CITY COUNCIL OF ROME

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, JULY 31

The names are published in a Royal Decree to-day of the 12 persons who are to form the first "Consulta," or City Council, of Rome.

They include Signor Giuseppe Bastianelli, the well-known surgeon; Professor Corrado Ricci, who has been largely responsible for the recent archaeological excavations in the city; and Signor Carlo Scotti, a well-known philanthropist and organizer of various charitable bodies. By the appointment of this "Consulta" the organization of the "Governatorato" of Rome, as laid down in the law passed in November, 1925, receives full practical application. The main effect of the law was the substitution of the former elected Mayor and corporation by a Governor and "Consulta."

Telegrams in Brief

In view of the threat of Communist disturbances to-day, M. Florimond Bonté, the Director of the Communist newspaper *L'Humanité*, was arrested in PARIS yesterday.

Mr. George Mitchell has been appointed Minister of Mines in the Government of SOUTHERN RHODESIA, in succession to Mr. Downie, who has been appointed High Commissioner of Southern Rhodesia in London.

Sir John Du Cane, the Governor of MALTA, left there on Wednesday night for England on board the Naldera. Sir Thomas Best, the retiring Lieutenant-Governor, will be Acting Governor until the arrival of Mr. Luke, his successor, on August 12.

Edward Gashry Hanrott, aged 22, of London, was killed on Wednesday by falling from a train travelling from ROME to Bologna. The train was travelling through a tunnel at the time and Hanrott struck against the wall and then fell beneath the train.

At a representative gathering of farmers and settlers at Lusaka, NORTHERN RHODESIA, on Wednesday, resolutions were unanimously passed condemning the recent White Paper on East Africa, and demanding the withdrawal of the Imperial Government's instructions for carrying out the principles of the new native policy.

The body of Sir Charles Coghlan, first Premier of Southern Rhodesia, who died at Salisbury in August, 1927, will be reinterred at World's View, in the MATOPOS, on August 14. There will be a State funeral, attended by the Governor, at which the Union of South Africa will be represented by Mr. Oswald Pirow, Minister of Justice. This will be the first burial at World's View since that of Dr. Jameson.

A Burman member of the private party sent from RANGOON in search of Mr. Hook, the airman who crashed in the jungle while attempting with Mr. J. Matthews a flight from England to Australia, discovered his mutilated body on the bank of a stream some miles below the spot indicated by Mr. Matthews. Apparently the body had been washed away from its previous resting place by floods and left high and dry in the jungle when the mountain stream subsided. The body was taken to Prome, where it was buried yesterday.

AMERICAN EMBARGO ON SOVIET PULPWOOD

PAPER COMPANY'S PROTEST

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

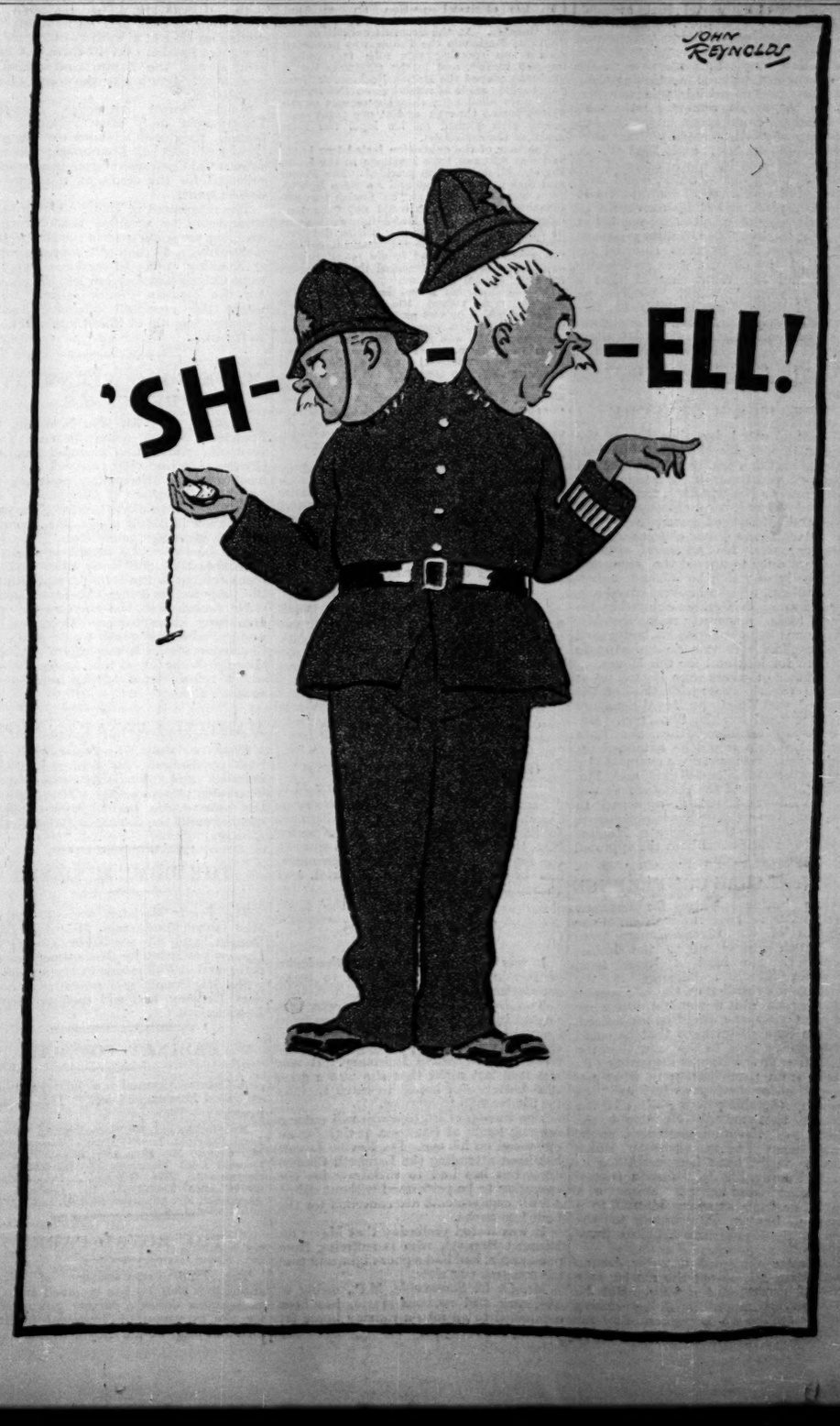
NEW YORK, JULY 31

The directors of the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce, who met yesterday afternoon to consider the situation arising out of the agitation in various quarters against trade with Russia, to-day sent a statement of their views to the heads of the relevant departments in Washington. This move is the first formal concerted action by those who are most concerned with the prevention of any disturbance of Soviet-American trade. The corporations represented among the directors of the Chamber include General Electric, General Motors, Pennsylvania Railroad, and Westinghouse Electric.

The International Paper Company has also issued a statement protesting against the embargo on Soviet pulpwood and urging that its admission is essential if the United States newsprint industry is to continue to compete with Canadian paper mills, with their large supplies of raw material, and European mills, "which are now drawing very heavily on Russian supplies of pulpwood." The statement says that if Soviet pulpwood were excluded Canada would have a virtual monopoly of supplying this raw material to the United States.

The Congressional Committee investigating communism in the United States has ordered the Western Union Telegraph Company to forward to it the code cables exchanged between Amtorg, the Soviet trade organization here, and officials in Moscow. They will be decoded in Washington by Government experts.

Other Foreign News on following page



HONOUR OF THE COMMONS

ADMONITION BY THE SPEAKER

LEFT WING REVOLT

SIR J. SIMON AND INDIA

WESTMINSTER, THURSDAY

Tempers ran high in the House of Commons, at least on the Socialist side, when the ATTORNEY-GENERAL rose to-day to move confirmation of the report of the Committee of Privileges [the text of which appears on page 8] that Mr. Sandham's charges of corruption against Socialist members were a gross breach of privilege, and that his statement, that corruption was in accordance with the traditions of the House, was a gross libel, deserving of censure.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL regretfully but caustically explained that Mr. Sandham before the Committee of Privileges had only repeated his charges in general terms, although warned that the failure to be specific would prevent the Committee recommending a judicial inquiry such as he claimed to desire. If Mr. Sandham could have been specific, his failure to be so was inexplicable; if not, it was equally inexplicable that he should have made the charges. Whether true or false, the charges should have been made in the House. The breach of privilege was to make them at a public meeting.

IGNORANCE OF TRADITIONS

At this point Mr. MAXTON rose on the quibble that the meeting had not been public and was neatly torpedoed by the assertion of a colleague that the speech had been sent to the Press before being delivered. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL swept him aside, and in a final trenchant sentence pointed out that to say corruption was a tradition of the House showed that Mr. Sandham's ignorance of those traditions was as great as his ignorance of privilege.

The SPEAKER then put the motion and declared it carried, Mr. MAXTON's shout of "No!" and Mr. Sandham's rising in his place being a fraction of a second too late. This was unfortunate, because it enabled Mr. MAXTON to pursue his claim to a crown of martyrdom for his friend; and because it was clear that a large section of the House favoured a judicial inquiry had an amendment to set one on foot been moved. Every section of the House, however, was taken by surprise at the rapid passage of the first motion; and on the second—that Mr. Sandham be admonished—a heated but wearisome wrangle developed over the question whether Mr. Sandham should charge specific members or not, with Mr. W. J. BROWN jumping up from time to time to explain that he had charges of corruption to bring too, if somebody would only listen to him.

MR. SNOWDEN'S OFFER

In response to insistent demands, Mr. SANDHAM finally explained that he could not betray his "informers"—an unhappy and unconciliatory word which aroused Mr. SEXTON to fury. Mr. SNOWDEN put him to the test by offering to put down a motion for a judicial inquiry if Mr. Sandham or any other member would mention names, without mentioning their informants. But neither this nor Mr. HOPKIN MORRISS's reminder later that Mr. Sandham could speak under the full protection of privilege could produce anything more explicit, and Mr. W. J. BROWN, deprived by the Speaker of the excuse of being out of order, could only promise full revelation of his discoveries in his own place and at his own time.

The strategy of Mr. MAXTON seemed at this point to have failed, but its prospects revived when Mr. SKELTON asserted his belief that the charges were sufficiently specific and Mr. WISE claimed that a judicial tribunal could legally be appointed if the House desired. On this point of the interpretation of a statute the House could only follow the Attorney-General's view, which he was not required to reiterate; and passed the motion for Mr. Sandham's admonition by 304 votes to 13.

SPEAKER'S CENSURE

Thus instructed by the House, the SPEAKER donned his three-cornered hat, and from his Chair performed the "painful duty" of censuring a colleague. He pointed out to Mr. Sandham that he had had, and refused, two chances—in the House and before the Committee—to sustain or withdraw grave charges against fellow members. He had therefore failed in his first duty to uphold the reputation of the body of which he was a member. Mr. Sandham, who had never shared any of the vicarious excitement enjoyed by his friends, looked extremely uncomfortable, and at once departed with his bodyguard of counsellors. It was an unfortunate day both for him and for the House.

A number of points were cleared up at question time. The ratification of the London Naval Treaty by Royal signature was announced by Mr. SNOWDEN. Mr. GREENWOOD explained that the Rent Restriction Acts would be extended for another year and meanwhile examined by a Departmental Committee; and Mr. DALTON, in spite of the dissatisfaction of Mr. G. LOCKER-LAMPSON, appeared to show that the proposed amendments to the Covenant of the League of Nations could not be ratified without the approval of the House of Commons.

ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCE

When business began Sir AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN renewed his criticism of the exclusion of the Commissioners from the British Delegation to the Indian Conference. He read a letter from Sir John Simon acquiescing in the Government's decision on the sole ground that a reversal of it now might raise a cry that the Conference would be prejudiced. Sir John Simon continued that he could therefore only bow to the view that the compilation of the Report disqualified its authors from participation in what the Prime Minister had described as "the thorough threshing out of all the problems that arise." No doubt the exclusion of the Commissioners might attract some Indian elements which otherwise might have been unwilling to attend. Finally Sir John Simon begged to be excused from being the subject of a wrangle, or from exposing himself to a charge of having contributed to the failure of the Conference, if failure there should be.

This letter explained why Sir Austen Chamberlain had raised the matter in a way which precluded a vote. But he echoed as arguments Sir John Simon's irony, threw the whole responsibility for the exclusion up the Government, and expressed the fear that the work of the Conference might not be made much more difficult.

This view was not unanimous among the Unionists, and Mr. MILNE contended that the Conference would have to be followed by consideration by Parliament, during which the value and prestige of the Commissioners would be all the greater because they had not been delegates to the Conference. His approval of the Government's action was subject to the assumption that no slight to the Commissioners was implied by their exclusion.

GOVERNMENT REPLY

Mr. BENN had nothing to add to this speech beyond a welcome tribute to the work of the Commissioners. The decision to exclude them from the delegation was founded on the fact that the British delegates must meet the Indian delegates with open minds. The Commission's Report would be considered by the Conference along with many other matters, including the views of sections of Indian opinion which the Commission had not had the chance to hear. The exclusion of the Commissioners was therefore not insulting but natural.

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE poured vials of scorn upon this brief defence. If there were new evidence, Sir John Simon had the right to hear it. To exclude him was to assume that he was obsessed by his Report and to invite the impression that the British Government was ready to be squeezed into giving much more than the Report. To include him would mean the enlistment of the greatest constitutional lawyer in the Empire. The Government had torpedoed the Commission by agreeing to the Viceroy's declaration regarding Dominion status before the Report. He felt to-day that the Conference was being manipulated and manoeuvred towards an objective so far concealed from the public, and that when it was reached the public would be told that it was too late to go back upon it. Mr. Benn, of course, was chiefly responsible for giving him this haunting uneasiness.

Lord WINTERTON warmly supported this shaking of heads, and agreed that, so far from being popular with either British or Indian opinion, the exclusion of those who, coming from every party, had drafted a unanimous and solitary solution of the Indian problem would be interpreted as wiping out the Report.

The debate, never largely attended, was then switched on to the treaty with Iraq.

THE PRINCE IN BELGIUM

VISIT TO THE LIEGE EXHIBITION

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

LIEGE, JULY 31

The Prince of Wales visited Liége to-day to see the Centenary Exhibition, which is being held simultaneously with that of Antwerp. He went by aeroplane from Evere aerodrome, near Brussels, to the Ans landing ground, near Liége, in 17 minutes. Two other machines acted as escort.

The Prince was received by M. Pirard, Governor of the Province, M. Neujean, Burgomaster of Liége, General de Gallatay, Commandant of the Province, and Lord Granville, the British Ambassador. On arriving at the Palace of Metallurgy in company with M. de Géradon, President of the Exhibition Committee, he was warmly cheered by the crowd of onlookers. He was shown the halls of metallurgy, machinery, glassware, and transport, and at his request a few British exhibitors were presented to him.

In the electrical section an artificial magnetic storm was produced, with lightning and thunder. At the firearms exhibit of the Fabrique Nationale the Prince was presented with a fine sporting rifle with two superimposed barrels, and in the glassware hall a workman played the British National Anthem on a carillon made of crystal glass. The various halls were filled with cheering crowds as the Prince passed through and at one point some young girls pinned on his lapel the little medal of the exhibition.

The tour of the exhibition lasted two hours and was followed by a luncheon in the Salon Royal. M. de Géradon presided. The Prince said that both the Liége and Antwerp Exhibitions were magnificent. The British Government regretted that it could not take part officially in the Liége Exhibition as well as at Antwerp. But what the British did they liked to do well and the cost would have been too great. He was glad to see many British exhibitors there. He thanked the authorities for their cordial reception.

At 3 o'clock his Royal Highness went to Seraing and visited the John Cockerill factories, which he was anxious to see as they were founded 110 years ago by an English workman. He was shown the first Belgian locomotive, dating from 1835, and the latest locomotive constructed in 1930, the former weighing about 20 tons and the latter nearly 100 tons. The Prince laid the foundation-stone of a little memorial which is to mark the spot where, in 1827, the first blast furnace in Europe was set up. The director, M. Greiner, presented to the Prince 12 workmen whose grandfathers were in the service of John Cockerill.

The Prince left Seraing at 5 p.m. and returned to the Ans aerodrome, whence he took off in his aeroplane for Le Touquet after bidding cordial farewells to the Ambassador and the Liége authorities.

ARRIVAL AT LE TOUQUET

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LE TOUQUET, JULY 31

The Prince of Wales landed at Berck aerodrome at 8 p.m. As his private car had not reached the aerodrome in time, two motorists present offered their car to the Prince, who accepted and drove immediately to Le Touquet, where he will spend the week-end.

TURKISH FINANCES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 31

Sarajoglou Shukry Bey, the Minister of Finance, left Angora to-day for Europe. In Switzerland he will meet M. Charles Rist, the French financial expert, who, at the request of the Turkish Government, has been examining the financial and economic state of the country.

THE INVALIDS

It was stated yesterday that the Duke of Northumberland continued to make satisfactory progress.

The Duchess of Devonshire was prevented by an attack of rheumatism from leaving London yesterday to declare open the new wards and pathological department of Cumberland Infirmary. It was reported last night that she was a good deal better, and hoped to leave London for Chatsworth to-morrow.

The Bishop of Portsmouth will enter a nursing home at Southsea to-day for an operation on his eye. Dr. Neville Lovett has been attending the Lambeth Conference, but has had to withdraw for the operation to be performed without delay. All his engagements are cancelled for the next few weeks.

It was stated yesterday that Major Sir Richard Barnett, who is suffering from pneumonia, had had a poor night, and that his progress was slow.

Mr. D. G. Somerville, M.P., owing to overwork and nervous strain, has been compelled to go into a nursing home for the whole of August.

RED PERIL IN CHINA

MIDDLE YANGTZE OVER-RUN

HANKOW THREATENED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SHANGHAI, JULY 31

Communist activity in the whole of the middle Yangtze area is causing grave apprehension, as, to all appearances, the numerous Red armies in these parts are taking advantage of the absence of the regular forces, which are engaged in the war in the North, to overrun the country and enrich themselves, of which they have the opportunity.

Large bands are known to be operating up the Han River [which flows into the Yangtze at Hankow], while other bands are within 30 miles of Hankow and in such strength that three battalions of the Government forces have surrendered to them. Nanchang (capital of Kiangsi) is seriously menaced from the south by a

large Red army, which is within striking distance. Reinforcements sent from Kiukiang to Nanchang are reported to be engaged with the Communists on the northern side of the city, which appears to be isolated and in a dangerous position. Another band of Communists is near Kuling [a summer resort near Kiukiang] and the Provincial Governor has warned foreigners, who number over 200, to leave the city within three days, after which the Chinese authorities cannot accept responsibility. This warning is reinforced by advice from the British Senior Naval Officer to the same effect.

The British destroyers Somme and Sirdar are proceeding at full speed from Tsingtao to Nanking to await further orders. The British sloop Bridgewater has left Nanking and is proceeding up-river.

U.S. SEAMEN WOUNDED

The latest news from Changsha is that the United States gunboat Palos, which had anchored close to the river bank, was fired on this morning and five sailors were wounded. The Palos returned the fire, killing and wounding about 30 Communists.

Several foreign residences on the island at Changsha have been looted, but none burned. It is stated that 300 wealthy merchants are being held to ransom, while $700,000 [£70,000] has been demanded from the Chamber of Commerce and two months' rent from householders.

Refugees who have arrived at Hankow state that the Reds first arrived in plain clothes, and when they were followed by the vanguard of the Communist forces began pillaging, burning, and murdering. Their first object appeared to be to destroy Government and foreign property in the city quickly. They plastered the walls with slogans and declarations, including an offer of a reward of $200 for all foreigners handed over to them. A high wind spread the flames and added a general conflagration to the terror of the population.

Shansi forces yesterday occupied Tsingchowfu and, after repairing the bridges, they will advance on Tsingtao [principal port of Shantung], where a substantial Customs revenue is now being collected for the credit of the Nanking Government.

The retirement of Han Fu-chu is being interpreted as meaning that his three divisions are going over to the North, but, meanwhile, a division of troops embarked at Nanking to-day to reinforce Tsingtao, while Chiang Kai-shek has left Hsuchowfu for the Tientsin Pukow railway front, where the promised offensive against Tsinanfu [capital of Shantung] will begin forthwith.

NANKING GOVERNMENT'S RETICENCE

NANKING, July 31.—Hu Han-min, the President of the Administrative Yuan (council), stated this morning that the Government had only received the most meagre official information regarding the "reported" capture of Changsha by the "Reds." "Naturally, therefore," he said, "we know nothing about the reported burning of foreign consulates. If it turns out to be the actual fact it is a matter of course that the Nationalist Government will hold itself fully responsible—the perpetrators being Chinese citizens."

He added that the Government was organizing expeditionary forces, and it was probable that these would recapture Changsha within a few days. It was therefore to be hoped that foreign Powers would refrain from taking independent action.—*Reuter.*

MARTIAL LAW AT HANKOW

HANKOW, July 31.—Martial law has been proclaimed. Six Communists were arrested and summarily executed at Wuchang this morning. The Japanese are constructing barbed wire entanglements round the Japanese Concession.—*Reuter.*

THE PRIME MINISTER

The Prime Minister, accompanied by Miss Ishbel MacDonald, Miss Joan MacDonald, and Sir Alexander Grant, left London yesterday for Oberammergau, and embarked at Folkestone in the afternoon.

Mr. MacDonald will return to London next Tuesday, and will then proceed to Lossiemouth.

CABINET COUNCIL

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday at 10, Downing-street. There were present:—

Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Snowden, Mr. Thomas, Lord Passfield, Lord Parmoor, Lord Sankey, Mr. Clynes, Mr. Benn, Mr. Shaw, Brigadier-General Lord Thomson, Mr. Hartshorn, Mr. Greenwood, Miss Bondfield, Dr. Addison, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. Graham, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Adamson, and Mr. Lansbury.

THE ROYAL PARKS

The First Commissioner of Works announces that he has received from an anonymous donor a further gift of £500 for the provision of improved facilities for recreation in the Royal Parks.

ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCE

INDIAN VIEWS

ATTITUDE TO THE COMMISSION

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, JULY 31

The Prime Minister's statement in the House of Commons yesterday on the British representation at the Round-Table Conference was the sole topic of discussion in political circles here to-day.

It is still too early to estimate opinion in distant centres, but a preliminary message from London foreshadowing the inclusion of representatives of the Opposition parties in the Conference was received with an almost complete absence of that hostility which greeted the first suggestion, and there are hopeful indications that both Press and politicians have decided to accept the inevitable and take a common-sense view.

It is noticeable that even those party leaders who told me in the lobby of the Assembly that the "Conference would be wrecked" by the inclusion of Conservatives and Liberals have not seen fit to make the same statement in public since. The truth is that every thinking man, once he had overcome the typical suspicion of the new proposal as a subtle trap, has been compelled to recognize two facts. The first is the fundamental necessity of dealing with the British nation, and not with a single party. The second is the practical advantage of proceeding to Parliament after the Conference with a draft which has been initialled by responsible representatives of all parties.

COMMISSION'S POSITION

It is a very different question, however, when it comes to the discussion of the advisability of including members of the Statutory Commission. Here, Indian opinion is solidly behind Mr. MacDonald for infinitely more logical reasons than those which prompted the hostility to the inclusion of members of the Opposition parties. It must be confessed that their attitude is shared, not only in official circles, but by impartial observers on the spot. There is no question of approval or disapproval of the Report. As a matter of fact, so far as that is concerned, people in this country are becoming more and more inclined to study the Report in a spirit of reasonableness, and at the same time are discovering more and more in it that it is possible to discuss sensibly and without talking of shelves, on the one hand, or of waste-paper baskets on the other.

But here is the position. In face of all that the Viceroy, his Majesty's Government, and the Government of India have affirmed over and over again, it is clear that the Commission's Report must be regarded as evidence before the Conference—very important evidence, undoubtedly, but nothing more.

The sanest expression of opinion on the Report I have yet heard came from an important delegate at the Moslem conference a fortnight ago, which I mentioned in my dispatch at the time. It may be recalled that he said he regarded the Report, not as the basis of the Conference, but as an "expert witness," to the evidence of which he would be inclined to attach more importance than that of sectional or party leaders. Now, to continue the analogy, even an expert witness can scarcely step out of the box and resume his place among the jury; and this would seem to be the proposal if members of the Commission were invited to join the Conference itself.

DANGER TO CONFERENCE

Moreover, to face the facts frankly, it cannot be denied that a majority of the Indian delegates will hasten to profess themselves uncompromisingly hostile to the Report as a whole, however far they may be willing to discuss its proposals in details. The Round-Table Conference would most certainly lose its essential character if it developed into a dog-fight between the Indian Delegation and the Statutory Commission, forcing the representatives of the British Government and Opposition parties into the thankless task of peacemakers. Mr. MacDonald summarized the whole matter when he emphasized the fact that the evidence of the members of the Commission would be available to the Conference, but there the matter should rest. The reports of the references in the Commons received in this country have so far been scrappy, inadequate, and, even on their own admission, "open to correction"; but on the meagre details to hand there can be no doubt what the feeling throughout India will be.

It is understood that the case which the Government of India proposes to lay before the Conference will not be ready until about the middle of September. The representatives of the Government will leave for London immediately afterwards, the main body of Indian delegates travelling in the Viceroy of India, which sails from Bombay on October 4.

COUNSEL OF DESPAIR

The decision of the Congress Working Committee at Bombay to boycott the coming elections and to dissuade Indians from standing as candidates, or even voting, may be taken as a counsel of despair. Even if the matter is looked at from the lowest point of view, the Congress has it in its power to use its initiative and its unrivalled organization in this country to make things very difficult for the other parties. In some districts it could even contemplate the prospect of victory with justifiable confidence. But history has repeated itself, and the Congress leaders seem determined to rush down the steep place into the sea once again. History may easily repeat itself in another direction, and a split in the party is far from improbable before polling day comes round.

Poles asunder as the conditions are, there is a curious coincidence in the fact that news of the failure of the Farmers' Party in the Canadian elections was published in this country on the same day as a speech by the Viceroy to a landholders' deputation, in which he deprecated sectional representation in the Legislatures. A petition presented by the *Taluqdars* of Oudh strongly recalled a slogan in Manitoba 10 years ago urging "representation of the farmers by the farmers." I am reminded of a remark made to me in Toronto by Mr. Drury, a former Premier of Ontario, a farmer by profession, but a Liberal by political faith. He said, "Canada can no more contemplate government by farmers than government by doctors or government by plumbers." It is a far cry from Yonge-street, Toronto, to the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, but the principle holds good in each case.

Other Indian news on page 13.

THE R100 IN CANADA

LANDING DELAYED

TROUBLE WITH FIN FABRIC

The Air Ministry announced last night that a report received from the R 100 stated that there had been fabric trouble on one of the fins. In consequence she was reducing speed, and would probably not be able to land last night.

The airship was then 200 miles from Montreal.

This morning the Air Ministry issued a further report from the R 100, timed 10 p.m., stating that she had completed temporary repairs to the fin and was making a good 20 knots. The report added: "Stand by to land me as soon as I arrive at St. Hubert."

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, JULY 31

The R 100 crossed the Straits of Belle-Isle at 9.30 (Eastern Standard Time) last night, and at 12.25 a.m. passed over the Canadian Pacific liner Duchess of York approximately 750 miles east of Montreal. The last message from this point stated that she had averaged 50 knots and at that time was doing 70.

Following the course of the St. Lawrence, the airship kept to the northern shore, and from the early hours of the day groups of watchers awaited her. At places

like Murray Bay, Quebec, and Three Rivers large crowds gathered. The weather was excellent along the St. Lawrence, the atmosphere being clear, with bright sunshine. She passed the summer resort of Murray Bay at 3.30, all being then well. She flew over the Isle of Orleans, near Quebec, at a speed estimated at only 10 knots. Shortly after 4 o'clock she was sighted over Quebec City, her progress being watched by huge crowds.

Colonel Ralston, Minister of National Defence, arrived in Montreal from Boston by aeroplane to welcome the R 100 on behalf of the Government. Mr. Guthrie will represent Mr. Bennett, the Conservative leader.

FASTEST CROSSING

GRAF ZEPPELIN'S TIME BEATEN

The airship since yesterday had taken the direct route for Montreal, and, though she probably knew that adverse winds were ahead of her, she made no attempt to circumvent them, as she did on this side at the start of the voyage. She had still a large reserve of fuel, and could naturally risk slow progress more safely at the end than at the beginning of the voyage. She was probably anxious also to establish communication with St. Hubert, and in good conditions might have done so at a range of 1,200 miles. Actually she did not speak to the Canadian station until she was within 550 miles of it. The Louisburg wireless station explained that it was unable to get signals through to the airship or to receive messages from her during the night because of interference by a static storm in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

This would mean that for 10 hours or more the airship was without complete and detailed weather reports. She was probably able to receive information from ships, and she may possibly have picked up other stations, but it would be a disadvantage not to have precise knowledge of conditions up the St. Lawrence. There was no cause for anxiety, as she had an ample supply of petrol to allow of her completing the voyage even in bad weather. On Wednesday morning her commander reported that she had covered 2,760 miles of the course, which in a direct line measures 3,242 miles, but had used only two-fifths of her fuel.

Though the voyage has taken longer than her fast time over the Atlantic suggested it might, it is still the best that has ever been done. The Graf Zeppelin on the last occasion did a comparable crossing in 95 hours, and the ZR 3 made a similar crossing in good conditions in 80½ hours. The time of R 100 is more than 10 hours better than that, and has been made without ever running her engines at full power and with the initial disadvantage of a detour which wasted five hours.

R 100 has, therefore, justified her reputation as the fastest airship as well as one of the two biggest airships in the world. She was built for the Air Ministry by the Airship Guarantee Company, a branch of Vickers, Limited. The original contract was for £300,000. It has since been stated by the managing director of the branch firm that she actually cost £450,000 to build.

HEADMASTER OF CHRIST'S HOSPITAL

MR. FLECKER'S APPOINTMENT

At a meeting of the Council of Almoners of Christ's Hospital, the Bishop of Worcester presiding, it was agreed unanimously, on the proposal of the Lord Mayor, seconded by Professor Armstrong, F.R.S., that Mr. H. L. O. Flecker, Headmaster of Berkhamsted School, be appointed headmaster of the Boys' School, Christ's Hospital, Horsham, in succession to Mr. W. Hamilton Fyfe. Mr. Flecker will take up his duties as soon as his present governing body can release him.

BLIMP LANDS ON LINER'S DECK

NEW YORK, July 31.—When the German liner Bremen arrived at quarantine this afternoon the blimp Mayflower dropped on to her deck and took off Mr. P. W. Litchfield, president of the Goodyear Zeppelin Company, and landed him at a Long Island aerodrome a few minutes later. A landing crew of 23 helped to pull the blimp down on to the liner's deck.—*Reuter.*

BANK HOLIDAY AND THE AIR MAILS

The Postmaster-General announces that there will be no dispatches of letters or parcels by air to the Continent next Monday.

BRIEF SPELL OF SUNSHINE

FURTHER OUTLOOK UNSETTLED

(FROM OUR WEATHER CORRESPONDENT)

The interval of fine weather over Great Britain that was foreshadowed on Wednesday evening by the approach of a wedge of high pressure from the Atlantic was realized yesterday as this wedge moved eastwards across the country. Rain was of local occurrence and then only in very small amounts. Even in Ireland rain due to a depression that is following behind the wedge appears to have been experienced only in the south-west and not until rather late in the day.

In Scotland the amount of sunshine was generally disappointingly small, but in England, especially on the South Coast, long sunny periods were enjoyed.

The official forecasts indicate that a gradual extension of the unsettled weather in South-west Ireland to all districts is to be expected within the next 24 hours.

RACE QUESTIONS

DISCUSSION IN LAMBETH CONFERENCE

The following official statement with regard to the work of the Lambeth Conference was issued last evening:—

The Lambeth Conference resumed the discussion of the Report of the Committee on Marriage and Sex. The following Bishops spoke:—The Bishops of Exeter, Durham, Bloemfontein, Gloucester, and Winchester. The discussion was then adjourned to a later session.

The conference proceeded to consider the report of the Sub-Committee on Race, and passed a series of resolutions on the introduction of the Bishop of JOHANNESBURG, chairman of the sub-committee. The following spoke:—The Bishops of Nasik, Plymouth, Pretoria, Calcutta, the Archbishop of the West Indies, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Coadjutor Bishop of Mississippi, the Bishops of Dornakal, Bermuda, South Dakota, Tinnevelly, Southampton, Nagpur, the Bishop in Persia, the Bishop in Fukien, the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Birmingham, Bishop Lindel Tsen, the Bishops of Nassau, Mexico, London, and Salisbury.

In the afternoon the report of the Committee on Unity was introduced by the Archbishop of York, chairman of the committee, who was followed by the Bishop of Gloucester, chairman of the Sub-Committee on Relations with Episcopal Churches. A series of resolutions were passed on Christian unity, and the discussion was adjourned till to-morrow (Friday).

THE LATE LORD FINLAY

PRESENTATION OF PORTRAIT TO HAGUE COURT

A Reuter telegram from The Hague says that at the end of yesterday morning's session of the Permanent Court of International Justice a deputation of the Society of the Middle Temple presented to the Court a portrait of the late Lord Finlay, who was a Judge of the Court from 1922 to 1929.

The deputation was composed of Mr. Justice Horridge, Treasurer of the Middle Temple, Sir Ellis Hume-Williams, former Treasurer, the present Lord Finlay, and Mr. Stuart Bevan and Mr. Mitchell-Innes representing the Benchers of the Middle Temple. The portrait, which is by Mr. G. Fiddes Watt, is a replica of that which hangs in the Middle Temple.

In presenting the portrait Mr. JUSTICE HORRIDGE sketched the history of the Middle Temple, of which for many years before his death Lord Finlay was the Senior Bencher, and continued:—"Lord Finlay's position and work as a Judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice has been fully described in the tribute paid to his memory by you, Mr. President, a tribute which, if I may be allowed to say so, by its truth, its feeling, and its grace gave the keenest pleasure to Lord Finlay's friends in England."

EXAMINATION JOKE THAT FAILED

RECTOR OF THE SORBONNE TRICKED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JULY 31

The extraordinarily high standard of scholarship displayed by a large number of competitors in one of the papers set for the Baccalaureat examination at the Sorbonne this year aroused the suspicion of the examiners. Such unusual brilliance could only be accounted for by the fact that the competitors had learnt beforehand what questions were to be asked, and all of them were immediately disqualified from obtaining their degree.

How such an indiscretion could have been committed caused general bewilderment, and articles were published in the daily Press accusing venal professors of having informed their richer and more-favoured pupils of the questions and urging a complete reorganization of the examination system and other far-reaching reforms. The explanation appears to have been simpler and more astonishing than anybody suspected. On the day before the paper in question was to be answered, M. Charlety, the Rector of the Sorbonne, is understood to have been called to the telephone ostensibly to speak to M. Chiappe, the Prefect of Police. His interlocutor begged the Rector to tell him at once the exact questions set for the next day's examination. He could not, he said, give the reason for this strange request over the telephone; it was a very delicate business and he would call in person later to explain matters.

Had the Rector happened to remember the facts of M. Daudet's escape from the Santé three years ago his suspicions might have been aroused, but he did not, and fell into the trap. Unfortunately the student who possessed the ingenuity to think of, and the courage to carry out, this plan lacked the discretion which alone might have saved him from ultimate detection, or perhaps he was too generous to keep his knowledge to himself. In any case, he told a number of his friends, who in their turn told others, with the result that for once in the history of education the answers to an examination paper were too good to be true.

PROTESTANT CEMETERY IN ROME

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, JULY 31

Further evidence of the age of the Protestant Cemetery in Rome, where Keats and Shelley are buried, has recently come to light. The oldest gravestone bears the date 1765, but that the cemetery was still older had been shown by a map of Rome made by Baron Nolli in 1748. In the course of excavations around the pyramid of Caius Cestius nearby a lead coffin has now been discovered containing the remains of an Englishman, a graduate of Oxford University, of the name of George Lewis Langton, who was buried there in 1738.

AMERICAN LINER ON FIRE

JERSEY CITY, July 31.—One of the after holds of the 10,000-ton Dollar liner President Harrison is on fire. Quantities of water have been poured into her, and her stern is sinking slowly into the mud of the Hudson River. All the fire brigades in New Jersey have been rushed to the quay. The blaze is so stubborn that it is feared the vessel may sink before it is extinguished.—*Reuter.*

POLITICAL NOTES

THE CONTEST AT BROMLEY

SPECULATION ENDED

The selection of Mr. E. T. Campbell by the local Conservative Association last night as the candidate at the forthcoming by-election in Bromley puts an end to the rumours and speculations which have been rife since the death of Colonel Cuthbert James. Mr. Campbell represented North-West Camberwell in the House of Commons from 1924 until the last General Election, and the fact that he is a resident in Bromley and well known both as a keen politician and an ardent cricketer has helped him to win the approval of the local association when there were many competitors for the position.

A special interest attaches to the choice of a Conservative candidate to fight the impending by-election, since it will illustrate the sincerity of the "Empire Crusaders" in supporting their movement or, alternatively, their ambition to break up the only party which can give practical reality to their ideas. Since their first indecent announcement of a campaign on the very morning of the death of the late member there has been no further public activity; but strenuous efforts have been made behind the scenes to procure the nomination of Lord Rothermere's son, Mr. Esmond Harmsworth. He describes himself as a "100 per cent. Conservative," but it seems doubtful whether others take that view, and the result of his selection would probably have been to bring another Conservative candidate into the field with the full support of the party.

No importance need be attached to the reports of meetings between Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the new Conservative chairman, and Lords Beaverbrook and Rothermere as suggesting a *rapprochement* with the Press lords. Lord Beaverbrook, who is filled with enthusiasm for his slogan, probably realizes that without such a *rapprochement* there is no hope for it; but it seems clear that he has been overruled by Lord Rothermere. There is, of course, no difference of principle at stake. The much-applauded resolution of an isolated committee in Colonel Fremantle's division that it was, "*if necessary*, in favour of a tax on foreign foodstuffs," is one that most Conservatives would endorse. On the other hand, not even the most bigoted protectionist is so foolish as to proclaim his desire for food taxes *sans phrase* without some counterbalancing advantage for the taxpayer.

AMERICA AND INDIA

REPRINT OF ARTICLES FROM "THE TIMES"

Many readers have written to ask for reprints of the articles on "America and India," by Dr. Edward Thompson, which appeared in *The Times* last week, and from more than one quarter the suggestion has come that they would be welcome in a convenient form for posting to friends in America. The articles were an exposure of the misrepresentations of Indian conditions which are being widely circulated in the United States. The writer is an Englishman, well known as poet and novelist, who has had missionary experience in India and is Lecturer in Bengali at Oxford University.

Arrangements have therefore been made in response to this demand to republish the articles as a pamphlet, copies of which are now ready. The pamphlet is sold at 2d.; single copies post free 2½d.

Special rates for quantities, carriage paid, are as under:—

Copies	
25	4s.
50	8s.
100	15s.
250	£1 15s.
500	£3 5s.
1,000	£6

Copies may be ordered from The Publisher, *The Times*, Printing House-square, E.C.4, or from any bookstall or newsagent. Copies may also be obtained from the New York office of *The Times*, 280, Broadway, New York City.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following Meetings appear in our City pages:—

Allied Cement Manufacturers.
Bisichi Tin Company (Nigeria).
Montague Burton, Limited.
City of London Brewery.
Dunstable Portland Cement.
National Bank, Limited.
Parent Trust and Finance.
Stephen Smith and Co.
Tanganyika Concessions.
Zambesia Exploring Company.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 12)

OPERA

Strand	MADAM BUTTERFLY	8

THEATRES

Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	2.30 & 8.15
Ambassadors	THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	2.30 & 8.30
Comedy	THE SILENT WITNESS	2.30 & 8.30
Criterion	NINE TILL SIX	8.30
Drury Lane	THE THREE MUSKETEERS	8.15
Duke of York's	THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN	8.30
Everyman	PRUNELLA	8.15
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	2.30 & 8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	8.30
Grafton	ANNAJANSKA	2.30 & 8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	SONS O' GUNS	8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Little	JEALOUSY	9
London Pavilion	COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE	8.15
Lyceum	TRAFFIC	8.15
Lyric, Hammersmith	THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST	8.40
New	DESIRE	8.45
Playhouse	CYNARA	8.30
Royalty	THE BEAUX' STRATAGEM	8.30
St. James's	THE SWAN	8.30
St. Martin's	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	8.30
Savoy	THE COMMAND TO LOVE	8.30
Wyndham's	ON THE SPOT	8.30

VARIETIES

Collseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's	3 & 8
Palladium	6.30 & 9
Victoria Palace	6.30 & 9

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to 8 p.m.

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT	1 to 11
Astoria	ON THE LEVEL	1 to 11
Avenue Pavilion	ATLANTIC	2.15 to 11
Capitol	COCK O' THE WALK	12 to 11
Carlton	WITH BYRD AT THE SOUTH POLE	2.30, 6, & 8.45
Dominion	PHANTOM OF THE OPERA	2.30 & 8.30
Empire	THUNDER	12 to 12
Kensington	UNTAMED	2 to 11
Marble Arch Pavilion	PARAMOUNT ON PARADE	2 to 11
New Gallery	THE GIRL IN THE MOON	2 to 11
Plaza	DEVIL'S HOLIDAY	11.45 to 11
Polytechnic	SONG O' MY HEART	2.30, 5.30, & 8.30
Regal	THE BAD ONE	1 to 11
Stoll Picture Theatre	SUCH MEN ARE DANGEROUS	12.15 to 11.45
Tivoli	SYMPHONY IN TWO FLATS	12 to 11

THE TIMES

FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1930

Special Articles : PAGE
The Polish Marches: On the Russian Frontier .. .. .. 15 & 16
The Australian Constitution 13
Deer and Dog 17
August Reviews 9
Books of the Week :
Turkey in the World War; Dr. Ernest Barker's Essays; Shorter Notices .. 9
Illustrations :
Views of Changsha 18
Correspondence :
Valuation of Land (Sir Trustram Eve) .. 15
Bombing Practice in Berkshire (Sir E. Hilton Young and Mr. A. S. McDowall) 15
Admiral Saunders (The Dean of Westminster) 15
Bach's Descendants (Mr. C. Sanford Terry) 15
A Precedent for Mr. Snowden (Mr. G. H. Rawcliffe) 15
The Motor Age (Professor W. C. Abbott) 10
Retrenchment and Liberty (Dr. E. Graham Little) 10
England and Iraq (A. Hormuzd Rassam) 10
Decline of Sunday Schools (The Dean of Durham) 10
Hay-Fever Treatment at St. Mary's (Lord Denman) 10
The Dole Habit (Sir Henry Fairfax-Lucy) 10
English Machinery in Kenya (Mr. T. H. Clarke) 10
"Shenandoah" (Mr. Robert W. Cruttwell) 10
Telephone Methods (Major A. Whitley Lavarack) 10
Panel Doctors and Patients (M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.) 10
Points from Letters:—Costs of Production; Bombing Practice; A Kindness to the Blind; British Cars Abroad; Behaviour of Apes; Brighter Cricket; Domestic Service; Trade Balances; Esk Valley Flood; The Totalisator: B.N.C. Four at Henley in 1868; The Decent Thing; The Torture of Noise 10

Arrangements ..	17	Mails & Shipping	24
Auction Summary	4	Naval, Military,	
Broadcasting ..	12	and Air Force ..	8
Court Circular ..	17	News in Brief ..	11
Crossword Puzzle	5	Obituary	16
Ecclesiastical ..	17	Parliament	7 & 8
Estate Market ..	4	Political Notes ..	14
Finance ..	19-24	Sale Room ..	12
Home News ..	11	Sporting ..	5 & 6
Imperial & Foreign	13	*The Times* of 1830	9
Law Notices ..	4	University ..	16
Law Report ..	4	Wills and Bequests	17

Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Moderate to fresh southerly winds; cloud increasing and lowering; some rain later; rather warm. (p. 16)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

Prehistoric relics, appearing to be the remains of a wooden precursor of Stonehenge, have been discovered at Avebury, Wilts. (p. 11)

Telephonic communication has now been established by this country with 90 per cent. of the telephone-using people of the world. (p. 11)

The Lambeth Conference discussed yesterday questions relating to marriage and sex, race problems, and the report of the Committee on Christian Unity. (p. 14)

Arrangements have been made for the London underground railways, omnibuses, and tramways and for motor-coaches to carry very large numbers of passengers to and from popular resorts on August Bank Holiday. (p. 11)

Two former directors of companies of the Blue Bird group gave evidence at Guildhall yesterday relating to the charges against Francis Lorang of fraudulent conversion and the issue of a false statutory report. (p. 4)

Middlesex County Council is proposing to purchase Horsenden Hill and surrounding land near Greenford as an open space and sports ground. (p. 11)

A statement on the Government Committee's report on the cotton industry was issued yesterday by the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations. (p. 11)

Mr. H. L. O. Flecker, Headmaster of Berkhamsted School, has been appointed Headmaster of Christ's Hospital. (p. 14)

Preliminary work has been begun on the new Geological Museum which is to be built in Exhibition-road, South Kensington. It is expected that the work of construction will occupy three years. (p. 12)

Charles Augustus Galichet, 52, a Frenchman, was yesterday committed by the West London Magistrate for trial at the Central Criminal Court on the charge of murdering his wife, an Englishwoman, at Parson's Green. Galichet pleaded "Not Guilty." (p. 4)

POLITICS

In the House of Lords yesterday the Commons' amendments to the Housing (No. 2) Bill and the Land Drainage Bill were dealt with. (p. 7)

In the House of Commons, after discussion of the report of the Committee of Privileges, Mr. Speaker was instructed to admonish Mr. Sandham for his speech making certain allegations against members of the House and admonished the hon. member accordingly. Discussions on India and Iraq arose on the Appropriation Bill. (pp. 7 and 8)

Mr. E. T. Campbell, formerly Conservative M.P. for North-West Camberwell, was unanimously adopted last night as prospective Conservative candidate for the Bromley by-election. (p. 16)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

The R 100, after making the fastest Atlantic crossing, had trouble with the fabric on one of the fins. This necessitated her reducing speed, and it was improbable that she would be able to land at Montreal last night, as arranged. (p. 14)

The decision to include representatives of the Opposition parties in the British Delegation at the Round-Table Conference has been quietly received in India. Our Special Correspondent says that Indian opinion is solidly behind Mr. MacDonald in opposing the inclusion of members of the Statutory Commission. (p. 14)

The floods in Sind are increasing in volume. The town of Shikarpur is in danger of being submerged. (p. 13)

The activities of the Communists in the Middle Yangtze area is causing great uneasiness. Not only has Changsha fallen before their advance, but Nanchang, the capital of Kiangsi, is threatened by a force which is within striking distance. Red bands are operating on the Han River and others are 30 miles from Hankow. (p. 14)

The Soviet Government is organizing the export of grain on a large scale, and a levy varying from a quarter to half the total harvest is being made on the collective farms. (p. 13)

COURT AND PERSONAL

The King and Queen spent five hours yesterday cruising in the Solent in Britannia. (p. 17)

SPORT

The Goodwood Cup was won yesterday by Sir H. A. Wernher's Brown Jack, ridden by S. Donoghue, who beat Jugo by a length. (p. 5)

The Australians beat Somerset at Taunton yesterday by an innings and 158 runs; Marlborough beat Rugby at Lord's by 9 wickets. (p. 6)

The Royal Navy and Royal Marines Lawn Tennis Championships were continued at Wimbledon, and the Army Championships at Hurlingham, yesterday. (p. 5)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—A London Brewery Fusion; the Tanganyika Concessions' Meeting; Compensation for Directors; the Rubber Discussions; Guinness's Balance-sheet; Amalgamated Anthracite Collieries; and Margarine Preference Share Offer. (p. 19)

In Lombard-street money continued plentiful, but rates hardened slightly in the afternoon. A further decline occurred in discount rates. The Bank announced the receipt of £422,000 in sovereigns and the sale of £140,000 in bar gold. The Belgian bank rate was lowered to 2½ per cent. Foreign Exchanges were more favourable to sterling, both the New York and Paris rates advancing. Spanish currency appreciated. Gold and silver were unaltered in price. (p. 20)

In the Stock Markets yesterday continued firmness was shown by Gilt-edged securities, but the tone, as a whole, remained weak. Further falls occurred in Home Railway stocks and a number of leading Industrials. (p. 19)

THE SESSION ENDS

The long Session of Parliament, which opened with such bright hopes a year ago, comes to a mournful and unregretted end to-day. The contrast between aspirations at the beginning and results at the end is far greater even than appears from a comparison between measures promised and measures passed. If all that had happened was that the Government had carried out the allotted instalment of their foreign policy, but had shelved or postponed most of their domestic policy, it might be concluded merely that they had shown a discretion, wise in a minority Administration, in refraining from too many simultaneous controversial proposals. But the feature of the Session has been not persistence in discretion but progression in despair. A year ago industry, according to the PRIME MINISTER, was to make a "quiet and buoyant" progress towards recovery; a "central brain" was to think out plans to cement prosperity; the House of Commons was invited to become a "Council of State"; and even MR. MAXTON promised to be patient. To-day the unemployed number 850,000 more than a year ago; MR. THOMAS, the principal gland (in which, as the ancients thought, the soul resided) of the central brain is connected with it only by a slender filament from the Dominions Office, and SIR OSWALD MOSLEY, its Left Wing lobe, has excised himself from it altogether. The ideal of a Council of State has shrunk to the idea of a majority of Liberal members that a General Election would not suit them; and MR. MAXTON is in open revolt. All these symptoms of weakness, confusion, and discontent arise from a single cause. Extravagant election promises and a long record of assaults upon those industrial leaders whose aid they now implore have cramped the few hesitating steps which the Government has taken towards maintaining the confidence of industry. On the other hand the discovery in office of what is practicable has deprived Ministers of the courage of their Socialist convictions. No wave of prosperity elsewhere has given them vicarious assistance. On the contrary their faults of commission and omission have been underlined by the onset of a world-wide depression. In short every Socialist member is staggering beneath the weight of the problem of unemployment and beneath a sense of impotence in direct relation to his degree of responsibility.

In these circumstances attention has been concentrated upon movements rather than upon personalities within the Socialist Party. It has become quite clear that, whatever may be their position at a future election, the mutineers under MR. MAXTON are henceforth in Parliament a separate Opposition party. They have pursued without respite a definite policy of discrediting, not a Socialist Government, but the present members of that Government. They aim, not at the disintegration, but at the mastery of the Socialist Party. Their ambition extends more dangerously to a wider field. The silly prank of MR. BECKETT in running off with the Mace; the deliberate attack by MR. SANDHAM on the morality of the House of Commons, and incidentally of his colleagues; the challenge to the impartiality of the Public Works Loans Board and of the Committee of Privileges are all in effect attempts to discredit Parliament, however much they may appear to be only bad manners. For the first time more than an odd crank or two in the House of Commons proclaim their disbelief in Parliamentary or democratic government. At present the character of this movement is instinctively recognized by most of the Socialist Party, and the Left Wing has therefore only been able to achieve the prominence of naughty schoolchildren. Unhappily among the rest of the party there is too little Parliamentary talent. Of the Ministers MR. MACDONALD himself has stood up well to rebellion, even though a certain complacency has been superseded by the impression of "a good man struggling with adversity." Otherwise the three successes on the Front Bench have been MR. HENDERSON, MR. WILLIAM GRAHAM, and MR. HERBERT MORRISON. MR. HENDERSON, ably seconded by MR. NOEL BAKER, has been largely exempt from Socialist criticism, and has effectively resisted that of the Unionists. MR. GRAHAM has gained as much in popularity by his tact and patience as MR. SNOWDEN has lost by irritability and dogmatism. MR. MORRISON has known his own mind and has been able to express it. MR. THOMAS was brave until his retirement to the Dominions Office, and MR. ALEXANDER has been competent. Junior Ministers have had few chances, but the talents of MR. JOHNSTON alone seem to deserve better things. Among the rank and file SIR OSWALD MOSLEY has to his credit one impressive Parliamentary performance, and a strategical silence since. He, MR. E. F. WISE, and MR. MAXTON are the only Socialist back-benchers who can hold the House.

The experience of the Opposition has been almost as difficult as that of the Government. The Unionist Party have loyally fulfilled MR. BALDWIN'S promise not to pursue a merely factious opposition, and the length of the debates on the Finance Bill was due partly to the need of revising highly technical clauses, partly to MR. SNOWDEN'S provocative manner, and partly to the wearisome habit of MR. CHURCHILL and MR. SNOWDEN of indulging in personal backchat. MR. CHURCHILL indeed has had an unhappy Session, although he recovered all his old form as a debater with a penetrating piece of sustained irony on the third reading of the Finance Bill. His unhappiness is but one reflection of the unnecessary dissensions within the Unionist Party upon the details of their fiscal policy. The clamours aroused by LORD BEAVERBROOK and LORD ROTHERMERE are muffled but still audible by the time they reach Parliament, and have significantly depreciated the attacking power of the Opposition. MR. BALDWIN has set his followers a fine example of Parliamentary conduct, but his tactics have clearly not been brisk enough for those who conceive the Unionist Party to be in full cry after a failing adversary. Even if this conception were accurate—which it is not—those who urge the chase most hotly are the very persons who are causing the hounds to waste energy in snapping at each other. In spite of these difficulties MR. NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN has easily preserved his reputation as a statesman of the first rank; SIR HENRY BETTERTON and MAJOR ELLIOT have fully deserved MR. BALDWIN'S description of them as "two of his best men"; MR. OLIVER STANLEY has advanced his reputation more than any member in the House; and MAJOR COLVILLE, CAPTAIN CROOKSHANK, CAPTAIN BOURNE, SIR E. HILTON YOUNG, SIR DENNIS HERBERT, and SIR ASSHETON POWNALL have been useful to their party and to the House. The Liberals have again reverted to the role of "patient oxen," not indeed dragging, but dragged behind the Socialist chariot, and their anxiety appears limited to the fear lest an occasional restive movement should upset the cart. At the beginning of the Session they almost merited MR. CHURCHILL'S description of the Wahabis, "austere, intolerant, well armed, and "bloodthirsty." At the end they correspond more closely to his description of the fellaheen in the grip of the Wafd. Whatever be the precise character of their understanding with the Government, it appears to have survived the collapse of the Committee on electoral reform, the success of which was once the price of their support. So long as this understanding endures the excellent performances of individual Liberals—notably MR. ERNEST BROWN and MR. GRAHAM WHITE—serve to show that the party has still ability but not much influence. To sum up, the Government has emerged from a dismal Session with gravely damaged prestige but unimpaired Parliamentary safety; and, by the welcome comprehensiveness of their agenda for the Imperial Conference, by their wise decision to bring a national delegation to the Conference on India, and by their enlistment of Opposition collaboration in the examination of unemployment insurance, they may have laid the foundations for a less dismal recess.

Mr. Sandham's Charges

MR. SANDHAM has no one but himself to thank for the censure formally passed on him yesterday by all but a handful of his colleagues in the House of Commons and for the stern admonition which he then received from the SPEAKER. In the course of a speech at Manchester last Saturday MR. SANDHAM, himself a Labour member, asserted that other Labour members had accepted bribes to induce them to pass legislation in the interests of private persons. He added that this kind of thing was not against the tradition of the House. His motive, as he explained later, in bringing these charges was not primarily that of bringing offenders to justice, but to show how disproportionate was the indignation lately excited by the disorderly conduct of his friend MR. BECKETT in the House, and how little the House cared by comparison for worse iniquities, moral offences, in its midst. Naturally and necessarily the House referred these charges, which were neither withdrawn nor justified, to its Committee of Privileges for report. The proceedings of this Committee are published on another page this morning, and they reveal MR. SANDHAM in a position which neither law nor justice can defend. He made his original charges more serious by taking them farther, but dared not make them effective by taking them far enough. He related his charge of corruption to particular legislation, but he fled from every request made to him, in the fairest way, to give the Committee the bare information which would have enabled it without hesitation to advise the House that there was a case, or at least a definite occasion, for judicial inquiry. After his statement to the Committee it would have been sufficient for him to name the person or persons in his party whom he wished to accuse. MR. SANDHAM did nothing of the kind. In effect he refused his consent to the submission of his charges to a judicial test when a perfectly clear opportunity was offered to him.

What followed in the House followed logically enough. A man who will neither justify nor withdraw puts himself out of court. A member of Parliament who chooses to make from the platform unspecified, and later unsupported, charges of corruption against members of the House, and of condonation against the House as a whole, is plainly guilty of a breach of privilege and cannot escape the consequences by disclaiming, as MR. SANDHAM did, any intention to bring discredit on the House or to "hold up "to ridicule" individual members of it. MR. SANDHAM is justly left in the predicament in which his own conduct and the luckless advice of his Left Wing colleagues have placed him. But it is not to be contended that the House has suffered nothing from this episode. It might have insisted for itself upon taking the opportunity of investigation which MR. SANDHAM refused it. It may be that only an accident of procedure prevented it, when it was invited to agree with the Committee's conclusions, from going farther on its own account and at least discussing, what was not fully discussed, whether the evidence, such as it was, before the Committee permitted the appointment of a judicial tribunal in any case. The substantial motion to agree with the Committee was, as it happened, put to the House rather unexpectedly, and the chance of moving and debating a definite amendment in this sense was therefore lost. That was not a very satisfactory aspect of the debate. It is also to be deplored that the source of yesterday's proceedings should have been less a jealous sense of the honour of Parliament itself than—as is only too clear from MR. SANDHAM'S original speech and subsequent statements—the acrimonious hostility which divides the Left Wing of the Labour Party from the main body. But these, when all is said, are matters of less importance. The making or rebutting of charges such as MR. SANDHAM has brought may affect the honour of this or that member of the House. But the prestige of Parliament is in the long run protected not by votes of personal censure—though these may be needed for its vindication—but by the quality of its membership. The country will not listen to wild imputations against the integrity of the House of Commons as a whole because of its own knowledge it knows them to be false. And the ultimate guardians of that confidence are the constituencies themselves, whose duty it is to choose the type of member incapable of betraying it.

"Keep off the Grass"

There was recently reprinted in these columns, after the lapse of a hundred years, the story of the DUKE of WELLINGTON'S being told to keep off the grass by an unobservant or short-sighted official in the Home Park of Windsor. The DUKE, being a great man, "kept "off." It is possibly because they are not great that so many of the present generation seem to read a warning-off notice as an invitation to commit the very trespass against which it is directed. It is rash, for instance, for the authorities of public parks to post a notice about sown grass in a carefully fenced enclosure. The little plot, hurdles or no hurdles, thereby runs the risk of becoming more desirable and more crowded than the acres of unfenced grass around it. This comes, of course, of no new feature in human nature. Anyone condemned by a grievous fate to the disciplining of others has constantly to reckon with a fatal quality in even the most necessary prohibition. The forbidden fruit becomes a thousand times more sweet. The banned book must be had at any price. As every schoolboy, and every schoolmaster, knows, all the real delights lie out of bounds. Just beyond the line of ordinance the grass is greener, the shade deeper, the flowers more beautiful. The habit of smoking is a magnificent tribute to the perverse power of prohibition. No one can claim for it inherited aptitude or innate desire. Only the splendid thought that it is forbidden carries the young beginner through the painful antechamber of the practice.

This fundamental delight in the prohibited is no modern development. A Roman poet remarked it twenty centuries ago:—

"Audax omnia perpeti,
"Gens humana ruit per vetitum nefas."

It still continues to create difficulty and dilemma for those set in authority over young or old. If prohibition is so provocative of disobedience, is it not the truest wisdom to do away with prohibitions? That view is carried some way towards a logical conclusion in a theory of education which, shunning rigid rules and a cast-iron curriculum, would let the young idea wander at its own sweet will, gathering what flowers it chooses and learning incidentally, but, as the theory holds, unforgettably, which of them hide the thorns. However that may be for the sheltered occupation of childhood, it would be a queer, a chaotic, and an internecine world that allowed such freedom to responsible age. Bounds and barriers there must be if decency and order are to come out of the multitudinous welter of individual desires and interests. More than that, if men are to be men, and not merely a

"simple race of brutes
"That own no lust because they have no law,"

there must be the opportunity of choice between right and wrong. That at once implies the permitted and the forbidden. But, given the necessity for the bars and bans of prohibition, a miracle can happen. The pricks are felt only in the degree in which we kick against them. Of most of the prohibitions which hedge us round we come to be as unaware as we are of the vast weight of air which presses upon our bodies. By habit, by reflection, by the deliberate exercise of will, we go on adopting them as the natural laws of our existence. The upward progress of man might almost be summarized as the process of assimilating and making intrinsic to himself the bars and barriers originally imposed upon him from without, either by material circumstance or by his fellow-men. The more complete the process, the more he becomes the servant not of others, but of himself, and the more, therefore, his own master. Not that he can look for finality in this mortal life. Could he absorb all prohibitions by schooling himself to obedience of them, he would become "Faultily faultless, icily "regular, splendidly null," but no longer man. Some element of recalcitrance, some effort yet to make for self-control, seems to be the condition of his humanity.

ADMIRAL SAUNDERS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I correct a misunderstanding which may arise from the statement which is made under the above heading on p. 9 of your issue this morning? It is there stated that Sir Campbell Stuart has "secured the permission of the Dean of Westminster to erect a memorial to Saunders in the Abbey." This may surprise those who know that there is no room for further memorials in the Abbey.

All that Sir Campbell Stuart has asked for, and all that I have given permission for, is that Sir Charles Saunders's name and an appropriate inscription shall be cut in the stone which covers his burying place. This will indeed be a "memorial"—and the most suitable one—but it is hardly what might reasonably be understood from the words "to erect a memorial."

May I say that Saunders's grave is by no means so unknown as your correspondent assumes? It is recorded in our guide books; some space is assigned to it in the "Roll Call of the Abbey"; and there are other records. However, I entirely agree with those whom Sir C. Stuart represents that the name ought to have been engraved on the stone, and it is difficult to understand why it was not done.

I am yours, &c.,
W. FOXLEY NORRIS.

The Deanery, Westminster, July 31.

BACH'S DESCENDANTS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Bach's granddaughter, Anna Philippina Friederica, born and buried at Bückeburg (Pr. Schaumburg-Lippe), married there, on October 29, 1776, Artillerie-Lieutenant Wilhelm Ernst Colson. There were six children of the marriage, two of whom died at Bückeburg in 1795 and 1809. Of the remaining four only their births are recorded in the Bückeburg registers, and by 1852 they were no longer known there. The name Colson is not generally current in Germany.

Are there any English Colsons who can establish a link with Bückeburg? The importance of the question is in the fact that Bach's lineage survives, if at all, in the descendants of his Bückeburg granddaughter.

Yours truly,
C. SANFORD TERRY.

Westerton of Pitfodels, by Aberdeen, July 30.

VALUATION OF LAND

GROUNDS FOR OPPOSING NEW BILL

CHANGED CONDITIONS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The Chancellor of the Exchequer obtained leave for the Land Valuation Bill to be read a first time on June 6, and it was ordered to be printed. Prints were available for the public to-day, July 30.

Principles in a Bill cannot be altered in Committee, and consequently the second reading is of paramount importance. *The Times* would do useful service to the community if second reading points could be collected, and I venture to start the list:—

1. That since George (Henry) started this idea there have been many Acts of Parliament passed providing for compulsory acquisition of land for public purposes, until in 1930 there is not a single need of a public nature which need stop for land.

2. That there is no precedent in this country for charging taxes or rates on capital values of land belonging to those who are living in ownership of that property.

3. That the expense in ascertaining the site value of each property or each occupation of property is not warranted.

4. That there is no precedent for a Bill for valuation without disclosure of the duties to be charged on site values when ascertained.

5. That ascertained values of site under this Bill will in many instances be stale in a short time.

6. That at a time when industries are depressed the Bill, if passed, will add to the feeling of insecurity which already exists.

7. That owing to the invention of the internal combustion engine "position" as affecting site value has gone.

8. That since 1919 special adaptability of land for a special purpose is disallowed to the owner of land which is taken compulsorily, yet in finding some site values under this Bill "special adaptability" may be an important factor.

9. That Town Planning Acts give an orderly arrangement of land with defined access thereto.

10. That existing Acts give power for the State to acquire land on either side of arterial, orbital, or by-pass roads, and in certain circumstances betterment can be claimed.

11. That population no longer governs or causes site value, but internal combustion engines and services such as water, electricity, gas, and sewers, and private enterprise.

12. That natural beauty is being spoilt by unrestricted access to land.

13. That gardens having site value will be curtailed. That sports grounds of necessity must be of some area and they have site values often higher than that for sport only.

14. That the Bill will be a serious blow for allotment holders—already a decreasing class—and for occupiers of agricultural and accommodation land with a site value other than agricultural.

15. That agricultural land is in fact the use of the top few inches cultivated over centuries. That it has been exempted from rating, and yet its foundation and support—called site—is to be valued and some day taxed and rated.

16. That the tax and rate will be passed on to occupiers in so far as the present rent is not the rack-rent.

17. That George (Henry) being dead, and George (Lloyd) having repealed his effort of 1909, and conditions having changed so remarkably since the seventies and 1909 (I think that was the year of the great motor race to Brighton when about half the starters did not reach Brighton), the Bill is simply vindictive and is not necessary to the happiness of the people.

18. That by the time the valuation is completed this Government will not be in power.

Fifty years ago George (Henry) wrote a book "Progress and Poverty," and that is the root cause of the new Bill. In 1909 George (Lloyd) was captivated and captured by those who wished to steal the land by taxing it out of existence so far as private ownership is concerned. George (Henry) argued that if the people had access to land poverty would disappear. During the last 50 years many Acts have been passed under which private interests give way for public good, until now no public need is withheld through want of access to land—George's (Henry) point has gone.

Fifty years ago and in 1909 "position" governed valuation of sites. To-day—the beginning of the age of movement—valuation of sites is impossible, and space permits of one example only: There must be at least half a million potential sites for petrol-filling stations. There seems to be an excess now, but allow for a possible increase of 5,000. It follows that Revenue officers will argue for a potential value on 495,000 sites which can never be realized.

Is it too much to hope that public opinion can be roused against the second reading of this iniquitous Bill?

Your obedient servant,
H. TRUSTRAM EVE.

2 and 3, The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.1, July 30.

BOMBING PRACTICE IN BERKSHIRE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your correspondent, "A Taxpayer who wants Value for his Money," defends the proposal to bomb the Berkshire Downs on the ground that "these small bombs will leave a hole smaller than a rabbit-hole." But if the rabbit-hole is in the top of the pedestrian's head, its smallness is little consolation.

Yours faithfully,
E. HILTON YOUNG.

House of Commons, July 31.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—All your Berkshire readers must be grateful for your timely leading article of last Saturday.

There is surely something oddly inconsistent in our methods of official action. While one Department has, professedly at least, taken Hadrian's Wall under its care, and Mr. Lansbury says he is preparing a Bill to protect the surroundings of ancient monuments, another Department is preparing to destroy surroundings of the same kind on the Downs. The Air Ministry, of course, is within its legal rights and naturally wants a site as remote as possible. But here it has pitched upon one with what should be a triple disqualification: a place with uncommon charm and spaciousness of Nature, with an industry that does not spoil but rather enhances this—when those early risers the racehorses allow themselves to be seen—and with the immemorial associations of the White Horse and the Ridgeway.

The scheme would make a breach in the very citadel of the Downs, and the freedom and enchantment of a whole region would vanish with it. That local interests must suffer in ways outside compensation is clear; and the loss to national enjoyment would be no less clear, though inexpressible in figures.

Your obedient servant,
A. S. McDOWALL.

Woolstone, Faringdon, Berks.

A PRECEDENT FOR MR. SNOWDEN

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—At a time when "dissection and distribution" of capital on a grand scale is engaging the attention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, it is perhaps a comfort to feel that the practice is not as new as one might suppose. I encountered the following curious inscription in Daglingworth Church, Gloucestershire, yesterday:—

THE DISSECTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF GILES HANDCOX

Who earth bequeathe to earth: to Heaven his soule:
To friends his love: to the poore a five pound dole
To remaine for ever and be imployed
For their best advantage and releefe
in Daglingworth.

April 9, 1638.

It is at least worthy of note that his whole material estate worth mention was used as "dole" and "releefe." How long will it be before Mr. Snowden has thus dissected and distributed all the estates of the "idle rich"?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
GORDON H. RAWCLIFFE.

100, Tuffley-avenue, Gloucester.

THE POLISH MARCHES

ON THE RUSSIAN FRONTIER

II.—FIGHT WITH COMMUNISM

(From Our Warsaw Correspondent)

The conditions under which Poland has been called upon to administer the Kresy, the four Eastern Provinces, since the fixing of the Eastern Frontier present two entirely new features. The first is that the frontier, besides defining the limits of Polish and Russian sovereignty, divides a bourgeois republic from a Communist federation committed to a policy of fomenting revolutions in every other country. As the peasants on either side of the frontier are of the same race and speech, the Kresy make a special appeal to the Communist International as a field for penetration and propaganda. The human material is the same: the two systems are in direct competition.

The second new feature has been the growth of national movements among the illiterate peasantry, which had previously been devoid of all national consciousness. These movements are based on the intermediate Slav languages, White Ruthene in the North and Ukrainian in the South, which merge into Polish on the one side and into Russian on the other, but which, like Russian and unlike Polish, are written in the Cyrillic alphabet. Ukrainian has been a literary language for many years now; White Ruthene is in process of becoming one. The

immediate aim of both movements in the Kresy has been to teach the peasants, who were accustomed to describe themselves as "Orthodox," "Catholic," or "of this place," that the language they speak makes them Ukrainians or White Ruthenes, and distinguishes them both from Russians and Poles. Side by side with this has gone, in varying degrees, the production of an educated class.

Broadly speaking the Polish administration has four main difficulties to master and duties to perform if the Kresy are to be attached to the Polish State by bonds of loyalty and contentment. The first difficulty is with Communism; the second with the backward economic state of the country and the struggle for a better existence; the third with the Orthodox Church, to which most of the people belong, and the fourth with new national aspirations. They are all perplexingly interlocked. As often as not the Bolshevist agent appears as the champion of religious or national rights. It will be simplest to begin with Communism, which means beginning from the frontier.

THE BORDER POLICE

The line fixed by the Treaty of Riga runs not far east of the positions chosen for the old Hindenburg line, and has therefore some strategic advantage in a country where small geographical features may count for much. In certain sectors it follows a river or cuts across a marsh, but the usual *terrain* are field and forest. It does not, as a rule, put natural obstacles in the path of illicit traffic, and frequently it offers the direct encouragement of wooded cover. Until 1924 it was patrolled by inadequate police forces, with the consequence that irruptions of armed bands of brigands and "paid "diversionists" occurred with alarming regularity. Several of the border towns were terrorized and pillaged; the train in which a provincial governor was travelling was wrecked and plundered. While this state of affairs lasted on the frontier the Kresy Provinces were like a paralysed limb. The turn of events and the beginning of all future progress date from the arrival of the first battalions of a military frontier guard, the *Korpus Ochrony Pogranicza*, which soon converted the lawless no man's land into a peaceful countryside.

The K.O.P. is an excellent institution, of which the Poles have every reason to be proud. The officers are picked men, seconded from the regular army for at least two years; the rank and file are selected conscripts, drafted to the frontier for 18 months after completing the first six months of military training. The two visits which were paid to K.O.P. battalions, in a northern and a southern sector, are among the most exhilarating experiences in the writer's memory. Not merely are strenuous military duties performed with great efficiency and an admirable spirit instilled into the relations of officers and men; the corps, having got firmly into its head that it stands on the verge of a civilization, puts an informed enthusiasm into its work and exemplifies civilized standards of conduct in its intercourse with the country-people. The K.O.P. has its blockhouses overlooking the frontier at short intervals, each of them manned by a half-platoon. The standard type is built with a watch-tower. In the rear are company and battalion headquarters, from which reliefs are sent up, and also mounted squadrons. It is easy to see that these hardened troops are destined for the couverture in the event of war.

A BATTLE OF WITS

Many sectors of the frontier have been wired or cleared of trees on the Polish side to increase the efficiency of the patrols. A patrol consists invariably of two men. The length of front given to each patrol depends on the character of the *terrain*; in open country and by day it is about two miles. There was a time when the villagers were allowed once a year to converse with their kinsfolk or former neighbours across the line, and at Ostrog there was even a Jews' market where precious objects from the heart of Russia were exchanged through a barbed-wire fence for articles of clothing and other necessities. Nowadays both the Bolshevists and the Poles place an absolute prohibition on conversations. The only legal crossings of the frontier are made by railway trains, once or twice a year by a touring motor-car, and periodically by delegates to conferences of the local authorities whose business is to settle minor disputes. The Ogpu frontier guard is also a *corps d'élite* in the military sense, being composed of selected conscripts. Its numbers have increased since the recent flight from the collective farms, and it now contains three, instead

of the former two, annual contingents. Yet one seldom sees a Bolshevist sentry on his rounds, because the tactics of the Ogpu are based on concealment.

The K.O.P. wages a constant battle of wits with the Ogpu and catches a satisfactory number of agents and spies, but there are very many more whom inevitably it does not catch. Some are engaged only in collecting military information in the frontier zone and in corrupting the frontier population. Others maintain communication with the Communist cells which exist at places of strategic importance farther inland. Agitation among the peasantry is conducted on national lines; they are appealed to as Ukrainians or White Ruthenes and informed that their willing protectors and spiritual homes are the Soviet Republics of the Ukraine and White Russia. Great play is made with religious and national grievances, imagined or real, as well as with economic hardships.

The aim is not merely to establish secret cells of agents and sympathizers, or Communist parties which scare away the law-abiding and are liable to be proscribed, but to gain control, through the secret cells and parties, of parties with a wider appeal and more innocent names, or even of purely cultural organizations. There has been the White Ruthene Hromada, which was financed and directed from Minsk; there is a Ukrainian Radical Peasant Party, Selrob Jednose, which has become a screen for the prohibited Communist Party of the West Ukraine; and there are the Ridna Chata clubs in the Chelm country, which were founded seven years ago with an innocent cultural purpose, but have recently been penetrated by Communist committee-men.

It is a difficult task to excise the revolutionary elements without seeming to oppress a national minority. The Hromada, through the neglect of former Governments, was allowed to go on too long. Consequently, a large number of White Ruthene peasants were tried and sent to prison. In the Ridna Chata case the authorities waited until the Communists were openly preaching sedition. They then gathered in 24 professional Communists, a number which it is hoped will suffice. The old practice of sending illiterate peasants to prison because they were victimized by unscrupulous agitators is wisely being abandoned. There had been too many cases in which dozens of persons were put under arrest on the principle that the larger the haul, the more likely it was to contain the real criminals. The new practice is to net only the bigger fish and keep a watchful eye on the smaller ones. But the supply of Bolshevists qualified for work in the Kresy Provinces is too abundant for vigilance ever to be relaxed.

So much for the full-blooded "Reds," by conviction or by trade, from whom one naturally turns to consider the "Pinks" and estimate the strength of Communist influences among the peasantry. It is easy to see that Bolshevism may have certain attractions for people who still commonly pay off petty grudges by committing arson.

The border-folk had some experience of Bolshevism in 1919 and 1920, when they saw the most alluring side of it. What it meant in those days was "Everything shall be mine," or something very different from "Mine shall be everybody's." Many of the poorer peasants will still listen to the argument that in Russia their class owns the land and to vote for a party which promises expropriation at election-times. But, generally speaking, the active membership of such parties is not very large and consists of young hotheads who leave the ranks when they get married.

The great change for the better which has become noticeable within the last three years is not due to happenings in Russia. The credit must be given to the Polish administration in all its branches, because it has convinced the people that Polish rule has come to stay and has awakened in them some belief in ordered progress. The Voivodas, or Provincial Governors, are carefully chosen men who have proved themselves capable of conceiving broad policies and inspiring the subordinates who apply them. Among these subordinates it is the Starosta, responsible for the administration of a *powiat*, or district, of between 100,000 and 200,000 inhabitants, who holds what may be called the key position. Much more space would be needed to enumerate all the outwards signs of cultural and economic progress. The effects of primary education are already making themselves felt, though in the larger provinces it is still far from being universal. Local opinion is unanimous that for some time the most powerful educative influence will continue to be exercised by military service. The child may go to school and be taught civilized ways, but the ignorance of the home prevents their being put into practice. The young conscript, on the other hand, serves in Western Poland for a couple of years and proudly returns as a domestic reformer. He has learnt the difference that healthy diet and habits can make to his own well-being, he has seen that cleanliness and such simple amenities as chimneys are improvements to the home, and he has observed the innovations of modern agriculture.

The extent to which the peasants have been paving their village streets is not the small thing it might be taken for. When a community which has lived on the edge of an evil-smelling morass or dustheap, according to the weather and time of year, decides to build a cobbled street, it is making a spontaneous breach with the stagnation of centuries. A revolutionary change has been made in the last three years by the motor-bus, which has penetrated to the most secluded market-towns.

If the administrative services of the Ministries of Agrarian Reform and Agriculture and the National Agricultural Bank have been left to the last, it is not because they are of least importance. Their responsibility is one of the greatest. Substantial progress has been made in introducing scientific methods and raising the productivity of the soil; in liquidating ancient servitudes; in substituting compact holdings for the many scattered strips held under the common-field system; in enlarging and creating holdings by parcellation on State and privately-owned lands; and in meeting the demands for long and short term credit. A beginning has been made in many parts of the Kresy with the reclamation of bogs and water-logged land, of which there are about 5,000,000 acres. The largest undertaking of this sort is at Lubiszczyce, in the North of Polesie, where 15,000 acres of impassable bog are being converted into arable holdings at the rate of 2,500 acres a year.

The end to which all these activities are directed is that the country should eventually be populated by self-supporting small farmers, the class which Soviet Russia has set itself to destroy. It is just this class to which most of the peasants in the Kresy aspire to belong, and there is abundant evidence that their belief in the efficacy of the Polish agrarian policy and eagerness to share in its benefits have grown much stronger in the last few years.

CONSCIENCE MONEY

The Chancellor of the Exchequer acknowledges the receipt of £10 on account of income-tax, and £3 14s. 6d.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS

EXAMINERS AND MEMBERS

At the Quarterly Comitia of the Royal College of Physicians, the President, Sir John Rose Bradford, in the chair, the following Fellows of the College were elected officers for the ensuing Collegiate year:—

CENSORS.—Poynton, F. J., M.D.; Brown, W. L., M.D.; Box, C. R., M.D.; Briscoe, Sir Charlton, Bt., M.D.

TREASURER.—Phillips, S. P., M.D.

REGISTRAR.—Crawfurd, R., M.D.

HARVEIAN LIBRARIAN.—Chaplin, T. H. Arnold, M.D.

ASSISTANT REGISTRAR.—Moon, R. O., M.D.

MEMBERS OF THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE.—Spencer, H. R., M.D.; Cameron, H. C., M.D.; Singer, C. J., M.D.; Feiling, A., M.D.

CURATORS OF THE MUSEUM.—Spencer, H. R., M.D.; Thursfield, J. H., M.D.; Dore, S. E., M.D.; East, C. F. T., M.D.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.—Fletcher, H. M., M.D.; Hutchison, R., M.D.; Burrell, L. S. T., M.D.

The following were elected examiners:—

CHEMISTRY.—Cremer, H. W., M.Sc.; Tuck, W. B., D.Sc.

PHYSICS.—Smart, W. A. M., M.B.; Wood, D. O., M.Sc.

PRACTICAL PHARMACY.—Gunn, J. A., M.D.; Dixon, W. E., M.D.; Hamill, P., M.D.; Neild, N., M.D.; Inchley, O., M.D.

PHYSIOLOGY.—Barcroft, J., C.B.E., F.R.S.; McDowall, R. J. S., M.B.

ANATOMY.—Blair, D. MacC., M.B.

PATHOLOGY.—Lakin, C. E., M.D.; Graham, G., M.D.; Stewart, M. J., M.B.; Vines, H. W. C., M.D.

MEDICAL ANATOMY AND PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.—Horder, Sir Thomas J., Bt., K.C.V.O., M.D.; Russell, A. E., M.D.; Wall, R. C. B., M.D.; Cockayne, E. A., M.D.; Poulton, E. P., M.D.; de Soizé, D. H., M.D.; Ramsbottom, A., M.D.; Firth, A. C. D., M.D.; Walshe, F. M. R., O.B.E., M.D.; Smith, E. B., M.D.; Burrell, L. S. T., M.D.; Davies, I. J., M.D.

MIDWIFERY AND DISEASES PECULIAR TO WOMEN.—Holland, E. L., M.D.; Banister, J. B., M.D.; Hedley, J. P., M.D.; Roy, D. W., F.R.C.S.; Palmer, A. C., O.B.E., F.R.C.S.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—Part I.—Lynch, G. R., O.B.E., M.B. Part II.—Buchan, G. P., M.D.

TROPICAL MEDICINE.—Ledingham, J. C. G., C.M.G., M.B. (Pathology and Tropical Hygiene); Scott, H. H., M.D. (Tropical Medicine and Surgery).

OPHTHALMIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY.—Stewart, T. G., M.D.

PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE.—Part I.—Mapother, E., M.D. Part II.—Phillips, J. G. F., M.D.; Holmes, G. M., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.D.

GYNÆCOLOGY AND OBSTETRICS.—Kerr, J. M. M., M.D.

LARYNGOLOGY AND OTOLOGY.—French, J. G., F.R.C.S.

AWARDS AND APPOINTMENTS

The Moxon Gold Medal, awarded every third year to the person who is deemed to have most distinguished himself by observation and research in clinical medicine, was awarded to Dr. Frederick Parkes Weber.

The Weber-Parkes Prize and Medal, awarded every third year for work on the etiology, prevention, pathology, or treatment of tuberculosis, was awarded to Professor S. Lyle Cummins, C.B., C.M.G.

Sir John Rose Bradford was appointed representative of the College on a Committee appointed by the Board of Control to discharge certain duties under the new Mental Treatment Act.

The PRESIDENT announced that he had appointed Dr. Robert Hutchison to deliver the Harveian Oration and Dr. J. S. Fairbairn the Bradshaw Lecture in 1931.

Sir George Newman and Dr. J. W. McNee were elected representatives of the College on the executive committee of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund.

The Murchison Scholarship was awarded, after a competitive examination in clinical medicine, to John St. Clair Elkington, M.B., and Kenneth Moorhouse Robertson, M.B., jointly.

Dr. A. F. Voelcker was appointed to represent the College at the celebration in October of the jubilee of the foundation of Mason Science College, Birmingham, and the thirtieth anniversary of the granting of the University Charter.

MEMBERS ADMITTED

The following candidates, having satisfied the Censors' Board, were admitted members:—

Alpers, P. J., M.B.Melb., 7, Endsleigh-street, Tavistock-square, W.C.1; Barling, B., M.D.Lond., L.R.C.P., 8, Lymington-road, N.W.6; Brodzinski, I. A., M.B.Sydney, 48, Lancaster-gate, W.2; Brown, J. W., M.D.Lond., L.R.C.P., 495, Grimsby-road, Cleethorpes, Lincs; Cresk, Eleanor M., M.B.Lond., L.R.C.P., 101, Denmark-hill, S.E.5; Cutting, F. E. J., M.D.Lond., L.R.C.P., 35, Highbury New-park, N.5; Dockray, J., M.B.Camb., L.R.C.P., 74, Warwick avenue, Maida Hill, W.9; Edmund, M. A. A., L.R.C.P., 5, Alexandra-road, N.W.8; Hawksley, J. C., M.B.Lond., L.R.C.P., University College Hospital, Gower-street, W.C.1; Howells, R. L., M.B.New Zeal., Park Gate Hotel, Bayswater-road, W.2; Kabila, C. C., M.B.Rangoon, L.R.C.P., St. Neots, 15, Pembroke-gardens, N.19; Lal, G., M.B.Punjab, L.R.C.P., 112, Gower-street, W.C.1; Lindeck, L., M.B.Camb., L.R.C.P., Bhavave Branch, Royal Berkshire Hospital, Calcot, Reading; Lipscomb, F. M., L.R.C.P., Royal Hospital, Chelsea, S.W.3; Louis, Florence, M.B.Lond., 19, Ribblesdale-road, Cricklewood, N.W.2; Lyle, T. K., M.B.Camb., L.R.C.P., 7, Queen-street, Mayfair, W.1; Mansell, H. E., M.B.Oxf., L.R.C.P., Assistant Master Hospital, 9, Mount-road, Cricklewood, N.W.2; Mitra, D. C., M.B.Allahabad, 29, Holmfield-avenue, Hendon, N.W.4; Morland, A. J., M.B.Lond., L.R.C.P., 60, York-terrace, N.W.1; Mukhopadhyay, S. K., M.B.Calcutta, 29, Church-road, Richmond, Surrey; Reed, Margaret G. P., M.B.Camb., L.R.C.P., 19, Severn-square, S.W.5; Robertson, G., M.D.Melb., Westbourne-crescent, W.2; Rudolf, G. R. A. de M., L.R.C.P., Leavesden Mental Hospital, Abbots Langley, Herts; Sabri, I. A., M.B.Cairo, L.R.C.P., 128, Sutherland-avenue, W.9; Simpson, J. D., L.R.C.P., 60, Bridge-street, Cambridge; Slater, E. T. O., L.R.C.P., West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases, Gloucester-gate, N.W.1; Smith, J., M.D.Aberd., City Hospital Laboratory, City Hospital, Aberdeen; Taneja, B. L., M.B.Punjab, L.R.C.P., 20, Adamson-road, N.W.3; Towers, J. R. H., M.B.Camb., L.R.C.P., General Infirmary, Leeds.

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS

DIPLOMAS OF MEMBERSHIP

An ordinary meeting of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons was held yesterday, Lord Moynihan, the president, in the chair.

The Honorary Gold Medal of the College was awarded to Mr. R. Lawford Knaggs, F.R.C.S. in appreciation of his services to the Museum, more especially in preparing a catalogue of and revising the Strangeways Collection of Specimens illustrating Arthritis.

The first Macloghlin Scholarship for medical students was awarded to L. J. Honeywill, of Bournemouth School.

Mr. Frank Coleman, M.C., dental surgeon to St. Bartholomew's and the Royal Dental Hospital, was elected a member of the Board of Examiners in Dental Surgery.

Mr. C. H. Fagge and Dr. R. G. Canti were elected examiners in pathology under the Examining Board in England.

Professors William Wright and C. Lovatt Evans were nominated to conduct the primary examination for the Fellowship in Australia in 1931.

Diplomas of membership were granted to the following candidates, who had passed the final examination in pathology, medicine, surgery, and midwifery of the Examining Board in England, the medical schools being shown:—

Allen, Constance E., Royal Free and Charing Cross; Allen, S. G., Lond.; Angel, R. E., St. Bartholomew's; Arratoon, Lily, Indiana and R. Free; Aytoun, J., Midd.; Badger, F. G., Cardiff and Lond.; Bain, W. L., Cardiff and St. Thomas's; Bell, W. L. H. L., St. George's; Bentall, S. W. T., Oxf. and Lond.; Bhardwaj, A. C., Punjab and Cornell; Billig, I., St. Thomas's; Bion, W. R., Cant. and Univ. Coll.; Birkett, A. N., Manch.; Bochenek, S., St. Bartholomew's; Bodkin, Kathleen M., Birm.; Bond, R. F. M., Westminster; Boston, F. E. J., Manch. and St. Bartholomew's; Brown, L. V. O., Camb. and Guy's; Buch, A., St. Mary's; Burrows, W. R., St. Bartholomew's; Byrne, M. C., King's Coll.; Campbell, E. G., Camb. and St. Mary's; Carey, G. P., St. Thomas's; Chamberlain, J., Guy's; Chappel, H. M., Camb. and Univ. Coll.; Charney, Cape and Lond.; Chunn, W. F., Camb. and St. Bartholomew's; Clarke, L. P., St. George's; Cregg, A. H., Leeds; Collins, D. H., Lpool; Cropper, R. V. S., Birm.; Cresdee, W. C., St. George's; Cross, R. M. S., Camb. and St. Bartholomew's; Davies, Elizabeth T., Westminster; Davies, L. S., Cardiff and Guy's; De Silva, C. G. S., Ceylon and Guy's; Devin, C. H., St. Bartholomew's; Divine, D., Camb. and Guy's; Dobbs, R. H., Camb. and Lond.; Doherty, J. A., Univ. Coll. and Durham; Donald, T. P., Lond.; Dunn, N. R., Univ. Coll.; Edwards, Mary G. H., St. Mary's; Elliott, A., Birm.; El Mishad, M. M., Cairo and Guy's; Flemming, A. A. G., Camb. and Bristol; Flemming, G. M., St. Bartholomew's; Fox, E. V. P., Camb. and St. Barth's; Foxwell, Margaret L., Manch.; Franks, P. T., St. Bartholomew's; Frechou, L. P., Univ. Coll.; Goulden Bach, Lond.; Green, M. A., Westminster; Grant, C. A., Camb. and St. George's; Greathead, E. R. Camb. and Lond.; Hale, G., Camb. and St. Thomas's; Handy, J. T. P., Univ. Coll.; Harvey, Eileen R., Royal Free; Harver, E. M., Lond.; Herbert, Gladys M., St. Mary's; Hoare, Constance M., King's Coll.; Hodgkinson, H. R., St. Bartholomew's; Hutchinson, J. C. de V., Cape and Guy's; Jackson, E. B., Univ. Coll.; Javeri, E. J., Bombay and Lond.; Jennings, G. H., Camb. and St. Mary's; John, W. B., St. Mary's; Jones, L. G., Univ. Coll.; Jones, W. D. G., Guy's; Kenchington, C. R., Birm.; Lansel, P. A. E., Lausanne and Lond.; Ledger, R., King's Coll.; Leedham-Green, J. A., Oxf. and Middx.; Lock, Edna, King's Coll.; Lomax, R. F., Oxf. and Guy's; Lucas, R. P., Bristol; Lyne, H. O., Guy's; Macnaughton-Jones, Morra I., Royal Free; Maitland, F. G., Camb. and St. Thomas's; Malik, H. S. A., Bombay and St. Thomas's; Merlin, P. T., Birm.; Mee, Elizabeth T., Royal Free; Morgan, Blodwen, Charing Cross; Morgan, G. D., Charing Cross; Nicholls, K. I., Bristol; Outred, T. C., Guy's; Parker, G. A. Y., St. Bartholomew's; Patterson, C. F., Camb. and St. George's; Pearce, G. H., Univ. Coll.; Peckham, R. B., Guy's; Plummer, N. S., Guy's; Ridley, N. H. L., Camb. and St. Thomas's; Risk, R. S., St. Bartholomew's; Roberts, D. M., Cardiff and Lond.; Robertson, A. S., Guy's; Robson, L. K., Guy's; Rowson, A. L., Manch. and Lond.

Salaman, M. H., Camb. and Lond.; Sandford, F. M., St. Thomas's; Sarkar, K. C., Calcutta and King's Coll.; Searle, J. M., Lond.; Severs, T. S., Durham; Sharpe, Dorothy A., Royal Free; Sizgorich, J. C., Guy's; Stinkins, G. W., St. Mary's; Sims, C. H., Westminster; Skene, K. C. S., Univ. Coll.; Smith, M. W., Manch.; Sowerby, J., Camb. and St. Thomas's; Staunton, J. A., St. Bartholomew's; Stem, D. J. R., Camb. and St. Thomas's; Steward, G. V., Camb. and Guy's; Stewart, J. G., Westminster; Strover, H. M., Bristol; Swift, H. B., Punjab and St. Mary's; Taskar, K. T., Bombay and Lond.; Taylor, C. E., Camb. and King's Coll.; Thomas, M. R., Univ. Coll.; Thompson, K., Lond.; Thurrar, C. J. L., Univ. Coll.; Tierney, T. F., St. Bartholomew's; Wade, O. T., Leeds; Wakeley, W. N. F., King's Coll.; Watson, E. C., St. Mary's; Weiss, E. G., Univ. Coll.; Williams, Margaret E., Bristol; Williams, T. G., Cardiff and Univ. Coll.; Williams, Trevor G., Middx.; Willmsky, B., Toronto; Willmott, Evans, Maureen D., Royal Free; Wilsey, F. W., King's Coll.; Wimberley, W. E., Birm.; Wintle, H. A. M., St. Thomas's; Woodhead, Barbara E., Birm.; Wright, F. C. A., King's Coll.

DIPLOMAS GRANTED JOINTLY

The following diplomas were granted jointly with the Royal College of Physicians:—

DIPLOMAS IN PUBLIC HEALTH.—Abbott, Edith L. I., Univ. Coll. and R.F.P.H.; Adams, Iris I. G., Univ. Coll.; Allen, H. W., Oxford and St. Thomas's; Almeyda, J. V., R.F.P.H.; Apsey, G. R. M., R.F.P.H.; Arora, K. K., R.F.P.H.; Bagchee, Gopi Chand, M.S., R.F.P.H.; Balakrishnamurty, S., R.F.P.H.; Davies, Edith M., Cardiff; Davies, I. G., R.F.P.H.; Dore, P. T. V., R.F.P.H.; Evesom, S. W., Lond. Sch. Hygiene; Gill, A. H., Univ. Coll., Galway; K. K., R.F.P.H.; Grainger, Phyllis M., R.F.P.H.; Hamid, A., R.F.P.H.; Jones, E. B., Edin. and R.F.P.H.; Khanna, B. N., R.F.P.H.; Kumaran, N. K., R.F.P.H.; Lal, B. K., R.F.P.H.; Malhotra, R. D., R.F.P.H.; Mallick, R. D., R.F.P.H.; Mansoor, I., Newcastle; Murray, H. D. M. L., Lond. Sch. Hygiene; Nash, W. E., St. Bartholomew's; Payne, G. F. B., Univ. Coll. and Lond. Sch. Hygiene; Rahman, S. M., R.F.P.H.; Roche, G. A., R.F.P.H.; Shah, A., R.F.P.H.; Sengupta, J., St. Bart.'s and Univ. Coll., Notts; Srivastava, M. P., Lond. Sch. Hygiene; Whitman, V. E., Cardiff and Lond. Sch. Hygiene.

DIPLOMAS IN OPHTHALMIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY.—Adams, Dorothy B., Univ. Coll. and Cent. Lond. Ophth. Hosp.; Blackledge, T. S., Guy's and Roy. Lond. Ophth. Hosp.; Chaudhuri, S., Calcutta and Roy. Lond. Ophth. Hosp.; Contractor, M. A., Bombay and Roy. Lond. Ophth. Hosp.; Cunningham, E. R., Roy. Lond. Ophth. Hosp.; Daddahoy, J., Ceylon and Roy. Lond. Ophth. Hosp.; Gawler, D. R., Oxford and Roy. Lond. Ophth. Hosp.; Green, L. M., Glasgow and Manch. Roy. Eye; Hamilton-Johnstone, Millicent, Dublin and Royal West Ophth. Hosp.; Ingram, H. V., Durham and St. Mary's; Lal, S., Punjab and Roy. Lond. Ophth. Hosp.; Ligertwood, Laura M., Edin.; Lindsay, J. S., St. Thomas's and Roy. West Ophth. Hosp.; Mahadevan, C., Madras and Roy. Lond. Ophth. Hosp.; Mansfield, T. M., Sydney and Roy. Lond. Ophth. Hosp.; Rao, A. R., Madras and Roy. Lond. Ophth. Hosp.; Smith, C. S., Univ. Coll. and Stoke-on-Trent; Staz, L., Dublin and Cent. Lond. Ophth. Hosp.; Tarneja, L., Punjab and Roy. Lond. Ophth. Hosp.; Tomkin, H., Dublin; Travers, A. B., Melb. and Roy. Lond. Ophth. Hosp.; Weedon, D. K., Roy. West. Ophth. and Bristol Eye.

DIPLOMAS IN TROPICAL MEDICINE AND HYGIENE.—Abadio, C. A., Madras and Liverpool; Anderson, J., Camb.; Connell, W. K., Glasgow; Cook, A. R., Otago; Kelavkar, M. K., Bombay and Roy. Army Med. College; Lourie, E. M., Univ. Coll.; Mollison, J. E., Edin.; Nolan, T. H., N.U.I.; Rao, P. K., Bombay; Roberts, C. E., Oxf. and Lond.; Shelley, R., St. Thomas's; Singh, A. B., Melb. and Roy. Lond. Sch. Hygiene; Stanton, J., St. Thomas's; Stewart, Dorothy E., Royal Free; Sudds, Marjorie V. N., Royal Free; Taylor, B. A., Manch.; Tuffs, S. A., Guy's; Gordon, H. G., Johns Hopkins and Tullidge, Gladys M., St. Mary's; Wijesama, E. M., Ceylon.

DIPLOMAS IN PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE.—Carran, R. D., St. George's, Maida Vale, and Bethlem; Fisher, J. W., St. Mary's and Bethlem; Flind, A., Glasgow, Maida Vale, and Peckham House; McCord, C. B. N., Belfast, Maida Vale, and Brookwood; McGrath, W. J., Dublin and Cane Hill; Ogden, W., St. Bart.'s, Maida Vale, and West Park; Parfitt, D. N., Cardiff and Dorchester; Strom-Olsen, R., Cardiff, Sheffield, and Rossfield; Vassilio, V., Naples, Malta, and Bethlem; Watt, A. W., Glasgow, National, and Carlisle.

DIPLOMAS IN LARYNGOLOGY AND OTOLOGY.—Amesur, C. A., St. Thomas's; Berkowitz, A. B., Aberdeen; Dermer, E. G., Melbourne; El Hakim, A. M., Cairo and Guy's; Handoosa, A. El S., St. Bartholomew's; Hiller, B., Melbourne; Kalmeyer, L., Witwatersrand; Lucas, F. T., Ghaslow and Lond.; Levey, M. R., McGill; Lewis, H., Edin.; Marcano, G. R., St. Thomas's; Meade, F. G., Melbourne; Phillips, P. C. Lond.; Prasad, S. N., Bombay; Savier, R. W., Melbourne; Seed, G. S., Leeds; and Sen Gupta, S. K., Calcutta.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND CANCER

MORE COMPLETE KNOWLEDGE REQUIRED

The Ministry of Health published last night a circular (No. 1136) on cancer (No. VII. of the series on cancer) urging upon local authorities the need of acquiring more complete knowledge of the reactions between cancer and the local community and thereby providing a basis on which to found, "after consultation with hospital and other appropriate authorities in the area, such local ameliorative measures as may be necessary." A series of questions is appended, on the answers to which it is hoped to base such action as may be thought necessary.

The Ministry has also published a "Report on Cancer of the Lip, Tongue, and Skin," which consists of an analysis of the literature from a statistical standpoint, with special reference to the results of treatment. The work is by Dr. Janet Lane-Claypon, and Sir George Newman contributes an introduction.

Finally, the Ministry has published a "Report on the Nasopharyngeal Bacterial Flora of a Group of the Manchester Population during the Period July, 1925, to September, 1927."

CHELTONIAN SOCIETY

SUCCESSES OF COLLEGE AT WOOLWICH

The annual dinner of the Cheltonian Society was held last evening at the Trocadero Restaurant, under the presidency of Mr. NORMAN A. COGHILL. The toast of "Cheltenham College" was given by the PRESIDENT, who said that Mr. C. Thornton, headmaster of the junior school, had retired, after 38 years' service, and Mr. M. D. R. Seaton, a master, after 29 years.

Mr. H. H. HARDY (headmaster), replying, said that a new organ had just been installed in the college chapel. The presidents of both the Oxford and Cambridge Union Societies were old Cheltenham boys, and three others were playing for England in cricket, Rugby football, and lawn tennis—Duleepsinhji, C. C. Tanner, and Nigel Sharpe. (Cheers.)

LORD LEE, giving "The President," mentioned that the college had for the fourth time out of five successive examinations, secured the first place on the list at Woolwich. He suggested that the Cheltonian Society should work to make more publicly known the fine achievements of the school. (Cheers.)

The PRESIDENT replied.

There were also present:—

Brigadier-General H. F. Boeman-Champain, Brigadier-General P. A. Turner, Major J. B. Cohen, M.P., Major-General C. G. Donald, Major-General F. F. Johnson, Sir John Dickinson, Major-General Sir John Longley, Mr. Hugh Reeves, Mr. C. Thornton, Mr. E. de S. H. Browne, Mr. D. C. Lee, Mr. Stuart Neame.

SAFETY IN CINEMAS

NEW REGULATIONS FRAMED BY PAISLEY MAGISTRATES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PAISLEY, JULY 31

Following the recent recommendations of the Home Secretary regarding the regulation of cinemas, the Paisley magistrates have framed stringent conditions for the safety of the public.

The principal provisions are that the premises must be inspected by the manager before each day's business begins, the doors and fire appliances tested, and the result of his inspection entered in a log-book before the public are admitted. At children's *matinées* one adult attendant at least is to be posted at each exit. During the performance no standing is to be permitted in the auditorium except where a special condition is stated in the licence. Plans of each section of the auditorium, showing the staircases and doors, must be exhibited in prominent places.

It is possible that the regulations may be adopted as a model by other authorities.

GOLF

CANADIAN CHAMPIONSHIP

NEW YORK, July 30.—T. Armour, professional to the Michigan Club, won the Canadian Open Golf Championship on the Hamilton Club's course, Ontario, to-day, beating Leo Diegel, the holder, in the replay over 36 holes, with a score of 138 against 141.—*Reuter.*

AMERICAN ARRESTED

At the Lambeth Police Court yesterday CARROLL DOUBLEDAY, 61, of Arodene-road, Brixton, no occupation, was charged before Mr. BOYD with failing to furnish the Aliens Registration Officer with the particulars required by the Aliens Order, he being an American subject.

Police-inspector Cursons stated that he called upon the defendant at his address and told him that he believed him to be an American citizen. The defendant replied, "I am," and when asked if he had registered with the Aliens Registration Officer at Bow-street, said, "No, I know nothing about it." The witness asked for a remand as he had some inquiries to make. The defendant was accordingly remanded for a week in custody, the police opposing bail.

EMPIRE COTTON GROWING

A meeting of the Administrative Council of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation was held in London on Wednesday. The DIRECTOR, Sir James Currie, reported on the tour that he had just completed through South Africa. In the Union good cotton crops were being harvested, owing chiefly to the fact that it had been possible for the corporation's plant-breeding station at Barberton to distribute last sowing season a considerable quantity of the U.4 jassid-resistant cotton seed, which they had bred up. Prospects in Southern Rhodesia were also distinctly hopeful.

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH RESEARCH BOARD

It is announced that the Medical Research Council have appointed Major A. G. Church, D.S.O., M.C., B.Sc., M.P., Lieutenant-Colonel F. E. Fremantle, O.B.E., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., M.P., and Sir John H. Parsons, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.C.S., F.R.S., to be members of their Industrial Health Research Board.

ARCHITECT KILLED BY TRAIN

Mr. Vernon Constable, an architect, fell last night from a railway bridge near Dundee, and was killed by a passing train. He was a Glasgow man, and for a number of years had been in the service of the Dundee Corporation. Latterly he had been in private practice in the city, and recently he was appointed to the staff of Leeds Technical College.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

CAMBRIDGE HONORARY DEGREES

CAMBRIDGE, JULY 31

At the Congregation of the Senate to be held on August 20 honorary degrees of Doctors of Science will be conferred upon

John Isaac Briquet, Director of the Conservatory and Botanic Garden of the City of Geneva; Pierre Augustin Clément Dangeard, Professor of Botany at the Sorbonne; Friedrich Ludwig Emil Diels, Professor at the University of Berlin, and Director-General of the Botanic Garden and Museum at Berlin-Dahlem; Thore Gustaf Halle, Professor and Keeper of the Palæobotanical Department of the Swedish State Museum of Natural History, Stockholm; Lewis Ralph Jones, Professor of Plant Pathology at the University of Wisconsin; Carl Joseph Schröter, Emeritus Professor of Botany at the Technical University of Switzerland; and Friedrich August Ferdinand Christian Went, Professor of Botany and Director of the Botanic Garden and Laboratory of the University of Utrecht.

The Vice-Chancellor announces that the Chancellor has signified his intention of continuing to give the medals for English Poetry, Law, and Classics, which were given by his predecessors in the office of Chancellor.

The managers of the Frederick James Quick fund have re-elected into the Quick Professorship of Biology from November 1, 1930, until October 31, 1931, George Henry Falkiner Nuttall, Sc.D., of Magdalene College.

The Appointments Committee of the Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry have appointed H. E. Woodman, M.A., of Downing College, University Lecturer in Agricultural Chemistry for three years from October 1, 1930; the same committee have appointed W. R. Hubble, B.A., of Downing College, University Demonstrator in Agriculture for a like period; and they have also, with the concurrence of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, appointed Dr. Marshall Director of the Animal Nutrition Institute from August 1, 1930.

The Vice-Chancellor has appointed Sir Arthur Evans, F.R.S., Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford, to the Frazer Lectureship in Social Anthropology for the academical year 1930-31.

The following University Lecturers have resigned their offices during the present academical year:—Sir W. B. Hardy, M.A., of Gonville and Caius College, University Lecturer in Physiology; E. R. Moullin, M.A., of Downing College, University Lecturer in Engineering; A. D. Nock, M.A., of Clare College, University Lecturer in Classics; J. E. Scott, M.A., of Gonville and Caius College, University Lecturer in Classics; A. L. Sells, M.A., of Sidney Sussex College, University Lecturer in French; and E. McK. Taylor, Ph.D., of St. John's College, University Lecturer in Agricultural Chemistry.

L. H. Strickland, B.A., of Christ's College, has been elected to the Benn W. Levy Research Studentship for one year as from July 1 last.

The Vice-Chancellor learns from the authorities of the British Institute in Paris that the candidate nominated by him, E. R. Briggs, B.A., of Trinity College, has been elected to the Esmond Scholarship for the year 1930-31.

LONDON, JULY 30

The following appointments have been made at Birkbeck College:—

K. S. Langford, B.A.(Lond.), B.A.(Oxon.)—Part-time Lecturer in Classics; W. Reupke, Ph.D. (Greifswald)—Part-time Lecturer in German; P. H. Box, B.A.(Oxon.), Ph.D.(Illinois)—Lecturer in History; H. G. K. Henderson, M.A., B.Sc.(Aberdeen)—Lecturer in Geography; C. E. M. Joad, M.A.(Oxon.)—Lecturer in Philosophy and Psychology; Mrs. M. E. Robinson—Lecturer in Economics.

The following honour degree examination results are announced:—

B.COM. (Internal).—LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS.—Honours.—Group A.—SAVILL, T.

B.COM. (External).—Honours.—Group A.—OSBORN, H. E., London School of Econ.

WALES, JULY 31

Professor E. A. Lewis, M.A., Professor of Economics and Political Science in the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, has been appointed by the Council of the College to the Sir John Williams Professorship of Welsh History.

EDUCATION COURSE FOR ART TEACHERS

ART SCHOOLS AND INDUSTRY

Mr. W. TRAVIS, H.M. Inspector, presided, in the absence through illness of Mr. Shuttleworth, at a lecture given by Mr. H. G. Dowling, decorative adviser to Messrs. John Line and Sons, on the question "Are Art Schools Assisting Industry" at the Board of Education's course for art teachers at the Victoria and Albert Museum yesterday afternoon.

Mr. DOWLING said that though some manufacturers might dispense with art, yet in common with all they depended in their introduction to the public on advertising, whether it were in the Press, by catalogue, or by their own wrapping and labels, all of which offered scope for artistic ability. They heard a good deal about "public taste," but in matters of art the public never demanded anything, because it could not demand anything of which it was ignorant. Public taste was mere selection from the offer made to it. He would like to emphasize the importance of developing public taste by their art students taking up salesmanship as a career. The salesman had a very considerable influence upon the individual purchaser.

In the prospectuses of many art schools, it was evident that there was a genuine desire to train students for industrial art requirements, but often glowing promises on syllabuses were incapable of being carried out, because of limited knowledge on the one hand and limited facilities to carry them out on the other. With the developments now in progress, disaster would positively ensue if proper recognition were not given to art-craft classes such as painters' and decorators' work, cabinet-making, and lithography, work that absolutely called for definite guidance and control by an artist rather than a mere technician. The art school in the past had encouraged the dilettante and pandered to the wealthy day student. He suggested that their hour of commencing business was too late as a preparation for entrance into industry. He also suggested to those in control of art education that a national survey and report on art and its relation to industry would be opportune to ascertain the demands of the art industries as regards standards of design, and the conditions governing such standards.

Mr. F. C. STONE said that between the textiles and the schools the relation was more difficult than in the case of pottery because the textile industry was spread over the country. In printed fabrics there was a tradition in this country that everything from Paris was better than from Manchester. Within the past year, however, the manufacturers of cotton had become deeply interested in the possibilities of the home artist, and the calico printers had endeavoured to attract talent to a studio they had set up in London. Within the art schools there was an enormous amount of talent available to the textile as to other industries and it was unnecessary to go to Paris for designs. They were holding an exhibition in the Manchester Art Gallery presently at which designs from the schools would be on view, which would show the manufacturers where they could get in touch with the schools.

Mr. WHITEHEAD, head of the Burnley School of Art, said a good deal of the actual training of textile artists was utterly unrelated to their occupations. They wanted the manufacturers who were willing to spend enormous sums on the training of potential designers not to go to Paris when there were any commissions to be undertaken.

WOMAN CYCLIST'S DEATH

A verdict of "Manslaughter" was returned by a Newark Coroner's jury last night against WILLIAM GARDINER, a grocer, of Oakfield-street, Lincoln. It was stated that Gardiner, while driving a motor-car from Leicester to Lincoln on July 23, ran into Mrs. March, 58, of Newark, a sister of the late Lady Masham, of Yorkshire. Mrs. March, who was riding a bicycle, was killed instantly. Gardiner, in his evidence, said that he skidded, and his driving-wheel jumped out of his hand. He did not see Mrs. March on the road. He was admitted to bail.

POST OFFICE OFFICIAL ROBBED AT WATERLOO

As a Post Office official was leaving the post office at Waterloo Station shortly after 11 p.m. yesterday he was attacked by three men, who knocked him down and snatched a cashbox he was carrying, which contained £2 10s., stamps to the value of £6, a key, and a date stamp of Waterloo Post Office. The men then ran down the steps into the station yard.

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Court Circular

H.M. YACHT VICTORIA AND ALBERT, COWES ROADS, JULY 31

The Marquess and Marchioness of Ailsa, Mr. P. and Mrs. Van der Byl, and Mr. William Jameson had the honour of Dining with The King and Queen on board the Royal Yacht this evening.

The Cuban Minister will leave London to-day with his family until September 30. His address will be Sunnydene, St. Margaret's Bay, Kent.

The Marquess of Reading left London yesterday for Cowes.

The Earl of Rosebery has left London for the South of France. He will be away for about three weeks.

The Earl of Mar and Kellie has left 28, Sussex-square for Edinburgh.

The Earl of Lonsdale will join the Countess of Lonsdale at Lowther Castle to-day.

Viscountess Rhondda has gone abroad, and will be away until the end of September. Letters will not be forwarded.

Viscountess Cecil of Chelwood expects to return to 16, South Eaton-place next week from the country.

Lady Eva Dugdale left London yesterday for Wiltshire.

Lord and Lady Plunket, the Hon. Eileen Plunket, and Lady Ursula Horne have returned to London from Ireland, after attending the funeral of the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava.

Lord and Lady Glentanar have left London for Cowes, where they will be in their yacht Elk until they return to Scotland in the middle of August.

Lord and Lady Forester left 93, Cadogan-gardens on Wednesday for Willey Park, Broseley, where they will remain for some time.

Lord and Lady Ernle left Cheyne-walk yesterday for Ginge Manor, Wantage, where they will remain for the summer.

The Hon. Lady Ward expects to return to London about the middle of the month from Vichy.

The Hon. Mrs. Henry Mond, the Earl of Lovelace, and Lady Diana Gibb have left for Dinard. They expect to be away for a few days.

The High Commissioner for New Zealand and Lady Wilford will leave London to-day for a brief holiday at St. Andrews.

Sir Harold and Lady Bowden have left for Cowes in the yacht Maid Marion with a small party of friends. After Cowes they propose making a cruise on the French coast, and will be away a month.

Sir Howard and Lady Frank will leave Cheyne-walk to-day for Cowes to join the Astra.

Major and the Hon. Mrs. Ralph Glyn will leave to-day on a three weeks' cruise to the Baltic and Norway.

Mrs. Frederick E. Grant, of Bernardsville, New Jersey, U.S.A., is staying at the Stephanie, Baden-Baden, during the month of August.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Bossom have left London for Ireland to attend the Dublin Horse Show next week.

Mr. and Mrs. Grant Forbes and Miss Griselda and Miss Angela Forbes have left 60, Cadogan-place for Les Essarts, St. Briac, France, which will be their address for some months.

Mrs. David Younger and Mr. Noel Younger wish to return grateful thanks for all the kind letters of sympathy they have received in their recent bereavement, which they hope to answer later.—44, Northumberland-street, Edinburgh.

The Toc H ball, attended by the Duke of Gloucester, and recently held at the Hyde Park Hotel, realized a net profit of £1,150.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Marshall regret that, owing to their being out of England, they were unable to obey their Majesties' Command to attend the garden party at Buckingham Palace on July 24.

We have to announce the death of the Hon. George Glyn, aged 33, eldest son of Lord and Lady Wolverton, which occurred suddenly on July 30. The funeral will take place at Iwerne Minster Church, Dorset, to-morrow (Saturday), at 1.15. Motor-cars will meet the 11 o'clock train from Waterloo at Salisbury.

CHRISTENINGS

The christening took place on Wednesday, in the Chapel of Villa Odescalchi, Civitavecchia, of the infant daughter of the Marchese and Marchesa Marconi. His Eminence Cardinal Pacelli, Secretary of State of the Vatican City State, officiated, and the child was named Maria Elettra Elena Anna. The godparents were the Queen of Italy and Prince Barberini.

The christening took place yesterday at St. Martin-in-the-Fields of the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Douglas. The Rev. Pat McCormick officiated, and the child was named John Allen Laurence. The godparents were Mr. H. J. Deacon, Mr. F. H. J. Drummond, Sir Herbert Hambling, and Miss Hambling.

The christening took place at the Old Church, Chelsea, yesterday of the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Ivor Nicholson. The Dean of Llandaff officiated. The child was named Brian Thomas Graves. The godparents were Sir Gomer Berry, Bt., Mr. Edward Hunter, Mrs. Ralph Hodder Williams, and Miss Fan McCrea.

FUNERALS

THE DOWAGER LADY HARDWICKE

The funeral of the Dowager Countess of Hardwicke took place at Hamble, Hampshire, yesterday. The service was conducted by the Rev. P. R. Humphreys (the vicar). The chief mourners were the Earl of Hardwicke, the Hon. Claud Yorke, and the Hon. Bernard Yorke (sons), Lady Susan Birch (daughter), Lady Elizabeth Hardwicke, the Countess of Hardwicke, Lord Alington, Mrs. Phillip Yorke, and Mrs. Zarifi. Among others present were:—

Major C. S. Goldman, the Misses Blake, Mrs. H. D. Curtis, and Mr. C. Taylor.

COLONEL A. B. SOLTAU

The funeral of Colonel A. B. Soltau, C.M.G., C.B.E., took place at Hendon Park Cemetery, Mill Hill, on Wednesday. The service was conducted by Mr. B. Woodard, and among those present were:—

Mr. R. G. Bertram Soltau (son), Dr. Eleanor Soltau (sister), Mr. William Ankerell (son-in-law), Miss E. Watts (sister-in-law), Dr. Kenneth Soltau, Mr. Hector Mackilligin, Mr. Robert Mackilligin, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Bayne-Jardine, Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Gribble, Mr. Adam Keyes, Dr. George Hillier, Mr. Charles J. Soltau, Miss Edith Bewes, Major-General C. Ker, Dr. Jane Walker, Sir William Lister, Mr. and Mrs. Ankerell, Dr. J. N. Walker, Mr. Lewis Watkins, Miss Ursula Hume, Mrs. Cyne Atkinson, Professor G. E. Gask, Miss Longridge, Miss Watts, Mrs. H. Joslin, and Mr. Crosbie Brown.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

SIR F. CHAMPNEYS

A memorial service for Sir Francis Champneys will be held in the Church of St. Bartholomew-the-Less, within the precincts of the hospital, to-morrow (Saturday), at 9.15 in the forenoon.

REQUIEM MASS

JULIA LADY BORROWES

A requiem Mass for Julia Lady Borrowes was held at St. Barnabas, Tunbridge Wells, yesterday before a funeral service at Wateringbury, Maidstone. Among those present were the Hon. E. J. and Mrs. Mills, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. A. J. Mitchell, Captain and Mrs. Tyler, Mrs. C. La Primaudaye, Mrs. Kenney Herbert, Mr. R. E. Dixon, and Mrs. Havers.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MR. G. MACKINNON AND MISS YARDLEY

The marriage arranged between Graham, only son of Sir Percy and Lady Mackinnon, and Peggy, only child of Captain J. H. R. Yardley, D.S.O., M.C., and Mrs. Yardley, will take place at Holy Trinity, Crockham Hill, on September 27.

MR. F. W. BRODIE GOOD AND MISS HUNTER

The engagement is announced between Frederick W. Brodie Good, Royal Tank Corps, elder son of the Rev. Henry Brodie Good and Mrs. Good, of Bedworth Rectory, Warwickshire, and I. M. Gladys Hunter, only daughter of the late Major-General G. D. Hunter, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., and the late Mrs. Douglas Hunter, of Cadbury House, Fleet, Hampshire.

CAPTAIN F. H. NEILL AND MISS E. WHITLEY

The engagement is announced between Captain Frederick H. Neill, Royal Engineers, younger son of Mr. W. Neill and the late Mrs. Neill, of 2, St. Albans-road, London, W.8, and Elizabeth (Betty), daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. I. Whitley, of Hatton, near Warrington, Cheshire.

MR. J. W. C. KIRKLAND AND MISS D. J. CHELLINGWORTH

The engagement is announced between Mr. J. W. C. Kirkland, The Gloucestershire Regiment, only son of Dr. and Mrs. Kirkland, of Nouvelle, Cheltenham, and Dorothy Joyce, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Chellingworth, of Polefield, Cheltenham.

DR. R. F. LOMAX AND MISS WOOLLAND

The engagement is announced between Dr. Raymond F. Lomax, eldest son of the late Mr. W. F. Lomax and of Mrs. Lomax, of 7, Tregunter-road, The Boltons, S.W.10, and Evelyn Mary, only daughter of the late Mr. M. Woolland and of Mrs. Woolland, of 69, Evelyn-gardens, South Kensington, S.W.7, and Membury, Ramsbury, Marlborough, Wiltshire.

MR. J. CROOKS AND MISS I. HEATH

The engagement is announced of James Crooks, F.R.C.S., only son of Mr. and Mrs. James Crooks, of Thorpe Bay, Essex, to Irene, second daughter of Mr. A. G. Heath, M.B.E., of Langley Towers, Langley-road, Surbiton, and the late Mrs. Heath.

MR. J. L. F. STEELE AND MISS HUNTER-CRAIG

The engagement is announced between John Leslie Fisher Steele, M.B.B.Ch., 11, Devonshire-place, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Steele, Maghera, Co. Londonderry, and Betty Hunter-Craig, Cromwell Hall, East Grinstead, only daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Craig, East Horsley.

MR. T. S. S. WORTHINGTON AND MISS I. M. WHITLEY

The engagement is announced between Thomas Shirley Scott Worthington, only son of Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Worthington, of Gorsey Brow, Mobberley, Cheshire, and Isabella Mary (Molly), daughter of Mr. and the late Mrs. I. I. Whitley, of Hatton, near Warrington, Cheshire.

MR. G. F. RAINFORTH AND MISS FAWKNER

The engagement is announced between Geoffrey Ford, eldest son of Mrs. E. M. C. Rainforth, of 4, Woodville-road, Newport, and Sara, only daughter of the late Mrs. Frances Fitzgerald Fawkner.

MR. L. K. POPE AND MISS N. M. WYATT

The engagement is announced between Leslie Kelway Pope, of Jaffa, Palestine, eldest son of Mr. S. Kelway Pope, and Nora Mary, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Wyatt, of Northwood, Middlesex.

MARRIAGES

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. KERR AND MISS VILLIERS

The marriage took place yesterday at Brompton Parish Church of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Kerr, eldest son of the late Mr. Charles Wyndham Rudolph Kerr and of Mrs. Kerr, and Miss Angela Villiers, elder daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Villiers and Lady Kathleen Villiers. Prebendary Gough officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her uncle, the Earl of Enniskillen, in the absence of her father in Canada, wore her travelling dress. Major Basil Kerr was best man to his brother. Those present at the church were Lady Kathleen Villiers, Mrs. Kerr, Lady Ann Cole, and Miss Helen Villiers.

The bride and bridegroom left immediately to spend their honeymoon on the Continent.

MR. F. C. TARR AND MISS K. E. REA

The marriage took place yesterday afternoon at St. Michael's, Chester-square, of Mr. Frank Charles Tarr, The King's Shropshire Light Infantry, son of the late Mr. W. W. Tarr and of Mrs. Tarr, and Miss Kathleen Evelyn Rea, daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Rea, Indian Army, and of Mrs. Rivière-Hallum, and granddaughter of the late Conte and Contessa Catania. The Rev. C. C. Roach officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her brother, Captain R. R. Rea, Indian Army (retd.), wore a gown of cream satin with long sleeves and a wide train falling from the back of the ankle-length skirt, which was girdled with pearls. Her real lace veil was held in place by a halo head-dress of pearls and orange-blossom, and she carried a bouquet of deep red carnations. She was attended by two children, Miss Muriel Hooper and Miss Susan Dyer, who wore short frocks of lemon-yellow organdie muslin with puff sleeves and bolero bodices. They had wreaths of green leaves in their hair, and carried bouquets of mixed yellow flowers, and wore short crystal necklaces. Mr. J. W. Wilder, King's Dragoon Guards, was best man, and Warrant Officers and N.C.O.s of The King's Shropshire Light Infantry formed a guard of honour. Mrs. Rivière-Hallum afterwards held a reception at the Rubens Hotel.

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

HOUSE OF LAITY ELECTIONS

The following candidates have been elected to the House of Laity of the Church Assembly:—

DIOCESE OF LIVERPOOL.—Area No. 1 (Deaneries of Liverpool N., Bootle, N. Meols, and Ormskirk)—Mr. D. L. Cotton; Mr. H. Cheriton. Mr. A. Lee, and Mr. J. E. Willett; Area No. 2 (Deaneries of Liverpool S., Toxteth, Walton, and W. Derby)—Mr. E. H. Bleasc, Mr. G. Kyffin-Taylor, and Mr. S. Womble; Area No. 3 (Deaneries of Childwall and Winwick)—Mr. J. Glover, Mr. J. H. Smethurst, and Mr. W. H. Stansfield; Area No. 4 (Deaneries of Prescot and Wigan)—Mr. J. M. Almcough, Mr. W. Richardson, Mr. R. J. M. Wilson, and Mr. J. H. Sayer.

DIOCESE OF ROCHESTER.—Mr. F. J. Clark, Mrs. King, Lady Bennett, Chancellor W. T. Monckton, Mr. G. W. Johnson, Mr. h. G. Fisher, Mr. A. F. Buxton, and Mr. H. Elwig.

CHURCH ASSEMBLY FUND

The secretary of the Central Board of Finance of the Church of England received during July the following contributions for the Church Assembly Fund from Diocesan Boards of Finance:—

Bath and Wells, £90; Birmingham, £250; Blackburn, £500; Bradford, £550; Carlisle, £90; Derby, £300; Ely, £141; Exeter, £388; Guildford, £526; Leicester, £250; Lichfield, £630; Manchester, £582; Norwich, £243; Rochester, £502; St. Albans, £250; Southwark, £121; Truro, £150; Wakefield, £350; Winchester, £732; Worcester, £450; and York, £100.

NOTES

The Ely Diocesan Conference will be held at Cambridge on November 27.

Gray's Inn Chapel is closed for the vacation, and will be reopened on the first Sunday in October.

The Rev. R. H. Armitage, vicar of Owston, Doncaster, informs us that the statement that he has been appointed rector of Theydon Garnon, Epping, is incorrect. He has not received any new appointment.

Many developments, aiming at its increased usefulness, are being considered by the Governors of Sion College—the Guild of the Anglican clergy, which has just celebrated its tercentenary. Recently two complete sets—one for borrowing for home reading, and one for reference and study at the college—of the books recommended by the London Diocese in connexion with "The Way of Renewal," have been added to the library at a cost of about £40.

The Council on Interchange of Preachers and Speakers between the Churches of Great Britain and America have arranged for a number of American preachers, both Episcopal and Nonconformist, to preach in British pulpits throughout August. On Sunday the Bishop of Albany (the Right Rev. G. A. Oldham) will preach in the parish church of Great Yarmouth, and the Bishop Coadjutor of Ohio (Dr. Warren Rogers) in Birmingham Cathedral at 11 a.m., and in St. Martin's Church, Birmingham, in the evening.

THE GOODWOOD CUP

SUMMER DRESSES FOR A SUMMER'S DAY

The weather at Goodwood yesterday was perfect, with the result that many summer clothes were to be seen, chiefly printed crêpe de Chine, in multi-coloured patterns, with long coats of thin cloth. Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, arrived with the Countess of Bessborough and the Earl of Harewood shortly before the first race.

Princess Mary was dressed in a pearl-grey romaine frock under a kasha coat, with a grey fox collar to tone, and a large grey straw hat, pinned in front with a diamond brooch. The Countess of Bessborough wore a navy-blue frock and coat with a cape hanging from the shoulders, and a dyed beige squirrel collar with a navy hat. The Duchess of Norfolk was sitting on the lawn with the Duke of Norfolk, and wore a pleated crêpe frock, under a black cloth coat, and a small black straw hat. Lady Rachel Howard was in a bottle-green and white printed chiffon dress with a grey rep coat and a black bankok straw hat.

The Countess of Ellesmere was in a navy-blue coat frock with white piqué facings, a long coat, and a small hat to tone; Lady Warrender was in a navy-blue long coat and skirt, with a blue and white chiffon blouse and a large blue straw hat; Lady Zia Wernher wore a brown and beige check jumper and flared skirt and a large beige straw hat bound with brown petersham. Lady Patricia Ramsay, in a frock of green, red, and brown printed chiffon, with a large brown straw hat, bound with red velvet, was in the Earl of Bessbrough's private box with Commodore the Hon. Alexander Ramsay.

The Countess of Rosebery was in a multi-coloured chiffon dress on a background of bright blue, and a long coat to tone, and a straw hat with a swathed satin crown in the same colour. The Hon. Lady de Trafford chose a tomato-coloured wool romaine dress; Lady Violet Brassey was in a black cloth coat and skirt, a white crêpe blouse, and a black straw hat bound with beige; the Hon. Mrs. Duberley was in brown, the Hon. Lady McCalmont in grey, and the Hon. Mrs. George Lambton in black and yellow crêpe and a large black hat. Sir Alfred and Lady Butt were in the paddock together, the latter in a red and black printed crêpe frock with a long black coat and a black hat. Lady Wodehouse wore a beige-coloured crêpe frock and coat to match, with a black bankok hat bound with beige; Mrs. Hubert Loder wore a bright apple-green *ensemble*, and Lady Katharine Lambton was in a long black coat and a black hat. Marchioness Curzon of Kedleston was in a blue-grey romaine frock and a coat of face cloth to tone, with a beige fox fur collar and a small cut straw hat with an eye veil. Lady Broughton was dressed in a blue and white spotted crêpe coat and skirt, with a beige straw hat; Lady Manton was in a bright emerald green dress and tweed coat, with a small upturned hat in the same material; Lady Cooke was in navy-blue and a blue felt hat. The Hon. Mrs. Robert Jenkinson wore a black and white mixture tweed coat frock with a large black straw hat; Baroness Beaumont was in black; Lady Hamilton of Dalzell wore a blue and white pin-striped coat and skirt, a silver fox fur and a blue hat; Lady Stanley was in black; Mrs. Euan Wallace was in navy-blue and white, and the Hon. Mrs. Henry Tufton was in a beige and blue dress, with a navy coat and hat. Lady Buchanan-Jardine was in a navy coat and skirt, with a white georgette front, and a large navy and white crêpe de Chine stitched hat; and Lady Chesham was also in blue, with a buttonhole of marigolds.

Among others present were:—

The Earl of Lonsdale, the Earl of Pembroke, Lord Michelham, Lord Fairhaven, the Hon. Francis Egerton, the Earl of Ellesmere, the Earl of Carnarvon, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Gordon Carter, the Marquess of Blandford, Colonel Sir Harold Wernher, Sir William Bass, Mr. J. A. Dewar, Sir Walter Gilbey, Major Fetherstonhaugh, Major Dawkins, Sir John and Lady Ferguson, Sir Humphry de Trafford, Lord Hillingdon, Mrs. Corlette Glorney, Lieutenant-Colonel Giles Loder, Lord Woolavington, Sir Mathew Wilson, Mrs. Buiteel, the Hon. Wilfred Egerton, Sir Frederick Freake, Lord Hamilton of Dalzell, Sir Hugo Cunliffe-Owen, the Hon. Francis Curzon, the Earl of Portarlington, Lord Manton, Lady Sophie Scott, the Hon. R. Watson, Sir Percy Simmons, Lord Herbert, Sir Gerald Shuckburgh, Sir Delves Broughton, and Lord Chesham

KEW GARDENS

BETWEEN SEASONS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Though it could hardly have held out much longer without obvious signs of distress, Kew Gardens bore the long dry spell of June-July unusually well. When the weather broke, trees had none of the tired air usually associated with a hot, dry time at midsummer, and this may have been because the backward spring had delayed the bursting of the buds. None the less, the recent rains have given plant life a fillip, and, if the sun serves, the effect should be seen in a notable display by late-flowering plants which were hampered by drought a year ago.

Meanwhile, desert and dry land plants have responded to the genial conditions, and the species of Yucca, of which there are many at Kew, look less forlorn than they usually look in a normal summer. The plantation of these things close to No. 12 Greenhouse has not been so gay for years, and now that the rains on which they depend have fallen the neighbouring border of *Spiraea* is a fine sight. Within a few yards to the east the tree of the large-leaved cornel (*Cornus macrophylla*) has been spurred on to unexampled display of its fragrant flower clusters, which rarely seem sure whether they are yellow or white, but are in little doubt about it just now. Across the path the tree of *Prunus acida*, which was smothered in white blossom two months ago, is now loaded with darkening cherries. Not far away, to the south, *Magnolia glauca*, the swamp bay of Massachusetts, will keep up a succession of its sweetly scented blooms till the autumn.

In the alpine garden there is still much to see, and the scarlet fruits of *Podophyllum Emodi* hang out like signals. *Gentiana Freyniana* is in bloom, and the clump of *Campanula versicolor*, all too rarely seen and well worth having, should encourage more amateurs to try it. In the bog the Japanese iris, the white *spiraea*, and *Rodgersia pinnata rosea* are flourishing; and, though slow growing, the latter ranks high among garden plants in leaf, in flower, and in its carriage. Among the lilies in the Duke's garden a fine specimen of *Lilium Davidii* shows what heights this species can aspire to when it chooses. Incipient signs of a glorious pageant of colour in October are not wanting, and the red-tipped leaves on one or two of the maples which are clustered about the Marianne North gallery are a foretaste of joys to come. Just there, too, the sun has already reddened the berries on the bushes of *Rhamnus frangula*. For the rest, the roses in the sunken garden by the Palm House and the herbaceous border are all worth a visit. The end of July is not a great time for blossom, but the rains will put new heart into plants and prolong the pleasant verdure of the place.

THE KING AND QUEEN AT COWES

The weather at Cowes yesterday was gloriously fine, and the King and Queen went for a cruise in Britannia. They joined the yacht at noon, and in warm sunshine with a gentle westerly breeze spent five hours cruising in the Solent. Luncheon and tea were served on board, and Britannia returned to Cowes at 5 o'clock. The party on board also included:—

The Marquise d'Hautpoul, the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, Captain Sir Charles Cust, R.N., Colonel Sir Clive Wigram, Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Buller, Admiral the Hon. Sir Stanley Colville, the Hon. Sir Derek Keppel, the Hon. Sir Harry Stonor, Admiral Sir Henry Campbell, and Major Sir Philip Hunloke, who was at the helm of Britannia.

"THE TIMES"

While on holiday, and when staying in remote districts beyond the reach of newsagents, readers of *The Times* are reminded that the Publisher will be pleased to post *The Times* to any address in the British Isles at the rate of 1s. 9d. per week post free. Orders should be sent to:—The Publisher, *The Times*, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

ENGINEER'S ESTATE

SIR VINCENT HENRY PENALVER CAILLARD, D.L., J.P., of Wingfield House, Wingfield, Trowbridge, Wilts, and of The Belfry, West Halkin-street, S.W., for many years president of the Council of Administration of the Ottoman Public Debt, and until recently financial director of Messrs. Vickers, Limited, a former president of the Federation of British Industries, vice-president of the Trust and Loan Company of Canada and of the People's Refreshment House Association, a director of the Southern Railway Company, of the World Auxiliary Insurance Corporation, and of James Booth and Co., Limited, and a member of the London Advisory Committee of the Canada Steamship Lines, Limited, and a director of several other companies, who saw service with the Royal Engineers in 1882, and who died on March 18, aged 83, left estate in his own disposition of the gross value of £92,261, with net personalty £67,436. He left:—

£2,000 to his trustees upon trust for investment and from the income to pay £12 per annum to the Organ and Choir Fund of Wingfield Church, Trowbridge, Wilts, £20 per annum to the Sustentation Fund of that church, and the balance of the income conditionally to the rector and churchwardens for the time being of that church for the benefit of the poor of the parish or such other parish purposes as they may think fit; and £250 to "my devoted secretary and friend," Douglas H. C. Cory.

He made heirlooms to follow the settlement of the Wingfield estate of the following articles:—

"Leaves from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands" and "More Leaves, &c.," presented to him by Queen Victoria, inscribed with her autograph dedication on the flyleaf. The silver model of the Ottoman Public Debt Building, presented to him by the Ottoman Public Debt Administration. The silver tea and coffee service presented to him by Sir Rowland M. Stephens, and the portrait of his son, Bernard, by T. F. Waits, R.A., his medals and Orders and various family portraits and miniatures.

MR. ALFRED HERBERT TATE, of Chaleshurst, Chiddingfold, Surrey, late of Burton Tower, Gresford, Denbighshire, sugar refiner, who died on May 25, left estate in his own disposition of the gross value of £342,820, with net personalty £321,247.

MAJOR SIR HENRY PILKINGTON, K.C.B., R.E., of Studland House, Lansdowne-road, Worthing, from 1890 to 1895 director of the Engineering and Architectural Works Department of the Admiralty, and from 1896 to 1906 Civil Engineer-in-Chief of the Naval Loan Works Department, who died on May 8, aged 81, left £9,496 gross, with net personalty £9,394.

MISS SYBIL CURZON, of The Little House, Kington Langley, Chippenham, Wilts, who died on May 16, domiciled in England, daughter of the late Hon. Henry Curzon, of East Dean, left estate of the gross value of £10,606, with net personalty £8,698. She left:—

£200 to the Rev. William Percival Pring, or the vicar for the time being of the parish of Kington Langley, to be applied for the upkeep and redecoration of the parish church.

MR. ROBERT WILLIAM DE GREEFF, of Elm Bank, Bromley, Kent, founder of R. W. Greeff and Co., Limited, chemical merchants, of Thames House, Queen-street-place, E.C.4, who died on May 11, aged 77, left estate of the gross value of £150,618, with net personalty £142,358. He gives:—

£100 each to the Bromley, Kent, Cottage Hospital, the Eveline Hospital for Sick Children, the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond-street, W.C., the Royal Waterloo Hospital for Children and Women, the London Fever Hospital, Moorfields Eye Hospital, Guy's Hospital, London Hospital, German Hospital, Ritson-road, E., and the Cray Valley Hospital; £100 to Miss E. G. Taylor, secretary; £100 each to Janet Foote and Elsie Good, formerly governesses to his children; and £50 each to his indoor and outdoor servants of three years' service.

MR. WILLIAM JOSEPH CARD, of Gnoll Rise, Gnoll Park, Neath, Glamorgan, builder, who died on April 9, left estate of the gross value of £21,225, with net personalty £7,816. He left:—

£100 to Neath Nursing Association; and £100 to the English Presbyterian Church, London-road, Neath.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
ANDREWS, Mr. James Thomas, of Waterloo-road, Pembroke, Dublin, barrister-at-law, son of the late R. Andrews, Q.C. (personal estate in England and the Irish Free State)	£14,997
BAGENAL, Mr. Beauchamp Frederick, D.L. (83), of Benekerry House, Carlow, Co. Carlow, whose family has been resident in County Carlow continuously since 1610 (unsettled personal property in England and the Irish Free State)	8,011
BIRCHALL, Mrs. Helen, of Welways, Bletchingley, Surrey, widow of the Rev. J. Birchall, of Carlton-in-Lindrick, Worksop, and Hyson Green, Nottingham (net personalty £7,110)	7,445
CASEY, Mr. Arthur Bertrand, of Pearl Buildings, Portsmouth, chartered accountant (net personalty £5,510)	6,445
COX, Mr. Thomas (72), of The Gables, Coombe Dingle, Henbury, Glos, builders' merchant (net personalty £8,087)	8,785
DALGLEISH (or DALGLISH), Mr. John, of Queen-street, Glasgow, manufacturers' agent (personal estate)	12,995
DERRY, Mr. Edward Gerard (37), of Sir Thomas-street, Liverpool, and of Cliffe House, The Breck, Wallasey, solicitor (net personalty £2,592)	3,739
DONOVAN, Dr. Hugh Latimer, M.D. (74), of Oakhurst, Coventry-road, South Yardley, Birmingham, Lieutenant-Colonel, R.A.M.C. (retired) (net personalty £1,098)	2,219
GARNETT, Mr. John James (69), of Croft House, Botcherby, Carlisle, formerly of Cedars Park, Sunderland, late joint manager of Lloyds Bank, Collingwood-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne (net personalty £702)	3,288
GRAY, Mrs. Edith Mary Spencer, O.B.E. (63), of The Rectory, Lydgate, near Newmarket, wife of the Rev. A. A. Gray, R.D.	662
HARTLEY, Mr. Joshua, of Sunningfields-road, Hendon, N.W., son of the late Dr. J. Hartley, of Malton, Yorks (net personalty £7,189)	7,574
HOBBS, Mrs. Sybil Eleanor, of The Rectory, Newton St. Petrock, Devon, wife of the Rev. F. W. Hobbs, rector of Newton St. Petrock (net personalty £18,346)	18,594
HORSLEY, Mrs. Ethel Rose Muriel, of Sanderson-road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, widow of A. Beresford Horsley, C.B.E., F.R.G.S., J.P. (net personalty £25)	1,913
HOTHERSALL, Mr. Edward Gregory (61), of Whitburn, Garstang-road, Preston, head of E. G. Hothersall and Sons, Limited, auctioneers and agriculturists (net personalty £23,908)	25,606
HOWEL, Mr. Roger, F.G.S., of Tretawdy, Llangrove, Hereford (net personalty £2,960)	3,622
JONES, Mrs. William Maurice, of Cefncoed, Roewen, Carnarvon (net personalty £2,012)	3,371
KERR (or CAMPBELL), Mrs. Helen Langlands, of Northbank, Errol, Perthshire (personal estate)	12,302
LAIRD, Mr. James, of Brisbane-street, Greenock, and of Messrs. Edward Wilson and Son, merchants and drysalters, of Greenock (personal estate)	21,484
LAWSON, Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert, late Indian Army, of Kina's Cliff Hotel, Marine-parade, Brighton	1,385
LITTLEWOOD, Mrs. Ellen Mabel, of Hillside, Bracknell, Berks, widow of the Rev. B. C. Littlewood, late vicar of Warfield (net personalty £5,262)	8,690
MACFADDEN, Dr. Cecil John Read, O.B.E., M.D., of Frognal, Hampstead, N.W., son of the late J. MacFadden, of Portadown (net personalty £2,954)	6,899
MAGOR, Mr. Richard, of Hillside, The Avenue, Truro (net personalty £13,833)	15,171
MAJOR, Mr. Ronald Howarth, of Ockeridge, Garden-road, Bromley, Kent (net personalty £15,057)	16,203
MULLINER, Miss Annie Blanche, of Kingsland, Hare-lane, Claygate, daughter of the late R. B. Mulliner, of Grove Park, Chiswick (net personalty £5,414)	6,224
NICHOLAS, Miss Mary Catherine (79), of Laburnham-road, Maidenhead, daughter of the late G. Nicholas, of London (net personalty £9,179)	9,209
PARKINSON, Mr. John (68), of Mythop-avenue, Lytham St. Annes, wholesale grocer (net personalty £3,685)	8,869
PEMBERTON, Mr. Edward (84), of Inver, North-road, Horsforth, Yorks, stockbroker (net personalty £6,544)	8,841
PENKIVIL, Mrs. Mary Hannah Holland, of St. Chads, Queen's-road, Richmond, Surrey, widow of A. G. B. Penkivil (net personalty £22,339)	22,467
SHELLEY, Alderman Edward, J.P. (63), of Fairway, Gorsey-road, Walsall, Mayor of the Borough in 1927, managing director of Shelley Drug Stores, Limited, Caldmore, Walsall (net personalty £1,729)	4,990
SLEE, Mr. Henry Bewsher (82), of Sunbury-avenue, Newcastle-on-Tyne, senior partner in Messrs. H. Slee and Son, auctioneers and valuers (net personalty £3,629)	3,909
STOCKDALE, Mr. John, J.P., of Overmead, Morin-road, Paignton, formerly in business in Morley, Yorks, as a woollen manufacturer (net personalty £21,710)	24,178
STRONG, the Rev. John Edgar (39), of The Chaplaincy, Hornchurch, Essex, formerly of Lynton-road, Burnham-on-Sea, Somerset, vicar of Hornchurch (net personalty £11,927)	13,440
STYAN, Miss Frances Hope (76), of Cedar Lawn-avenue, High Barnet, daughter of the late T. Styan (net personalty £11,469)	12,369
TAYLOR, Captain John Dudley, M.C., R.A., of Clarence Barracks, Portsmouth, son of J. R. Taylor, medical practitioner	660
TEMPLER, Mr. Arthur Henry (70), of Humber, Roundham-road, Paignton, third son of the late J. Templer, of Lyndridge, Devon (estate in England and Scotland) (net personalty £28,062)	32,187
TODD, Mr. George, of Trochrasrua, Girvan, Ayrshire, late of the National Bank of Scotland (personal estate)	6,680
TURNER, Mrs. Mary Katherine, of Rose-hill, Chesterfield (net personalty £11,274)	11,795
WATT, Mr. Alexander, of Duncon, Blyth, Northumberland (net personalty £18,632)	20,986
WAYMAN, Mr. Camill, of Carlton-road, Harrogate, retired merchant (net personalty £8,437)	9,600

CHESTER CATHEDRAL VESTRY

DEAN'S AGREEMENT TO AWAIT NEW ADVICE

The Dean and Chapter of Chester Cathedral yesterday received a deputation from the Chester Town Council in support of the resolution of the council urging them to call in further expert opinion before completing the building of a brick and stone vestry against the north wall of the Cathedral. The deputation included the Mayor, the Deputy Mayor, and the Sheriff of the city.

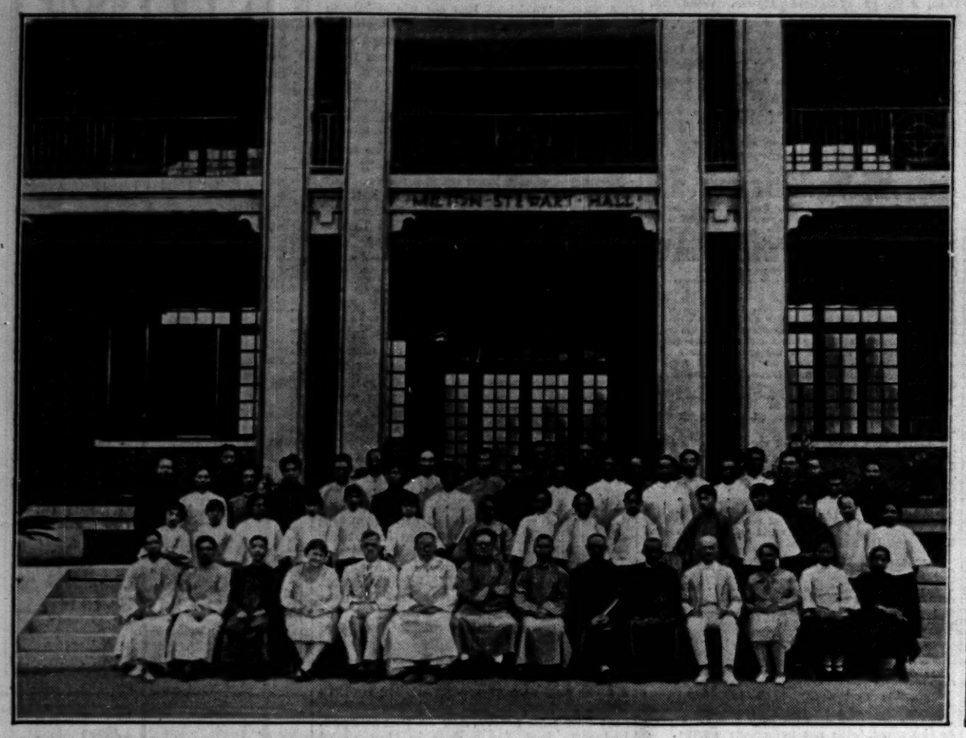
The DEAN said a body which had spent a quarter of a million on improving the Cathedral justified the confidence of the citizens and the world in general. The vestry could not be pulled down at the moment, but he was prepared to wait for the opinions of artists and architects of eminence, and perhaps after two years they might reconsider the question.

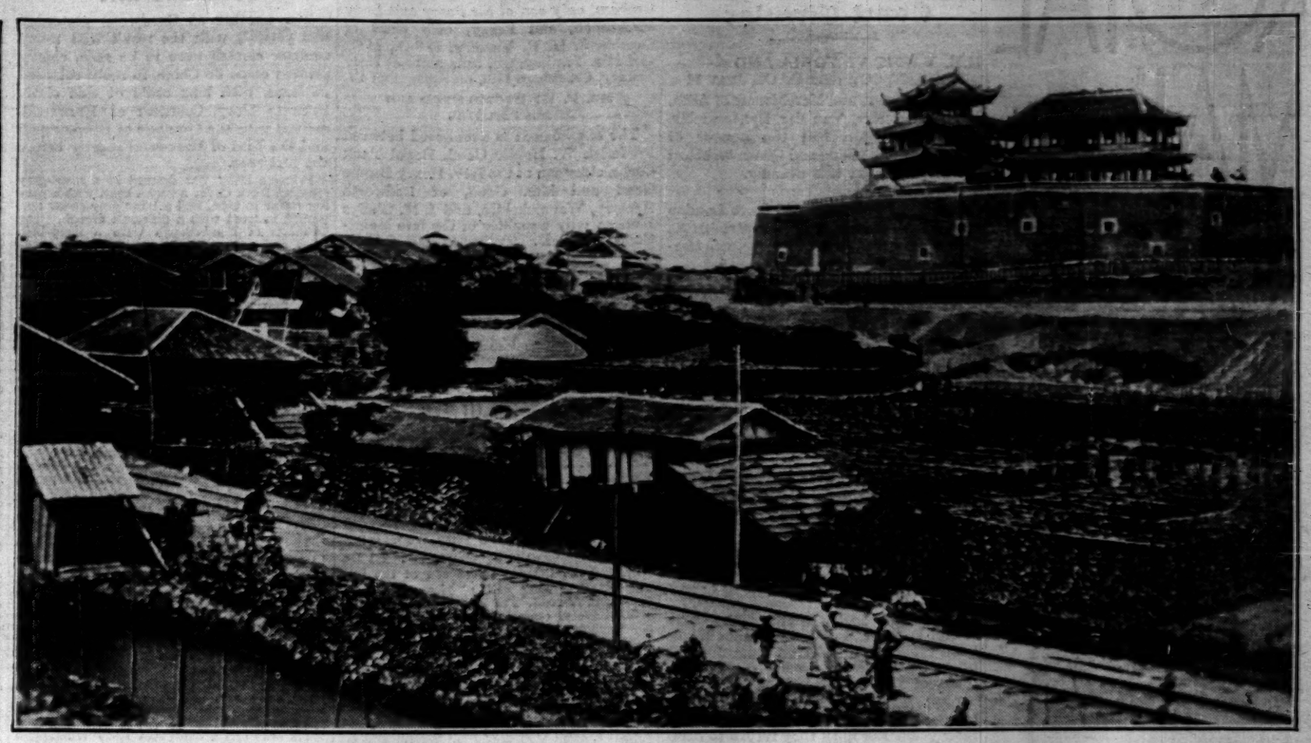
Mr. THEODORE FYFE, the architect of the vestry, said that this was a chance for Chester to show that a modern-style building could be placed against the wall of a building like the Cathedral.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY

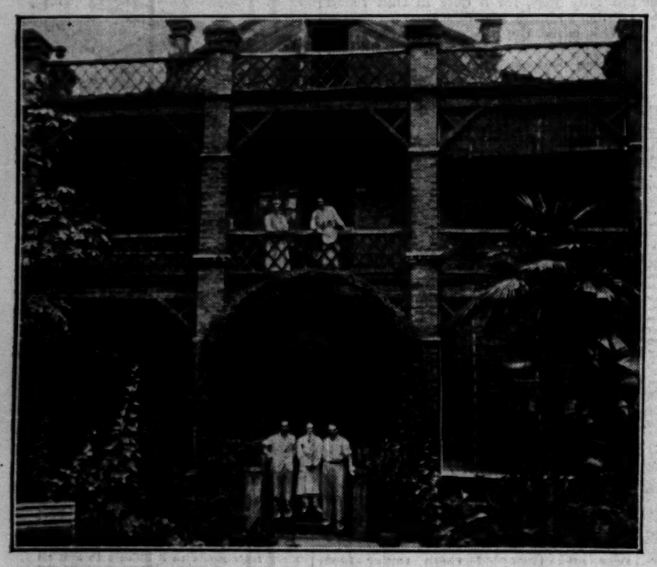
Lambeth Conference

CHANGSHA SACKED BY THE REDS: BRITISH MISSION BUILDINGS



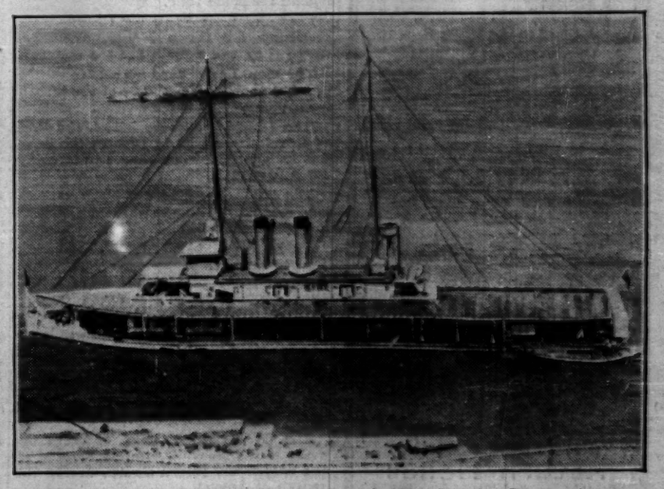


MISSION BUILDINGS DESTROYED.—The capture of Changsha by the Reds was accompanied by looting and burning, and it is reported that all the official and mission buildings except the Post Office and the Yale in China Mission Hospital have been destroyed. Our first photograph shows the staff and students of the Hunan Bible Institute outside the Milton Stewart Hall. On the right is a view of the T'ien Hsin Ko ("Tower of the Heavenly Heart"), a typical example of Chinese architecture, with native quarters in the foreground.

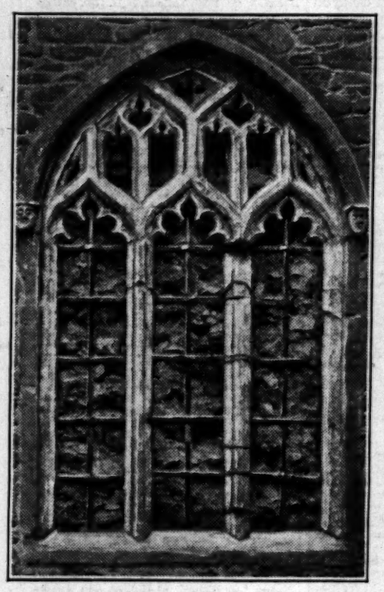


A MISSION HOSPITAL.—The Hudson Taylor Hospital, another example of mission property in Changsha. The latest reports state that the only foreigners now at Changsha are the British Consul and representatives of foreign firms, who are on board H.M. gunboat Teal.

THE DUKE OF YORK walking with Colonel Sutherland through the village of Inverlochy on Wednesday, when he inaugurated the Lochaber hydro-electric power scheme at Fort William. The village has been built for the workpeople of the British Aluminium Company. Ben Nevis is in the background.

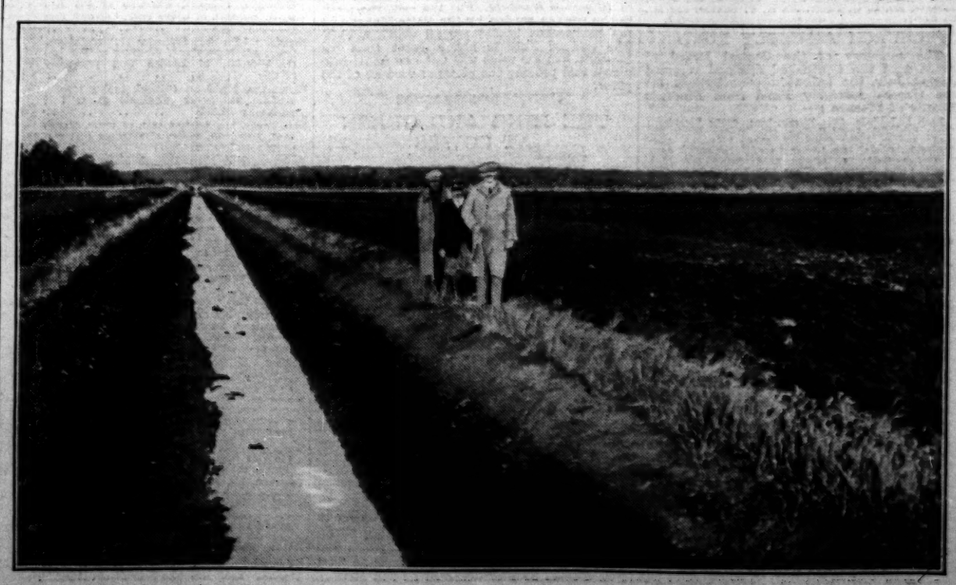


AMERICAN SAILORS WOUNDED.—A message from our Shanghai Correspondent states that five American sailors were wounded yesterday morning when the United States gunboat Palos, anchored close to the river bank at Changsha, was fired on. She returned the fire, killing and wounding about 30. A photograph of the Palos.



A 15TH CENTURY WINDOW recently discovered at Bicknoller Church, West Somerset. It had been completely blocked up.

UKRAINIAN CHILDREN on the road in the Kresy. The problem of the education of the children of different races is discussed in the second article on the Polish Marches on page 15.



LAND RECLAMATION IN THE KRESY.—An illustration of the progress that has been made in the reclamation of water-logged land at Lubiszczyce, in Polesie, where 15,000 acres are being converted into arable holdings at the rate of 2,500 acres a year. Last August the land seen in the photograph was impassable bog.

Why Passengers are weighed!

EACH aeroplane is licensed by the Air Ministry to carry a certain load, which is, of course, set at a figure giving an ample margin of safety.

Before *each flight* a load sheet has to be made up shewing the weight individually and in total of everything which is put into the aeroplane: passengers, luggage, freight, mails, stores, crew, etc. In no circumstances is the permissible limit ever exceeded. The pilot signs the load sheet after having satisfied himself that this regulation has been carried out.

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C.F.H. 6

NORTH FOR THE TWELFTH

From Euston

Restaurant Car Expresses

10 a.m. **The Royal Scot**—*Edinburgh and Glasgow.* 10.5 a.m. *Stirling, Gleneagles, Perth, Dundee, Aberdeen.* 1.30 p.m **The Mid-day Scot**—*Edinburgh and Glasgow.* 1.40 p.m. *Stirling, Gleneagles, Perth, Aberdeen. Also to Oban and Inverness except on Saturdays.*

Sleeping Car Expresses

7.20 p.m. (A.B.) **The Royal Highlander** *(Saturdays excepted)—Perth, Boat of Garten, Inverness, Aberdeen.* 7.30 p.m. (A.B.) *Oban (Saturdays excepted).* 7.40 p.m. (A.B.) *Stirling, Gleneagles, Dundee (Saturdays excepted).* 8.0 p.m. (B.) *Dumfries, Stranraer Harbour.* (C.) *Turnberry (Saturdays excepted).* 9.20 p.m. (B.) *Glasgow (No Sleeping Car on Saturdays).* 11.5 p.m. (B.) *Edinburgh, Stirling, Gleneagles, Perth, Dundee, Aberdeen, Inverness.* 11.45 p.m. (B.) **The Night Scot**—*Glasgow (Edinburgh* (C.) *except on Saturdays).* 12.30 a.m. (C.) *Dumfries, Kilmarnock, Glasgow (Saturday Nights excepted).*

Sunday Services

11.15 a.m. *(Restaurant Car) Glasgow (Cent.) and Edinburgh (Princes Street)* 7.20 p.m. (A.B.) *Perth and Inverness.* 7.30 p.m. (A.B.) *Stirling, Oban, Gleneagles, Perth, Dundee and Aberdeen* 8.30 p.m. (B.) *Dumfries &* (C.) *Turnberry* 9.20 p.m. (B.) *Glasgow (Cent.)* 11.5 p.m. (B.) *Edinburgh, Stirling, Oban, Gleneagles, Perth, Dundee, Aberdeen* 11.45 p.m. (B.) *Glasgow (Cent.)* 12.30 night (C.) *Dumfries, Kilmarnock & Glasgow (St. Enoch)*

From St. Pancras

Restaurant Car Expresses

9.0 a.m. **The Thames-Forth Express**—*Edinburgh, Dundee, Perth, Aberdeen.* 9.50 a.m. *Dumfries, Kilmarnock, Glasgow, Ayr, Turnberry.* 11.45 a.m. **The Thames-Clyde Express**—*Edinburgh, Dumfries, Kilmarnock, Glasgow, Perth (Inverness—no arrival on Sundays).*

Sleeping Car Expresses

9.15 p.m. (B.) *Edinburgh* 9.30 p.m. (B.) *Dumfries, Kilmarnock, Glasgow*

Sunday Services

9.15 p.m. (B.) *Edinburgh and Aberdeen.*
9.30 p.m. (B.) *Dumfries, Kilmarnock & Glasgow (St. Enoch)*

NOTES: (A.) Dining Car Euston to Crewe. (B.) First and Third Sleeping Cars. (C.) First Class Sleeping Cars only.

Tourist and Week-end Tickets are issued; also Period Excursions (each Friday) for 8 or 15 days. Seats may be reserved on the trains.

Full particulars from any London Midland & Scottish Railway Station or Town Office, or from the Divisional Passenger Commercial Superintendent, Euston Station, London, N.W.1.

LMS

from **Euston** *or* **St. Pancras**

The following Statement is advertised in accordance with the Regulations of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, London, and is not an invitation to subscribe for the Debenture Stock. The Directors collectively and individually are responsible for information contained in this Statement.

THE MALACCA RUBBER PLANTATIONS, LIMITED

(Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862-1900).

AUTHORISED SHARE CAPITAL.

	ISSUED
£115,000 7½% Participating Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each	£115,000
£885,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each	541,613
	£656,613

LOAN CAPITAL.

6% First Mortgage Redeemable Debenture Stock	£141,820
7% Convertible Mortgage Debenture Stock	150,000

DIRECTORS.
CHARLES EMERSON (Chairman).
A. W. COPELAND.
J. G. HAY.
ADRIEN D'HALLOY.
JAMES REA.

BANKERS.
CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA, LTD., 38, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.
WESTMINSTER BANK LTD., 41, Lothbury, E.C.2.

BROKERS.
ARTHUR B. WINCH AND CO., 28, Kingstreet, E.C.2.

SOLICITORS.
SIMPSON, CULLINGFORD AND CO., 65, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

AUDITORS.
CRINKLEY AND CO., 49, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4.

SECRETARIES AND REGISTERED OFFICE.
GUTHRIE AND CO., LTD., 5, Whittington-avenue, E.C.3.

PARTICULARS OF ISSUE OF £150,000 7% Convertible Mortgage Debenture Stock

The 7% Convertible Mortgage Debenture Stock (hereinafter called "the stock") was created by a Resolution of the Board passed on the 18th July, 1930, and will be secured by a Trust Deed in favour of The Debenture Corporation Limited as Trustees. The said deed will contain provisions for securing the stock by specific First Charges in favour of the Trustees or their nominees upon the Company's Fortrose and Gemenchek Estates respectively for sums amounting in the aggregate to 1,500,000 Straits Settlements dollars (equivalent to £173,437 at the present rate of exchange) and a Second Floating Charge upon the rest of the Company's property for the time being, subject to the existing charges for securing the issue of 6% Debenture Stock of the Company (but so that the Company shall not have power to create any other charge upon any part of its undertaking except land which may be hereafter acquired or produce which may be shipped to rank in priority to or *pari passu* with the said Second Floating Charge). The Directors have power to borrow without the consent of a General Meeting at any time any sum or sums of money not exceeding the nominal capital of the Company. Under this power an issue of £500,000 6% First Mortgage Debenture Stock was made, of which the present amount outstanding is £141,820.

The Company may redeem the stock or any part thereof (to be ascertained by drawing) at 105 per cent. at any time or times on giving to the stockholders or (as the case may be) the holders of the stock to be redeemed at least three months' previous notice in writing of its intention in that behalf. Any of the stock not previously redeemed or converted will be redeemed on 30th June, 1940, at £105 per cent. Interest is payable on 30th June and 31st December, the first payment (calculated on the instalments from time to time paid, will be paid on 31st December, 1930.

The stock is registered and transferable in multiples of £1. The stock has been issued at par, payable as follows, viz.:—

10	per cent.	on application
30	„	„ 18th October, 1930
30	„	„ 19th January, 1931
30	„	„ 18th April, 1931

and it may be paid for in full on any interest date or call date, the Company paying by separate cheque discount at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on payments in advance of the due dates.

A holder of stock in respect of which all the instalments have been paid will have the option (exercisable by one month's notice in writing as to all or any part of his stock) at any time or times up to 30th June, 1935, of taking up one Ordinary Share of £1 in the Company fully paid in exchange for each £1 of the stock held by him with all interest thereon from the latest interest date prior to the giving of the notice and payment of 2s. 6d. cash per share. A share allotted under this option will rank *pari passu* with the existing Ordinary Shares except that it will not participate in any dividend declared before the receipt by the Company of the notice exercising the option in relation to it.

If the Company redeems any of the stock prior to 30th June, 1935, a registered Option Certificate will be issued to each holder of stock so redeemed giving the option up to 30th June, 1935, on one month's notice to call for one Ordinary Share of the Company at £1 2s. 6d. for each £1 of stock so redeemed. A share issued under this option will rank *pari passu* with the existing Ordinary Shares of the Company except that it will not participate in any dividend declared prior to the expiration of the notice calling for its issue. These options are subject to the conditions which are set out in the proof Trust Deed and will be endorsed on the Debenture Stock certificates. The issue has been underwritten by Arthur B. Winch and Co. for a sum of £5,000, together with the right to Option Certificates for 5,000 shares in the terms of the Option Certificate mentioned above; there are also for this consideration defraying certain expenses.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and the draft (subject to revision) of the proposed Trust Deed for securing the stock may be inspected at the Company's Office during usual business hours of the seven days following the date of this Statement.

Permission to deal in the stock on the London Stock Exchange and an official quotation of the stock will be applied for in due course.

Dated 30th July, 1930.

CANADA

With over 600 branches located throughout Canada, the Bank of Montreal is in a position to handle banking business in any part of the Dominion promptly and to the best advantage. Banks, Insurance and Trust Companies are offered every facility and this Bank's full co-operation in connection with their Canadian business.

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The Government of the State of Queensland.
The Government of the State of South Australia.
The Government of the State of Tasmania.

Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia. Agencies are open at 9,655 Post Offices in the Commonwealth. As at 31st December, 1929 :—

General Bank Balances	£37,505,826
Savings Bank Balances	51,375,150
Note Issue Department	45,501,224
Rural Credits Department	1,315,114
Other Items	7,462,364
	£142,959,210

LONDON OFFICE:
26-41, NEW BROAD STREET, E.C.
Also at Australia House, Strand, W.C.
J. S. SCOTT, Manager.

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

ANOTHER BREWERY FUSION

THE TANGANYIKA COMPANY

Another step in the movement towards greater consolidation in the brewing industry is the fusion announced to-day of the Cannon Brewery and Taylor, Walker and Co. Both are old-established London breweries with long records of successful management. It is announced that Taylor, Walker and Co. have made an offer to purchase the whole of the Deferred Ordinary shares (representing £700,000 nominal) of the Cannon Brewery by giving the holders in exchange an equivalent nominal amount of new Ordinary shares of Taylor, Walker, the offer being subject to acceptance in respect of at least 80 per cent. of the Deferred Ordinary shares and to all necessary resolutions being passed by the shareholders of both companies. It is proposed to effect an exchange of directors between the two companies, certain of the existing directors of each company being elected to the board of the other. The transaction involves the subdivision of the Deferred Ordinary shares of the Cannon Brewery, which are at present of a denomination of £100, into shares of £1 each, and the dividend on the Preference shares of the Cannon Brewery is to be raised from 5 per cent. to 6 per cent. and the dividend on the Preferred Ordinary shares made cumulative. Taylor, Walker are to give a guarantee dependent upon the profits of that company in respect of these two dividends. This offer is at present under the consideration of the Deferred Ordinary shareholders of the Cannon Brewery and full particulars are shortly to be supplied to shareholders of both companies and the necessary meetings convened.

The Tanganyika Meeting

The Tanganyika Concessions company has a romantic history and a record of successful achievement after surmounting innumerable difficulties inseparable from a pioneering enterprise of this character and scope. The company, like the Zambesia Exploration Company, was formed by Cecil Rhodes and Sir Robert Williams over 30 years ago to explore for mineral wealth and to assist the Cape to Cairo railway project. With a total capital of £5,500,000 the company has provided £7,000,000 for the construction of the Benguela Railway, acquired a very large interest in the Union Minière, built the Rhodesia-Katanga Junction Railway, bought the Chartered Company's interests in the Kansanshi mine, placed £2,000,000 to reserve, and paid over £2,000,000 in dividends. Thus briefly did Sir Robert Williams summarize the work of the company at yesterday's meeting, and he made it plain that the company's assets have by no means yet reached their maturity. He asserted that the production of copper by the Union Minière was little more than one-half of what it would be, while the Kansanshi mine had not yet started to produce. Sir Robert Willia...s was entitled to claim that the company by its great work had brought a great civilizing influence into Central Africa, where about 3,000 miles of railways have been laid down. He thinks that the Benguela Railway is likely to prove the company's greatest asset. The Belgian section of the railway is expected to be opened in March next when the Lobito Bay route will be completed, thus providing through railway connexion across Africa, and more particularly between the Port of Lobito, the Congo, and Rhodesia. The value of this railway lies in the fact that it offers the shortest and cheapest route not only for the copper traffic but for all the supplies which affect the cost of production directly or indirectly.

The Fall in Copper Prices

Although quotations have fallen to an unprecedentedly low level, Sir Robert Williams pointed out that the company's marketable assets were worth at to-day's prices over £10,000,000, apart from the holding of 90 per cent. of the share capital of the Benguela Railway. He gave a favourable account of Kansanshi mine. He quoted a report from the engineer to the effect that there was a total of 8,000,000 tons of 4.15 per cent. ore in sight, from which 250,000 long tons of copper could be recovered. He added that they would probably begin treatment with the first unit having a capacity of 2,500 tons of ore a day. Even at present prices this copper could be treated with a substantial margin of profit. Thus the company can regard the fall in the price of copper with equanimity and in the knowledge that low prices must encourage the extension of its use. Incidentally, Sir Robert Williams mentioned that the world's consumption of the metal had grown from 2,794,000 tons in the five years 1900-1904 to 7,949,000 in the last five years. In spite of the fact that the present selling price is the lowest for 30 years, the Union Minière's cost of production still leaves the mine a very satisfactory margin of profit.

Compensation for Directors

At a special meeting of the City of London Brewery Company yesterday resolutions were passed by large majorities abolishing the office of managing committee and authorizing the directors to issue at par to the members of that committee 480,000 fully-paid Deferred shares of 5s. each. A certain number of shareholders criticized the proposal, but there seems little reason to question the view that the members of the managing committee are entitled to compensation for giving up their rights under articles 108 and 109, which have yielded them an annual sum of £22,000. As the chairman pointed out, these articles were passed 17 years ago, when the company was in a position very different from that which it enjoys to-day. In 1914 70 per cent. of the Ordinary stock had to be written off, and the price of the stock (which subsequently touched 310) was as low as 7½. The Ordinary shareholders received a capital bonus of 75 per cent. in Preference shares in 1924, a further capital bonus of 90 per cent. in Six per Cent. Preference shares in 1926, and another capital bonus of 50 per cent. in Deferred shares in 1928. In fact, the whole of the Deferred capital, which amounts to £294,833, was issued as a bonus to the Ordinary shareholders. By the abolition of this prior charge of £22,000 a year on the revenue of the company, the position of the Debenture and Preference shareholders as well as that of the Ordinary shareholders is obviously improved. The chairman also explained that the Deferred shareholders would benefit because the distribution of a dividend—none has yet been paid—must be delayed for some years through the necessity of building up an equalization of dividend fund of not less than £150,000, which fund was created at the time of the issue of the Deferred share bonus. This was done in order to protect the interests of the pre-Deferred security-holders.

Forms of Compensation

The deputy chairman, Sir William Peake Mason, showed that he would not get any money except in company with the other Deferred shareholders. If the business continued to be successful these shareholders would gain, whereas if the business were not so successful the shareholders would not lose anything by virtue of the new issue. Of course the managing committee would lose £22,000 if no Deferred dividend were paid. One of the shareholders contended that the amount of the shares to be issued to members of the managing committee was excessive. He added that if all the profits of the company were divided the managing committee would get in dividend on their shares £14,000 instead of their present remuneration of £22,000. It is true that the chairman said that the average expectation of life under the tables of the members of the managing committee was only between 11 and 12 years, but on the other hand compensation is not being given in cash but in the right to subscribe for shares, which is a totally different matter. The amount of compensation may or may not be excessive, but there is no doubt that compensation is necessary in the circumstances. This particular form of compensation is in a category very different from that in which directors receive large sums out of the coffers of a company for relinquishing, not contractual rights, but merely a directorship. The issue of shares is being made to gentlemen who have rendered, over a number of years, very valuable services to the company. There is more justification for compensation for services of proved value than for expensive contracts which directors sometimes obtain with new companies in anticipation of "valuable services" which in quite a number of cases are never rendered.

The Rubber Discussions

The British-Dutch Rubber Liaison Committee have come to the conclusion that "widespread distress can only be averted by the intervention of the Governments of the rubber-producing countries," and that "it is desirable to ascertain as speedily as possible from these Governments whether they are prepared to introduce legislation for the regulation of the production or the exportation of rubber," including, of course, native production. This view, it is stated, has been endorsed by a majority of the Council of the Rubber Growers' Association in London, and also by a large majority of the rubber producers operating in the Dutch East Indies. Fifty-five per cent. of planted rubber is estimated as being in countries under British control and 40 per cent. in Dutch territory. No particular scheme has yet been drawn up by the Council of the Rubber Growers' Association or by the Liaison Committee for the purpose of giving effect to their views. As the next step remains with the Governments concerned obviously there is little point in proceeding to discuss any detailed scheme at this juncture.

Guinness's Balance-sheet

As foreshadowed by the dividend statement published a day or two ago, the earnings of Arthur Guinness, Son, and Co., the famous Dublin brewery, last year took a definite turn for the better. Sales of stout and sundry products, after deduction of all manufacturing, trading, and management expenses and taxation, amounted to £2,447,826, showing an increase on the year of £294,694. After adding miscellaneous receipts and allowing for maintenance, depreciation, and other routine charges, the net profit for the year was £2,273,706 (against £1,968,647). Income from dividends and investments was £248,373, as compared with £240,741, giving an available total of £2,522,079, against £2,209,388. By the addition made to the reserve and "carry forward" the combined total of these items is raised to £3,207,436, which compares with an issued share capital—there are no Debentures—of £9,500,000. The total of the latest balance-sheet exceeds £17,000,000. Of this amount as much as £10,372,154 on the assets side consists of floating assets, the items being debtors £1,992,894, stocks £2,935,014, investments £4,657,188, and cash £787,058. Liabilities are shown at £4,371,789, so that the company possesses a surplus of floating assets over liabilities of no less than £6,000,000.

Amalgamated Anthracite Collieries

It is announced that the board of Amalgamated Anthracite Collieries has decided to defer the payment of the dividend due on August 1 on the Seven per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares of the company for consideration after the end of the financial year, December 31 next. No dividend has been paid on the Preference shares since that for the period ended July 31, 1927. At the meeting four months ago it was stated that "if present anticipations materialize and there are no important setbacks in the industry we (the board) may, in a year's time, be in a position at any rate to deal with some, if not all, of the accumulated arrears." Trading results of the company up to June 30 last, it is stated, were somewhat better than for the corresponding period of 1929.

Margarine Preference Share Offer

In connexion with the rationalization of the production of margarine which is being carried out by Unilever, Limited, it is proposed to close two of the factories owned by English Margarine Works, Limited, whose shares were acquired some years ago by an associated company of Unilever. The directors of the English Margarine Works realize, however, that such a step, while for the good of the industry, might be considered to affect the capital security of the Preference shareholders, and on their representations the directors of Unilever, Limited, now offer Seven per Cent. Cumulative Preferred shares of Unilever, Limited, in exchange for an equal number of Seven per Cent. Cumulative Participating Preference shares of the English Margarine. Preference shareholders in the latter company will, under the terms of the offer, receive six months' dividend on September 30 in respect of the shares transferred by them and five months' dividend two months later on the Unilever shares given in exchange. The directors of the English Margarine Works recommend the acceptance of the offer, and point out that the Unilever shares have at all times been quoted higher than the English Margarine shares. The English Margarine Preference shares do not appear to have received anything as yet from their participating rights which entitle them to a further dividend at the rate of ¼ per cent. per annum for each 1 per cent. paid on the Ordinary shares in excess of 8 per cent. For the past two years the Ordinary shares received 8 per cent. Presumably the bonus contained in the offer on the relative dividend payments may be regarded as compensation for the relinquishing of participating rights.

B.A. TUBE RAILWAY

CITY COUNCIL DECISION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BUENOS AIRES, JULY 31

Buenos Aires City Council has approved of the proposal of the Compania Anonima de Proyectos y Construcciones de Madrid for the construction of the underground railway, despite the Lord Mayor's energetic recommendation to the contrary.

STOCK EXCHANGE

BRITISH FUNDS FIRM

INDUSTRIALS AGAIN EASIER

The Stock Markets yesterday preserved the main characteristics of the preceding day. The public again confined its buying operations mainly to the Gilt-edged market, where prices, in spite of a little wavering in the middle of the day, closed firm, influenced to some extent by the Bank of England's purchase of gold. The Foreign market was fairly steady, a slight recovery taking place in Brazilian bonds, but movements in Home Rails and in a number of leading Industrial shares were again adverse to holders, though the volume of selling was smaller than on Wednesday.

After a firm opening, the gilt-edged market relapsed for a time into dullness, with prices inclined to droop, but renewed support was forthcoming towards the close, and the last prices were generally the best. The Five per Cent. War Loan closed 1-16 higher at 103 9-16, and gains of ¼ were made by Victory Bonds, Four per Cent. Funding, and Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion. The Four per Cent. War Loan was raised ¼ to 102½. India stocks were again in favour, and prices rose about ¼ all round. The demand for the new Ulster scrip was resumed, and the price rose ¼ to a premium of 1¼. In the HOME RAILWAY market there was a renewal of selling, particularly of London Midland and Scottish and of London and North Eastern stocks, and prices suffered a further fall. L.M.S. Ordinary closed 1½ lower at 34½, and the Four per Cent. Preference fell a point to 64½. The principal movement in North Eastern issues took place in the Second Preference, which fell 1½ to 41¾. The Preferred was easier at 18¾. Great Western Ordinary weakened to 76½, showing a fall of ½. Underground Electric shares were the turn easier at 23s. 7½d.

Among FOREIGN BONDS small declines took place in one or two Continental loans, including German Potash (105½), German Reparation Bonds (2½ discount), and Belgian Sevens (111). On the other hand, the new Austrian Loan, after falling to ¼ discount, recovered to Wednesday's price of "par," and gains averaging ¼ took place in several Brazilian loans. Chinese Five per Cents. of 1912 fell 1 to 34, and a similar fall occurred in Shanghai-Nangking Five per Cent. Railway Loan, which was quoted at 43¾. Leopoldina Railway Ordinary gave way to 39, but the Argentine Railway group was steady.

In the OIL market there was again evidence of a demand for Burmah, and the shares rose 1-16 to 4¼. One or two other leaders went back to a small extent, including Royal Dutch (32½), V.O.C. (2 9-32), Mexican Eagle (12s. 6d.), and Canadian Eagle (10s. 9d.) The RUBBER and TEA markets were quiet and uninteresting.

FALL IN INTERNATIONAL NICKEL

The tone of the MISCELLANEOUS market remained dull, but there was an absence of the urgent liquidation which affected the market on Wednesday. Imperial Chemical moved within comparatively narrow limits, the shares fluctuating all day between 18s. 9d. and 19s. 3d., closing unchanged on balance at the former price. United Molasses were again on offer, falling ¼ to 1 21-32, and Turner and Newall fell 3-32 to 3. Unilever lost 1-16 to 2 17-32. Columbia Graphophone gave way 5-32 to 3 9-16, but Gramophone, after falling to 2 27-32, recovered to 2 31-32. International Nickel were a weak market; the shares were offered down to 23¾, closing 13-16 lower on the day at 23 11-16. Brazilian Traction fell to 38¼, and fractional declines took place in the Swedish group. Prices of Dunlop Rubber, Coats, Fine Spinners, Bradford Dyers, Imperial Tobacco, and Carreras were all quoted slightly easier. In the Store group the tendency as a whole remained heavy; John Barker fell 2s. 3d. to 53s. 9d., and Army and Navy lost 6d. to 37s. Harrods, exceptionally, made a recovery of 1s., which raised the price to 55s. Among BANK shares the Australian group again reflected the presence of sellers, small declines being shown in Bank of New South Wales, English, Scottish, and Australian, and Union of Australia. Among BREWERIES Mitchells and Butlers were bought, rising to 58s., but falls of 3d. to 6d. were shown in a number of other leading shares. Distillers fell further to 61s. 9d. Hudson's Bay relapsed to 2 15-16.

SOUTH AFRICANS were a firm market, and business was reported to be a little more active, buying orders being executed on Johannesburg account. Randfontein Estates were again wanted, the shares rising to 9s. 9d. Rub Nigel rose to 2 13-16, and there were small gains in East Rand (10s. 6d.) and West Rand (6s. 9d.). On the other hand, slightly lower prices were quoted for Gold Fields. Johannesburg Consolidated, Consolidated Mines Selection, and South African Townships. RHODESIAN COPPER shares moved irregularly. N'Changa provided the chief feature, rising 5-16 to 2¼, while Congo Border recovered to 14. Rio Tinto gave way ¼ to 34¼. Small declines occurred in Burma Corporation (10s. 7½d.), San Francisco (17s.), and Minerals Separation (6¼).

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

(REUTER'S QUOTATIONS)

	July 31	July 30
Abitibi	26	26
Asbestos	¾	¾
Do., Pref.	3	3
B.C. Packers	61½	61½
Braz. Tract.	37⅛	37⅜*
B.C. Pwr., A	36¼	36½
Do., B	No bid	15
Brit. Emp. Steel	1⅛	1⅛
Do., 1st Pf.	24	21
Do., 2nd Pf.	3½	4
Brompton	27¾	27¾
Calgary	160	160
Can. Car	21	21½
Do., Pref.	27½	27
C. Cement	14½	15
Do., Pref.	95	96
C. Cotton	No bid	No bid
Indust. Alcohol, A	5¼	5¼
Do., B	No bid	No bid
C. Power	13⅛	13⅛
C. Steamship	No bid	No bid
Do., Pref'd.	No bid	No bid
Cockshutt	16½	17⅛
Cons. Mining	199	195
Dom. Bridge	61⅜	58½*
Dom. Glass	No bid	112
Dom. Textile	73½	73
Fam. Players	44¼	44¼
Fraser Cos.	7¾	8
Hollinger	5½	5½
Int. Nickel	23½	23¼
Massey, H.	27⅜	27
Montreal L.	57¼	57½
Natl. Brew.	30¼	30½
Nat. Steel Car	54⅜	54
Ogilvie Flour	No bid	No bid
Port Alfred		
Pulp, Pref.	No bid	No bid
Power Corp.	70	66
Price Bros.	62	62
Quebec Pwr.	54⅜	54
Shawinigan	67¾	67½
S. Canada Power	29	Nobd*
Steel Co. of Canada	45½	No bid
W'peg Elec.	No bid	38½
Bk. Montreal	297	297*
Can. Bk. Com	240	Nobd*
Royal Bank	290	290*

* Ex dividend.

ARGENTINE GRAIN OPTIONS

BUENOS AIRES.—July 31.—WHEAT closed steady at 5c. to 6c. advance. MAIZE was firm and 6c. to 5c. higher. OATS were firm at 10c. advance. LINSEED closed easy and 2c. lower to unchanged.

Closing Prices	To-day	Previous close
Buenos Aires :—		
Wheat, September delivery	9.52	9.47
„ October delivery	9.60	9.54
Maize, August delivery	5.85	5.79
„ September delivery	5.92	5.87
Oats, September delivery	4.80	4.70
Linseed, August delivery	17.58	17.60
„ September delivery	17.68	17.70
„ October delivery	17.80	17.80
Rosario :—		
Wheat, No. 2, September delivery	9.45	9.35
Maize, September delivery	5.75	5.75
Linseed, September delivery	17.70	17.60

(Prices in pesos currency per 100 kilos, delivery Buenos Aires.) (Peso—about 1s. 5¾d.)

UNITED RAILWAYS OF HAVANA

Following upon the scheme of arrangement recently approved by the Debenture holders of the United Railways of the Havana and Regla Warehouses, and sanctioned by the Court, the following gentlemen have retired from the board, Lord Bessborough, Sir Henry Mather Jackson, Bt., Mr. Richard Popkiss, and Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Reid Scott. The following gentlemen have been nominated by the Stockholders Committee under the scheme and have been appointed to fill the vacancies thus created :—Mr. Hildred Carlisle, Mr. Norman B. Dickson, Mr. W. Howard-Williams, and Mr. Arthur George Hunt.

CHILEAN NITRATE PRICES

The Chilean Nitrate Producers Association (London), Limited, announces that the prices at which 95 per cent. nitrate of soda will be sold in lots of not less than six tons are as follows :—

Per ton of 2,240lb. gross weight in original bags as imported, carriage paid to any railway station in Great Britain selected by the buyer, or main ports in the Isle of Man, payment net cash on or before delivery at seller's option.

1930	£	s.	d.
August-September delivery	9	7	0
October delivery	9	9	0
November delivery	9	12	0
December delivery	9	15	0
1931			
January delivery	9	18	0
February-June delivery	10	0	0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

BETTER TONE

NEW YORK, July 31.—The market to-day presented a much better aspect, and although declines predominated in the early part of the session stocks quickly recovered on the appearance of support. Sales were returned at 2,159,000 shares.

After a barely steady opening, the list declined owing to a substantial accumulation of overnight selling orders. Representative issues were freely offered. Consolidated Gas being a notable feature in the selling movement, following reports that the Public Service Commission proposes to reduce electricity rates in New York City. Yesterday's selling dampened speculative sentiment. There was a noticeable modification of the recent cheerful estimation of the general outlook, and while a prospective improvement in autumn trade is still expected, there were numerous expressions of doubts concerning the extent and duration of the improvement. A renewal of concentrated "bear" pressure brought about another set-back, but the market rallied sharply towards midday, owing to the ready absorption of offerings which influenced covering and stimulated support in various sections.

The successful absorption of offerings on consecutive selling drives without important resection encouraged active buying in the afternoon, particularly of leading industrials, which rebounded sharply under the leadership of Steel Common and Westinghouse Electric. Fluctuations occurred afterwards whenever the buying subsided, but the resumption of covering towards the end of the session was quickly reflected, and the market closed firm.

Exchange	Method of Quoting	Parity	July 31	July 30
MONTREAL on—		$	$	$
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86⅜	4.86⅜
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.87	4.86⅝
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.87⅛	4.86⅜
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.84⅜	4.84⅜
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.86⅜	4.86⅛
Seven days	£1	—	4.86¼	4.85⅞
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¾	3.93½	3.93½
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.25⅞	5.24
Amsterdam, short sight	100g.	40.20	40.22½	40.21½
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.81	26.81
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.90½	26.90½
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.81½	26.82
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96½	2.96½
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.90	23.89⅝
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.99½	13.99¼
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.43⅞	19.43⅞
Madrid, cables	100pe.	19.30	11.36	11.24
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.15	14.14¼
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.54¼	17.54¼
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.77⅝	1.77⅝
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.50	1.29¾	1.29¾
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	56.13	56.13
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	10.50	10.50

RAILWAYS

	Closing Prices July 31	Closing Prices July 30		Closing Prices July 31	Closing Prices July 30
Atchison	217½	215¼	Int. C. Amer	15⅛	15⅛
Atl. Coast	144	145	Kansas City	62½	63
B. & O.	104½	105½	Louisville	120	121⅝
Do., Pref.	81	83½	Minn. S.P.	15	15
Brooklyn M. Trit	64	65	Miss. Pac.	65¼	62
Can. Pac.	186	186	N. Mex. I. Pf	25	25
Cent., N.J.	236	236	Do., 2 Pf.	1	1
Ches. & O.	185	187	N.Y. Cent.	161¼	162
Ch. G.W.	10¾	10⅜	N.Y. & W.	22⅝	22⅝
Do., Pref.	37¾	37⅞	N. Pacific	77	77
Ch., N.W.	74	75½	Pennsyl'a	75⅜	75⅝
Ch. Mil. St. P.	14	14⅛	Reading	107	107
Ch. Rock Is.	100½	100	S.L. & S.F.	88	88
Del. & Hud.	158	158	S.L. & S.W.	66	66
Del., Lack.	175½	174	S. Pacific	118	117¼
Erie	41¼	41¼	Southern	88	85⅛
Do., 1 Pf.	56	56½	Do., Pref.	93⅛	92¼
G.N.: Pref.	82	81¼	U. Pacific	216	215
Ill. Cent.	118	117	Do., Pref.	85	85½
Interboro' Rapid Tr.	25½	26	Wabash Do., Pf. A	33½ 70	32 72

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct	115	113⅛	Int. Paper	21	20¾
Allied Chem	265	259	Int. Tel.	46¼	45½
Am. Agric. Ch., Pref.	29	28	Kennecott	39⅜	38¼
Am. and F. Pwr.	73¼	73	Kresge S.S.	28½	28¼
Am. Can.	130⅜*	129	K'ger, Zbn.	28	27⅞
Am. Loco.	44¼	43¾	Liggett & M.	92	92¼
Am. Rolling Mills	54⅛	53¼	Loose Wile	61	59⅜
Am. Smelt.	66⅞	67½	Mack Teks.	56⅜	56
Am. Sug. B.	53	53¼	Montg'y Wd.	35½	35¼
Am. Tel.	212⅛	211	Nat. Bisct.	84½	84⅝
Am. Tob.	238	237½	Nat. Cash R.	45⅛	44
Am. Woolen	9½	9½	Nat. Dairy	52⅛	51⅝
Anaconda	50¼	49½	N. Amer.	100⅝	99½
Armour, D.	76	76	Packard	14⅝	14⅝
As. Dry Gds.	34¼	33⅝	Pan. A. Pet.	58⅜	58¼
At'lntic Ref.	37⅞	36½	Pub. Ser. Corp.	92¼	92¼
Baldwin	27¾	24⅞	Pullman	69	69
Barnsdall A	23	22⅞	RadioCorp.	42	41⅝
Beth. Steel	81	80¼	R'm'g'n Rd	27⅛	28
C. de Pasco	50¼	49⅞	Ryl Dutch	51¼	51⅝*
Celanese	14⅛	14½	Shell Trans	44	44⅛
Chile Copp.	49	49	Shell Un.	19	19
Chrysler	29⅜	28⅝	Sloss S. & I.	26	26
Col. Fuel	51⅛	50¾	Socony Vac.	30⅛	29¼
Colum. Gas	62⅛	62⅜	Std. Gas	97⅛	96¾
Col. Graph.	17⅛	17⅛	Std. Oil of Cal.	62¾	62
Cons. Gas	107¾	108½	Do., N.J.	72	72
Cont. Can.	60¾	60	Do., N.Y.	31¼	31⅞
Cont. Oil	21	20⅞	Studebaker	31½	30⅝
Corn. Prod.	94½	94	Texas Corp.	52⅛	52¼
Crucible	76¾	77½	Tex. G. Sul.	58	57¾
DavisonCh.	26½	27½	Tidewater	13⅝*	14¼
Drug, Inc.	75¾	75¾	Tri. Cont'p	12⅛	13
Du Pont	114¾	117	Un. Carbide	73¼	71¾
Eastman K.	208	205	United Corp.	33	33¼
Elec. P. & L.	71⅛	70½	Un. Fruit	97½	95
Electric Storage	65	64½	United Gas	35½	35¾
Fox Films	46⅛	45¼	U.S. L'ther	9½	9
Gen. Elec.	70¾	69¼	U.S. Rbr.	21⅞	21⅝
Gen. Foods	54½	54⅛	U.S. Steel	165	164
Gen. Motors	45⅝	45	Wes. Un. Tel.	166	166
Gillette	88	85	Whse Mtg.	145¼	142½
Goodrich	26½	27	Woolworth	60	59½
Goodyear	63	61½	Worth'n Pump	126	124
Hou. Oil Tx.	85	82½	Youngst'n Sheet	112	112
Hud. Mtr.	32¼	32⅜			
Ind. Rayon	88	88			
Int. Harvr.	82⅝	81¼			
Int. Match	78	78			
Int. Nickel	23⅝	23¼			

CURB EXCHANGE

An. Am. Oil	32	32½	Mid. West Utilities	29⅜	29¼
Assoc. Gas			Pennroad	11⅛	11¼
Brit. Amer. Tobacco	25¼	25	Silica. Gel.	17	16¾
Elec. Bond	82¼	81⅞	Stand Oil of Indiana	50⅝	50½
Gulf Oil	124	123½	Swift. Int.	35	35¼
Hydro Elec	37	36	Vacuum Oil	85	84
Int. Pet.	18¾	18⅝			

BONDS

Libty. Ln., 3½%	100⅝₃₂	100⅝₃₂	Finl. 6% 1945	94

MONEY MARKET

BELGIAN BANK RATE LOWERED

FURTHER DECLINE IN DISCOUNTS

As forecast in our "City Notes" yesterday, the National Bank of Belgium has decided to lower its rate of discount from 3 to 2½ per cent., its rate of interest on advances becoming 3½ per cent., and for non-accepted bills 3 per cent. In spite of lower money rates at Brussels the Belgian exchange, however, continued to move in favour of the belga, being finally 34.78¾b.

The Bank of England's Return indicated some curtailment of market resources, while there were no Treasury Bill maturities yesterday, the last day of the month, and some large calls fell due for payment. Nevertheless money was fairly plentiful in Lombard-street, 1½-1¾ per cent. being the usual range during the morning for fresh accommodation for the night; old loans carried at variable rates were usually renewed at 1½ per cent. Later, money was a little more wanted, afternoon borrowers generally paying 1¾ per cent. A certain amount of clearing bank money was taken at the usual rate of 2 per cent., and loans into next week were arranged at this rate. Discount rates declined further, and in competition brokers were not certain of obtaining three months fine bank bills at 2 5-16 per cent. Business was small, the Continent being indisposed to buy at the lower level of quotations. A few September maturities were bought by the home banks at 2 3-16 per cent., and "hot" Treasury Bills were again dealt in at 2½ per cent. In view of the decline in rates since last Friday, to-day's Treasury Bills are naturally expected to be allotted at an appreciably lower rate than the previous series. Favourable foreign exchange movements assisted the downward trend of discount rates, the New York and Paris rates rising to $4.87½, and 123.79f. respectively.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1¼ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.).	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.).				
Day to day.	For short periods.	60 days.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
1½—2	2	2¼—2⅜	2¼—2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—2⅜
Discount (Treasury Bills)				(Fine Trade Bills)	
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	4 months.	6 months.	6 months.	
⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	
2¼	2¼—2⅜	3—3⅛	3¼—3⅜	3⅛—3¼	

BANK OF FRANCE

(000's omitted)

ASSETS	July 24	Inc. or Dec.
	Francs	Francs
Reserve :—		
Gold coin and ingots	45,282,859	+ 370,775
Silver and copper coin	373,037	+ 11,043
Total reserve	45,655,896	+ 381,818
Available at sight abroad	462,784	+ 4,463
Advance on gold coin	7,104,420	+ 366,748
Commercial bills discounted	Nil	unchanged
Negotiable bills bought abroad	6,084,850	+ 1,089,707
Advances on securities	39,122,505	— 5,375
Negotiable bonds of the sinking fund dept.	5,394,858	— 43,860
Loans to the State without interest	3,200,000	unchanged
Demonetized silver coin for melting	Nil	unchanged
Various assets	1,706,063	— 128,913
LIABILITIES		
Notes in circulation	72,110,310	+ 182,717
Treasury current accounts	3,958,411	+ 678,404
Sinking fund current accounts	5,173,501	+ 209,303
Current and deposit accounts	7,925,245	+ 930,298
Various liabilities	437,674	+ 81,877
Total liabilities	1,060,546	— 52,381
	90,605,142	+ 1,717,164

Proportion of gold reserve to sight liabilities, 50.54 per cent. (previous week 51.10 per cent.).—*Reuter.*

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Sterling showed fairly general improvement in terms of other currencies. The New York rate closed at $4.87½, the highest point of the day, compared with $4.86 15/16 on Wednesday. Forward dollars were in rather better demand. The Montreal rate rose 1/16c. to $4.86 15/16. After being over 123.80f. the French exchange finished at 123.79f., a rise of 4¼c. on balance. In spite of the higher bank rate the Belgian exchange was slightly more favourable to the belga at 34.78b. The Italian rate moved sharply in favour of sterling, being finally 5c. higher at 93l. There was also an advance in the Swiss exchange, which closed at 25.06¼f. Spanish pesetas were again in better demand, and the Madrid rate was finally 42.87½p., compared with 43.37½p.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday :—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exchange	July 31	July 30
New York	$ to £	4.8666	4.86 15/16-87/16	4.86 29/32-31/32
Montreal	$ to £	4.8666	4.86 15/16-86/16	4.86 1/16-8/16
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.75-81	123.70-77
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.09	34.78 1/2-79 1/2	34.78 1/4-79 1/4
Milan	Lr. to £	92.46	92.95-93.02	92.90-92.97
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.22	25.05¼-06⅞	25.05-25.05½
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374 1/2-375¼	374¾-375¼
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	193 1/2-193 3/4	193 1/4-193½
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	42.65-43.50	43.35-43.55
Lisbon	Escu. to £	—	108 1/2-108¾	108 1/2-10 3/4
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.09 1/2-09 5/8	12.09-09½
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.37½-39½	20.37-20.38
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.581/2	34.41-34.45	34.42-34.43
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.74-27.78	27.75-27.78
Prague	Kr. to £	164.65	164 3/16-164 5/8	164 1/8-164 1/4
Warsaw	Zloty tot	43.38	43.37-43.42	43.37-43.42
Riga	Lats. tot	25.2215	25.20-25.25	25.20-25.25
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817-819	817-819
Constntple	Pst. to £	110	1.0252	1.0207
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.2215	274 1/4-274 3/4	274 1/4-274 3/4
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	48⅝-48¾	48¾-48⅞
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.650	668-673	668-673
Reval	E.Kr.tot	18.150	18.22-18.30	18.22-18.30
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16-18.16¼	18.16-18.16¼
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.09½-10¼	18.09½-10⅝
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15½-18.16	18.15¼-18.16
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97½	97 1/16-97 3/16	97 1/16-97 3/16
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1/5¼-1/5 15/16	1/5 3/32-15/16
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1/5¼-1/5 15/16	1/5 3/32-15/16
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1/5¼-1/5 15/16	1/5 3/32-15/16
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1/3¼-1/3⅞	1/3½-1/3⅞
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	2/09 1/2-7/16	2/09 3/32-7/16
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1/6¼-1/7	1/6¼-1/7
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/3 11/32-27/32	2/3 11/32-27/32
Batavia	Per dol.	12.107	12.09¼-09⅝	12.09¼-09⅜
Manila	Per dol.	24.0663	24.09⅛	24.09⅛
R. de Jan.	Per mil.	5.899d.	5 15/16-5/32	5 15/16-5/32
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	40 7/16-40 7/8	40 11/32-11/32
Valpar'iso	$ to £	40	39.99	39.99
M'rideo	Per dol.	51d.	40¼-40¾	40¼-41¼
Lima†	Soles tot	12.166	13.05	13.05
Mexico	Pesos tot	9.76	10.10-10.35	10.25-10.45

† 90 days. ‡ Nominal.

(Based on legal stabilization at 82.90-8.03 to 100kr.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

—	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	92 12 6	92 1 3	91 10 0	90 18 9
New Zealand	93 17 6	93 6 3	92 15 0	92 3 9
Africa & Rhodesia	98 15 0	98 0 2	96 17 10	96 17 6

SELLING RATES

—	Cable Transfers	Demand
On :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	93 17 6	93 10 0
New Zealand	95 7 6	95 0 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

SOUTH AMERICAN EXCHANGES

Country	Method of Quoting	Parity	Latest sight rate	Previous sight rate
Ecuador	Sucres to £	24.3325	24.54	24.55
Venezuela	Bolivares to £	25.25	26.14	26.00
Colombia (Bogota)	Pesos to £	5.00	5.03½	5.03¾
Nicaragua	Cordobas to £	4.87	4.92	4.92
Salvador	Colones to £	9.73	10.08	10.02
Bolivia	Bolivianos to £	13.33	13.33	13.50

The Bank of England yesterday announced the receipt of £422,202 in SOVEREIGNS from abroad, and the purchase of £31 and the sale of £139,860 in BAR GOLD. The day's movements, therefore, resulted in a net influx of £282,373, as shown below :—

ARRIVALS	£	WITHDRAWALS	£
July 31—		July 31—	
Sovs.	422,202	Bar gold	139,860
Bar gold	31		
		Net influx	282,373
Total	£422,233	Total	£422,233

Net influx for 1930 to date, £5,950,445; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,328,489.

In the bullion market the price of bar gold remained at 85s. 0½d. per oz.

Silver was a very quiet market, and the price remained at 16d. per oz. for cash and 15 15/16d. for forward delivery.

The Bank of England return appears on page 24

SYNTHETIC NITRATE CONFERENCE

RESTRICTION PROPOSALS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JULY 31

Producers of synthetic nitrate from all over the world are holding a conference in Paris, the object of which is to draw up an international convention regulating output and prices and to make a permanent arrangement with the producers of natural nitrate in Chile.

The conference is meeting at the Hotel George V. and its proceedings are secret. It is understood that it is considering a proposal for a provisional agreement, to last one year, by which the production of synthetic nitrate by various countries should be reduced in the following proportions :—Great Britain, 50 per cent.; Poland, 40 per cent.; Germany, Belgium, and Holland, 30 per cent.; and France, 10 per cent. The French delegates are reported to have objected on the ground that France consumes more nitrate than it produces, and that its output need not therefore be limited, and the Italian delegates are also believed to have objected to the scheme. The Chilean producers have not yet been asked to take part in the conference.

MALACCA RUBBER

CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURE ISSUE

In order to comply with the regulations of the Stock Exchange, particulars are published to-day of an issue of £150,000 Seven per Cent. Convertible Mortgage Debenture stock of Malacca Rubber Plantations, Limited. The company has an authorized share capital of £1,000,000 in £1 shares, of which £115,000 is in Native Preference (all issued), and £885,000 in Ordinary shares, of which £541,613 is issued. In addition there is outstanding £141,820 of Six per Cent. First Mortgage Redeemable Debenture stock, part of an issue of £500,000.

The new stock will be secured by specific first charges in favour of the trustees—Debenture Corporation, Limited—on the company's Fortrose and Gemencheh Estates respectively for sums amounting in the aggregate to £173,437 at the present rate of exchange, and a second floating charge on the rest of the company's property for the time being subject to the existing charges for securing the issue of Six per Cent. Debenture stock. The company may redeem the stock at 105 per cent. at any time on three months' notice, and any stock not previously redeemed or converted will be redeemed on June 30, 1940, at 105 per cent.

Holders of the stock in respect of which all the instalments have been paid will have the option at any time up to June 30, 1935, of taking up one Ordinary share in exchange for each £1 of stock held. A share allotted under this option will rank *pari passu* with the existing Ordinary shares, except that it will not participate in any dividend declared before the receipt by the company of the notice exercising the option in relation to it. Should the company redeem any of the stock prior to June 30, 1935, a registered option certificate will be issued to each holder of stock so redeemed giving the option up to June 30, 1935, on one month's notice to exchange for one Ordinary share at £1 2s. 6d. for each £1 of stock so redeemed. The issue has been underwritten for £7,500, together with the right to option certificates for 5,000 shares.

PERAK POWER COMPANY

In a progress report sent to shareholders of the Perak River Hydro-Electric Power Company it is stated that at the hydro-electric station work on the dam and power-house has progressed satisfactorily. The impounding of the water in the reservoir has commenced on April 28, and the level is now being maintained within 4ft. of the top of the dam. The first turbine and generator unit is now in commercial operation.

The steam station at Malim Nawar has been in continuous operation since the date of the last report and has supplied the whole system during that period, but owing to the depression in the tin mining industry the steady increase in load at the rate which was anticipated has not materialized. In addition, several consumers have been restricting their output and some have closed their mines altogether. This has affected adversely the company's receipts for sale of power, and a continuance of the tin slump will further affect adversely the company's revenue. Nevertheless, the total load on the station has been maintained. The company now has a total connected load of 19,757 k.v.a., and there are service lines under construction or negotiation for wayleaves, representing a further 2,500 k.v.a. of connected load.

The erection of the main 66,000-volt transmission lines has been completed, and the hydro and steam stations have been electrically coupled up.

Arrangements regarding the loan of £850,000 from the Federated Malay States Government have been completed and the proceeds have been received by the company.

FILM AND CINEMA PROFITS

For the year to March 31 last dividends at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum are proposed on the Ordinary shares of British International Pictures, Limited, and its subsidiary, Associated British Cinemas, Limited. The combined trading profits of the two companies, after providing for income-tax but before allowing for interest and depreciation, exceeded £450,000, of which £170,000 was earned by the British International Pictures and £280,000 by its subsidiary. So far as they are comparable, the parent company's trading profits appear to be less than for 1928-29, for which period they were given as £194,651, after deducting interest charges, the dividend on the Ordinary shares being 15 per cent. The report of the Associated Cinemas for the period January 30, 1928, to March 31, 1929, showed profits, including dividends from subsidiaries, of £120,819, of which £50,000 was added to reserve and £22,673 was applied to writing off preliminary expenses. It would thus appear that the recent considerable extension of the activities of the Associated British Cinemas, which possesses a chain of 110 theatres, has resulted in a largely increased revenue. The directors state that substantial appropriations have been made for reserves and depreciation.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

Company	Past week*	Inc. or Dec.	Aggregate Inc. or Dec. fm. Jan. 1*
Canadian Natl. (June)	$19,405,728	— 3,610,753	— £1,581,831
Costa Rica (May)	£35,690	— 4,987	+ £1,529 (July 1)
Madras and S. Mahratta (July 5)	Rs.12,82,000	— 4,68,402	— £1,12,528 (April 1)
Paraguay Central	£4,490	— 40	— £1,810 (July 1)
Shire Highlds. (June)	£12,000	— 1,256	+ £3,185
S. Indian (July 5)	Rs.12,02,422	— 53,371	— £5,58,523 (April 1)
	TRAMWAYS, &c.		
London County Council (July 30)	£80,300	— 707	— £6,902 (April 1)
Mexican L. & P. (June)	Pes.1,855,190	+ 103,160	+ £66,350
Mexico (June)	Pes.864,990	+ 30,471	+ £33,774
Do. (Net)	Pes.839,360	— 68,786	— £52,609
Winnipeg Elec. (June)	$479,958	— 37,780	— £6,574
Do. (Net)	$145,532	— 26,256	— £6,348

* Unless otherwise shown. ‡ Deficit.

HAMBURG COFFEE MARKET

HAMBURG, July 31.—The market opened irregular with September ¼ lower and other positions ¼ to ½ higher, and after some narrow fluctuations closed steady unchanged to ¼ higher on the day. Quotations, Reichsmarks per 50 kilos :—Sept., 36¾ (previous 36¾); Dec., 33 (32¾); March, 31¼ (31½); May, 31¼ (31). Yesterday's sales totalled 2,000 bags.

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

—	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call Money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	3	2⅛-2⅜	1½-2
New York	2½	2-1/8	2
Berlin	4	3½	5-7
Swiss Bank places	2½	1½	—
Milan	5½	5½	—
Amsterdam	3	1½	2½
Brussels	2½	2	2

With reference to the proposal of Associated London Flour Millers to convert unissued Preference shares into Prior Preference shares, it is pointed out that the dividends carried—namely 13½ per cent. by one series and 20½ per cent. by the other series—are in respect not only of arrears but of the rates accruing on account of the year to March 31, 1931.

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

MIDLAND IRON PRICES REDUCED

GRAIN AND FARM PRODUCE

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), July 31.—The Exchange will be closed from Friday until the following Tuesday.

WHEAT.—The market had a quiet opening and sellers further reduced their limits by 6d. to 9d. per quarter, but on rather more interest from the U.K. and the Continent at the lower price levels, the final tone was steadier. For a seller of South Australian, off coast, 35s. 6d. was bid, and refused. There was some enquiry for Russian at 9d. under the asking price. Pacific white, Sept., was offered at 33s. 11½d.; Oct., at 33s. 3d.; No. 1 hard winter (Gulf, on-way, was obtainable at 32s. 9d.; choice white Karachi, Sept., at 34s. 6d., and South Russian (on sample), shipping-shipped, at 35s. 6d. Parcels began 6d. to 1s. per quarter lower, but closed steady on a good demand for Manitoba. No. 1 Northern Manitoba, Aug., sold at 34s. 10½d. and 35s. per Ausonia, Aug. 5, at 35s. Pacific white, Sept., was offered, arrived, at 34s. 4½d.; No. 3, per Abraham Lincoln, expected to load on Aug. 16, at 33s. 3d. and 33s. 4½d.; (Vancouver), No. 4 (Vancouver), by the same vessel, at 32s. 1½d. and 32s. 3d. No. 5 Manitoba (Atlantic-on-way, was obtainable at 32s. 6d. and 25s. 7½d.; South Australian, Aug.-Sept., 23s.; No. 2 white fist and choice white Karachi, per Warfield, due, at 34s. 3d. Hull paid 28s. 10½d. for No. 1 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver), Aug. and 23s. 10½d. to 34s. 1½d. for No. 2, also Aug.

The wheat futures market closed steady, at 1d. to 3d. decline.

Per 480lb.	Open'g values	1.15 values	3.15 Call	Business done Highst.	L'west	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
MANITOBA GRADE							
July	—	—	—	6 11½	—	7 0	6 11½
Oct.	7 0	7 1½	7 1½	7 1	7 1½	7 0½	—
Dec.	7 1¼	7 2½	7 1¼	7 2	7 2½	7 2½	—
March	—	7 3½	7 2¼	7 3	7 3½	7 3¼	—
MAIZE.—Shipment parcels were in quiet demand with values easier on liberal shipments. La Plata, afloat, was quoted at 25s. 6d. to 24s. 3d., according to position. Loading, 23s. 6d.; June-July, 23s. 6d.; July-Aug., 23s.; Aug.-Sept., 22s. 9d.; Sept.-Oct., 22s. 10½d. Danube-Galatz-Foxanian, afloat, 26s.; Aug.-Sept., 25s. 6d. and 25s. 7½d.; South African, Aug.-Sept., 23s.; No. 3 ditto, 22s. 9d.; and No. 6 round yellow African, Aug.-Sept., 23s. 3d. La Plata, Aug.-Sept., sold at 22s. 9d. Spot parcels were steady and unchanged.								
OATS.—Shipment parcels were also with sellers of Chilean, tawny, Aug.-Sept., at 13s.							
FLOUR was steady but quiet.							
BRISTOL, July 31.—English wheat was in small supply at 37s. to 37s. 6d. per qr. on rail. Imported wheat had an improved trade owing to the Canadian and American offerings; No. 2 North Manitoba, 38s.; English barley was scarce and unquoted, but there was a better demand for foreign at easier prices; Danubian and Azoff, 17s.; Maize was in limited supply and prices were maintained; River Plate, 32s. 6d. to 33s. per cental ex elevator. Flour was quiet; straight run quality, 36s. 6d. to 38s. per sack, ex mill. Wheat feed was dearer and in good demand; bran, 5s. 6d., and bran 4s. to 4s. 3d. per cwt., sacks charged.								
MANCHESTER, July 31.—English wheat was in small supply at 37s. to 37s. 6d. per qr. Feeding barley was in quiet demand at 19s. to 20s. 400lb., ex elevator. Cheshire oats were rather dearer at 6s. to 6s. 9d. per cwt., on rails. La Plata maize was steady at 22s. per cental ex elevator. Flour was quiet; straight run quality, 36s. 6d. to 38s. per sack, ex mill. Wheat feed was dearer and in good demand; bran, 4s. 6d. to 5s.; thirds, 5s. 6d. to 6s. per cwt., sacks included.								
MAIDSTONE, July 31.—The market was very quiet. Best wheat was offered and sold at 39s. on farm. Barley, oats, and feeding are in poor demand.								
NEWBURY, July 31.—Grain offerings consisted of a few lots of wheat, which made from 37s. to 38s. per quarter.								

LONDON, July 31.—POTATOES (THE BOROUGH).—The market was overstocked, and conditions generally were dull, prices ruling easier all round.

English kidney and Eclipse, £5 to £6; Epicures, £4 to £5 per ton; and Dutch, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per cwt., ex market.

COVENT GARDEN.—Fruit and vegetables were in good supply and the demand was fairly brisk. Quotations :—English Muscat grapes, 2s. to 5s.; Hambro, 1s. 3d. to 2s. 3d.; Alicantes, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; Dutch and Belgian black, 9d. to 1s. 3d. per lb.; Dutch and Belgian Canteloupe, 3s. to 6s. each. English nectarines, 8s. to 24s.; peaches, 6s. to 24s.; green figs, 4s. to 10s. per dozen. Black currants, 4s. to 5s. 6d. per half-sieve; red currants, 3s. to 4s. per 12lb.; dessert gooseberries, 4s. to 8s. per 12lb. English apples, 2s. to 6s. per half-per box. Tasmanian pears, 6s. to 10s. per tray. Spanish lemons, 6s. to 8s. Spanish greengages, 8s. to 12s. 6d. per half-sieve; Italian plums, 3s. to 4s. per tray. Brazilian oranges, 18s. to 21s. South African, 16s. to 22s. per case. Grape fruit, 20s. to 32s. per case. English tomatoes, 3s. 6d. to 6s. per 12lb. St. Michaels pineapples, 6d. to 4s. each. Cabbage, 1s. 3d. to 2s.; cauliflowers, 2s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per dozen; turnips, 5s. to 7s. per dozen bunches; green peas, 2s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; broad beans, 2s. to 2s. 6d. per half-bag; beets, 3s. to 4s. per dozen bunches; cos lettuce, 1s. 3d. to 3s. per score.

HAY AND STRAW (WHITECHAPEL).—Trade was rather quiet, but prices remained steady and unchanged. Best meadow hay was quoted at £6 5s. to £6 15s.; mixture and sainfoin, £6 10s. to £7; best clover, £6 10s. to £7; and best straw, £4 10s. per ton.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL, July 31.—The further material decline in prices attracted more attention to spot cotton, and the business done to-day was larger than for some time past. Quotations of American were lowered 18 points : middling, 7.27d. Brazilian and Peruvian fell 13 points; Pernam fair, 6.67d.; g.f. smooth, 7.77d.; and g.f. Tanguis, 7.92d. Egyptian declined 10 to 15 points; f.g.f. Sakellaridis, 12.30d.; and f.g.f. Upper, 9.23d. 7.37d., and g.f. East, 8.12d. East Indian were marked down 20 points; fine m.g. Broach, 4.80d., and fine N. Oomra, 4.05d.

American futures opened 4 to 6 points lower. Continental and Bombay buying partially offset selling, and at midday values were 5 to 6 points lower. Disappointing cablegrams from New York, together with hedge selling, caused a further recession in the afternoon, but a moderate rally occurred near the end on jobbers covering and trade calling, and the close was quiet at a decline of 6 to 8 points. Liverpool closing prices :—Oct., 6.67; Jan., 6.74; March, 6.82; May, 6.89. New York 11 a.m. prices :—Oct., 12.28; Jan., 12.56; March, 12.75; May, 12.90.

Egyptian Futures.—Sakellaridis contracts opened 3 points down, and went lower in sympathy with the sharp decline in Alexandria, but closed quiet, unchanged to 6 points easier. Closing values :—Aug. and Sept., 10.88; Oct., 11.02; Nov., 11.12; Dec. and Jan., 11.22; Feb. and March, 11.39; April, 11.48; May, 11.50; June, July, and Aug., 11.66. Upper contracts closed quiet at 6 to 8 points decline. Closing values :—Aug., 8.52; Sept., 8.44; Oct., 8.37; Nov.; 8.02; Dec., 8.08; Jan., 8.13; Feb., 8.19; March, 8.25; April, 8.38; May, 8.40; June, 8.42; July and Aug., 8.50.

Empire futures closed steady but 1 point to 6 points lower. Closing values :—Aug., 6.61; Sept., 6.60; Oct., 6.55; Nov., 6.49; Dec., 6.55; Jan., 6.64; Feb., 6.56; March and April, 6.65; May and June, 6.71; July and Aug., 6.82.

Description	Sales To-day	Sales So far this week	Export To-day	Export So far this week	Imports To-day	Imports So far this week
American	2,000	6,650	100	400	1,163	6,197*
Brazilian, &c.	1,100	2,550	—	—	—	—
Peruvian, &c.	200	1,400	—	200	—	7,948*
African, &c.	310	550	—	—	—	1,170
Egyptian, &c.	160	710	—	—	—	7,103
E. Indian, &c.	130	1,140	—	—	—	1,545
Totals— This week	4,000	13,000	100	600	1,163	23,963
Last week	3,000	12,000	100	500	3,702	11,366

* Adjusted.

Amer. Futures	To-day			Prev. day		
Delivery	H'gst	L'west	Closing	H'gst	L'west	Closing
August	6.77	6.76	6.76	6.95	6.95	6.86
September	—	—	6.69	—	—	6.76
October	6.70	6.64	6.67	6.84	6.71	6.74
November	6.68	6.64	6.66	6.80	6.80	6.71
December	6.72	6.70	6.71	6.85	6.75	6.77
January	6.76	6.71	6.74	6.90	6.78	6.80
February	—	—	6.76	—	—	6.82
March	6.84	6.79	6.82	6.97	6.86	6.86
April	—	—	6.84	—	—	6.90
May	—	—	6.89	7.05	6.94	6.95
June	—	—	6.92	—	—	6.97
July	6.95	6.94	6.94	7.08	7.04	7.00
August	—	—	6.96	—	—	—

The Alexandria General Produce Association quote fully good fair futures (in 100ths of a dollar per cantar of 99.05lb.) as follows :—

—	To-day 1st report	To-day Close	Previous close
Ashmouni, August	15.25	15.07	15.50
October	14.87	14.80	15.08
Sakellaridis, November	23.09	22.97	23.17
January	23.20	23.11	23.35
March	23.63	23.50	23.80

MANCHESTER, July 31.—No special feature was noticeable in the market. The turnover in cloth continues very inadequate for the needs of all, and more looms are being rendered idle. India again booked small lots of light bleaching cloths, but the majority of the offers for finishing and dyeing cloths will have to be improved considerably if much business is to be done. Poplins and fancies were again put through for China and complaints were heard of the poor prices that were being accepted. Blenders were moving quietly for Egypt and the Continent, and South American purchased finishing cloths in moderate quantities. Dress goods, casement cloths, sateens, and twills were prominent in the home trade buying. American and Egyptian yarns were only in quiet request.

WOOL

BRADFORD, July 31.—There has been little response to the action of certain topmakers who recently advanced their quotations for merino tops. The chief influence at this centre just now are the very limited demand for partially and fully manufactured wool materials and the fact that there is no expectation of any improvement for the next few weeks. By that time the new clip in Australia will be about due, and unless there is a marked development of the demand from consumers, the opening sales will not be as favourable for wool-growers as some of them are anticipating. The lower qualities of crossbred wools are less strongly demanded because the home consumption is small and the export demand very limited. Prices of tops are about as follows :—64's, warp, 27½d.; average, 26½d.; 56's, 20½d.; 50's, 17d.; 40's, 15d.

LIVERPOOL, July 31.—To-day's catalogues of East India wool amounted to 4,798 bales and contained a good selection. Competition was again of a dragging character and numerous lots were withdrawn. The tendency was against sellers, though no quotable change occurred from yesterday's level.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE

LONDON, July 31.—SUGAR.—Home refined was in fair request at last prices. Tate's London and Lyle's No. 2 granulated, 21s.; T. L granulated, 20s. 9d. Home-grown granulated, prompt, quoted 20s. to 20s. 3d., ex factories; T. L, ex refinery, quoted 19s. 10½d.; West Indian crystallised, spot, quoted 20s. 3d. to 22s. 9d.; white Java, August-Sept., quoted 8s. 6d.; Oct.-Dec., 8s. 4½d., c. and f., India, 7s. 10½d., f.o.b., ex Hamburg. Dutch granulated, prompt, quoted 8s. 1½d., f.o.b., Rotterdam. Polish crystals, prompt, sold at 7s., f.o.b., Danzig. Raw sugar; preferential, Demerara and/or Cuban, 96 per cent., afloat parcels, sold from 5s. 7½d. to 5s. 9½d.; early Aug. at 5s. 6¾d.; Aug.-Sept., 5s. 7½d.; Sept.-Dec., 5s. 9d., sellers, c.i.f. White futures were quiet; Aug. delivery sold at 8s. 2½d. to 8s. 2¾d. Calls :—

Month	10.30 a.m. Sellers	10.30 a.m. Buyers	3.15 p.m. Sellers	3.15 p.m. Buyers	4.15 p.m. Sellers	4.15 p.m. Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
July	8 6	8 1½	8 6	8 1½	Not quoted	
Aug.	8 3	8 0	8 2¼	8 0¾	8 3	8 0¾
Dec.	8 3	8 1½	8 2¼	8 0¾	8 3	8 1½

Raw futures opened steady and, after some irregularity, closed quiet : Aug. delivery sold from 4s. 9½d. to 4s. 9¾d.; Dec. from 5s. 0¼d. to 5s. to 5s. 1½d. to 6s. 0¼d.; March at 6s. 1½d. and 6s. 2¼d. (combined) to 6s. 3¼d. to 6s. 2¼d. to 6s. 1½d.; May from 6s. 4½d. to 6s. 3¼d. to 6s. 4½d. to 6s. 4½d.; Aug., 1931, from 6s. 9d. to 6s. 8¼d. Calls (88 per cent. beet) :—

Month	10.30 a.m. Sellers	10.30 a.m. Buyers	3.15 p.m. Sellers	3.15 p.m. Buyers	4.15 p.m. Sellers	4.15 p.m. Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Aug.	4 9¾	4 9	4 9¾	4 9	4 10½	4 9¾
Sept.	4 11¼	4 9	4 11¼	4 9	4 11¼	4 9¾
Oct.	5 0¾	5 0	5 0¾	4 9¾	5 0¾	4 11¼
Dec.	5 1½	5 0	5 0	4 11¼	5 1½	5 0¾

NEW CONTRACT, BASIS 96 PER CENT. C.I.F.

Jan.	5 10½	5 9	5 9¾	5 7½	5 10½	5 9
March	6 0	5 11½	6 0	5 8¾	6 0	5 11½
May	6 5¼	6 3½	6 5	6 2¼	6 5	6 4½
Aug.	6 9¾	6 9	6 8¼	6 7½	6 8¾	6 8¼

SYRUP.—Lyle's half puncheons, quoted 22s. 6d.; 21b tins, 35s.; Tate's cwt. drums, 24s. 6d.; 3 cwt. casks, 23s. 6d.; 6 cwt. to 6 cwt. casks, 19s. 6d.

GLUCOSE.—Guaranteed waterwhite, Aug.-Sept., delivery, quoted 19s. per cwt., duty paid, landed terms.

COFFEE.—The spot market ruled quietly steady. Futures nominal.

COCOA.—Accra was easier. Fair fermented, July-Aug., mid crop, quoted 31s. 9d. per cwt., sellers; new crop, Oct.-Dec., quoted 34s. 3d., sellers. Ecuador was easier; Sept. delivery sold at 37s. 6d.; Dec., at 36s. 6d. Sales, 100 tons. Calls :—

Month	11 a.m. Sellers	11 a.m. Buyers	4 p.m. Sellers	4 p.m. Buyers	4.30 p.m. Sellers	4.30 p.m. Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Aug.	37 0	37 4½	37 6	37 0	38 0	37 3
Sept.	37 3	36 9	37 3	36 6	37 9	37 0
Oct.	37 0	36 6	37 3	36 6	37 6	36 9
Dec.	36 6	36 3	36 9	36 1½	36 9	36 7½
Jan.	36 6	36 3	36 9	36 1½	36 9	36 7½
March	37 0	36 9	37 0	36 6	37 0	36 7½

TEA :—At auction 12,250 packages of Java and Sumatra grades were offered. The market was quiet and easier. Common kinds declined 1d. per lb., and over 9d. the fall was sometimes 1½d. Export demand was a little better, but prices showed no improvement. Dust and fannings sold from 4d. to 1s. 6½d.; broken tea from 7½d. to 11½d.; leaf from 8d. to 1s.; broken Pekoe, from 7½d

forring £113,632 to reserve, to carry forward £475,951. In view of the unsettled condition of trade generally and the low price of all commodities, including copper, we do not propose to pay an interim dividend for 1930 at this stage. While there is no need to take an unduly pessimistic view, the board consider it their duty, in the circumstances, to conserve the company's cash resources until a definite improvement in general conditions is evident.

UNION MINIÈRE DU HAUT KATANGA

The Union Minière are, fortunately, in a very strong position to meet the present depression; 1929 was a record year, and the profits increased to the equivalent of £2,700,000, compared with £2,260,000 in 1928. The same rate of dividend as in the previous year—namely, 300f. gross per capital and dividend shares, and 200f. per privileged share—was maintained, and the equivalent of about £520,000 carried to reserves and ordinary amortisations, and of nearly £580,000 to a special reserve fund.

In addition a large amount in respect of expenses not directly productive in character was written off to costs, the equivalent of well over £1,000,000 having been dealt with in this way over the last five years, on account of expenditure for prospection and drilling and the construction and improvement of native compounds and hospitals alone. The metal stocks, although high, are valued at such a low cost as to ensure against all possible fluctuations in selling price, and, in fact, constitute an additional reserve. The whole of the plant, equipment, and accessory installations, which can produce over 160,000 tons of copper per annum, besides valuable quantities of radium ore and cobalt alloy, stand in the books at a very low figure, equivalent to less than £4,000,000.

Accumulated reserve funds, including the sums previously mentioned, amounted at December 31 last to the equivalent of nearly £1,500,000. You will, therefore, see that had it not been for the present fall in the price of copper and the general depression, the Union Minière might easily have paid a considerably bigger dividend; but we have the satisfaction of knowing it is in the business, and that we shall get the benefit of it when things improve.

SATISFACTORY OPERATIONS FOR CURRENT YEAR

Operations for the current year are very satisfactory. About 85,000 tons of copper have been produced for the first six months of 1930, as compared with 63,000 tons in the corresponding period of 1929, and, in spite of the present selling price being the lowest known for 30 years, the costs of production leave a very satisfactory margin of profit. Copper producers, in common with producers of other commodities, are passing through difficult times. The Union Minière can, by producing at full capacity from their high-grade ores, particularly from the Western Mines, and with the aid of the Benguela Railway, reduce costs to a very low figure. It is now, with copper at its low price, that the value of the Benguela line as the shortest and cheapest route becomes increasingly evident. Not only will it be cheaper for the copper traffic but for all supplies which affect the cost of production directly and indirectly. It will also, by reducing the time of transit to an absolute minimum, effect a material saving for the Union Minière on their permanent stock of copper, which is, at present, some 80,000 tons, of a value of about £4,000,000. By exporting the copper *via* Lobito it would arrive at the refinery several weeks earlier, and, consequently, the stocks in course of transit would be cut down to a considerable extent. Another important consideration is that, with the Benguela Railway running, the Katanga Mines cannot be stopped for want of fuel or transport by strikes or washaways on the Rhodesian railways, as has occurred in the past (in one year the Union Minière lost £1,000,000 by such stoppages), and this is a consideration which applies equally to the growing mining industry in Northern Rhodesia.

BENGUELA RAILWAY

Receipts and expenditure for 1929 are shown in detail in the annual report, and were quite satisfactory, considering that they deal only with local and construction traffic. The gross earnings were equivalent to about £447,000, and exceeded the previous best by well over £100,000; net earnings amounted to the equivalent of £194,000; the tonnage of goods was 275,381 tons. For the first half of the current year the receipts have not been so satisfactory, due partly to less construction traffic for the Belgian section and partly to the trade depression which has resulted in a considerable reduction in the tonnage of agricultural produce exported, owing to the low prices offering in the European markets. These low prices mean smaller earnings, as the present railway rates are based on the market prices of the various Colonial produce.

The construction of the Belgian section is proceeding very rapidly, and is being undertaken from both ends. According to information received, it should be opened for traffic by the end of March, 1931, which will complete the Lobito Bay route, and provide through railway connexion across Africa and more particularly between the Port of Lobito, the Congo, Rhodesia, and the Union of South Africa. Not only will it be the beginning of a new era for the Benguela Railway, with a rapid increase in its traffic, but it will also confer on the peoples and industries of those countries advantages which they will not be slow to appreciate. Every care has been taken to place the railway in a position to deal with the anticipated increase of traffic.

WORKSHOPS AT HUAMBO COMPLETED

The new locomotive workshops at Huambo, which are the most up to date in Africa, are now complete and in working order, and all the additional engines and rolling stock will have been shipped and erected by the time they are required. With regard to the Port of Lobito, the contract for the completion of a further 1,150 metres of quay wall has been placed by the Portuguese Government with a well-known German firm, who, I believe, tendered by far the lowest price, and it is understood that work will be commenced immediately. With the completion of this extension there will be 1,400 metres of well-equipped quay in addition to the company's existing pier, capable of accommodating the largest vessels.

The revision of the railway rates, which I mentioned last year, is now practically complete, and it is hoped to submit the new rates schedule to the Government, for their approval, before the end of the present year, and to publish them some time ahead of the opening of the Belgian section of the line. These rates compare favourably for all traffic with rates obtaining over existing routes, and at the same time ensure adequate returns. The development of the country served by the Benguela Railway continues to go ahead. Great interest is being taken by firms and individuals in all parts of the world, not only in the transport facilities, which the completion of this new and shorter route to Central Africa will afford, but also in the agricultural and industrial development which the railway now makes feasible. There is considerable building activity at Lobito, where land is being rapidly taken up and offices and houses are being erected for shipping, banking, industrial, and residential purposes. A first-class hotel has been designed for Lobito and the plans are now in Lisbon for approval.

RHODESIA-KATANGA COMPANY

Kansanshi Mine.—Exploratory development work has been pushed ahead during the last year, with very satisfactory results. Up to the end of May last, a total of 29,000ft. of underground sinking, driving, and cross-cutting had been done on the various levels, down to 250ft., and nearly 20,000ft. of diamond drilling down to a maximum depth of 900ft. Details of the work have been given in various progress reports which have been published, and a general description of the different types of mineralization, and their extent, is to be found in the Rhodesia-Katanga directors' report, attached to the Tanganyika report.

I do not propose to go over the same ground, beyond stating that Kansanshi mine is unlike any other mine in Northern Rhodesia, as it consists of vertical fissures passing through and impregnating with copper and gold various horizontal formations and replacement bodies. Mr. Barnard, the engineer specially appointed to lay out and superintend the exploratory work, reports that there is a total of 8,000,000 tons of 4.15 per cent. ore in sight proved down to the bottom of the upper limestone in the three central blocks, from which 250,000 long tons of copper can be recovered. He adds that further underground development will progressively increase the above tonnage by length and depth extension, and the diamond drilling work done, to date, indicates that there will probably be a similar amount of ore to the same depth in the rest of the mine.

The development so far, therefore, points to our having half a million tons of copper to a relatively shallow depth, a large part of which can be extracted by cheap open-cast mining. As the veins have been proved to extend below the upper limestone, and mineralization has been proved at 900ft., the maximum depth so far drilled, it may fairly be assumed that the figure of half a million tons of copper will possibly be doubled.

VARIOUS GRADES OF ORE

You will, of course, appreciate, from the assay values which have already been published, that the tonnages which I have mentioned comprise various grades and classes of ore ranging downwards from very high-grade material containing appreciable quantities of gold. It has, therefore, been a question whether we should design a plant to work the high-grade ores, or take rich and poor ores together and treat a lower grade on a much larger scale. Probably, we shall decide on the latter course, as we believe we can work the mine with higher or lower grades of ores, to suit fluctuating copper markets, and run an average ore with a big output when copper reaches normal prices.

It is probable that the first unit of treatment plant will have a capacity of 2,500 tons of ore per day. With regard to the profits to be made, this will, of course, depend mainly upon the price of copper. Even at the present low price of copper we can treat the 4 per cent. ore at a reasonable profit. With copper at anything like normal prices we should make a profit of at least £20 per ton of copper on this grade of ore. In this connexion it should be noted that below the 250ft. level the ores become sulphide and their treatment cost will be correspondingly lower. Also, on an average throughout the whole mine, we can assume gold values of £2 per ton of copper.

PRICE OF COPPER

With regard to the price of copper, we must remember that the present low price has encouraged the extension of its use and its consumption has increased with remarkable rapidity. Indeed, the world consumption, which in the five years 1900 to 1904 was 2,794,000 tons, was no less than 7,949,000 tons for the five years 1925 to 1929, although the consumption *per capita* of population for 1929 was only 7.41, 7.22, and 7.34 lb. in Great Britain, France, and Germany respectively, as compared with 18.55lb. in the United States of America.

On several previous occasions, stocks of copper have accumulated and the market has fallen, but the price has always recovered. In fact, to arrive at the normal price we must take the average price over a period of years, and we find, taking the 25 years of the present century, excluding the five years of abnormal war prices, that the average price of standard has been about £67 per ton, which would make electrolytic about £71 per ton.

With regard to transport for Kansanshi, three different railway routes are being surveyed: one to connect with the Katanga Railway at Kipushi, in the Belgian Congo, one to connect with the Belgian section of the Benguela Railway at the western mines, and one direct to the Benguela Railway at Macuesi. All copper from Kansanshi would go by the Benguela Railway by either of these routes, but the last two would shorten the distance by 140 miles and 200 miles respectively. His Excellency Sir James Maxwell, the Governor-General of Northern Rhodesia, has expressed to me a very keen wish to have this direct Macuesi route, as not only would it serve Kansanshi and other mines *en route*, but it would open up one of the best agricultural districts in Northern Rhodesia. It would also open up a big section of Portuguese Angola. We will naturally do our best to fall in with any reasonable scheme which will assist the development of those countries.

LUANO COAL PROSPECTING

Prospecting in the Luano Valley was stopped at the end of July, 1929, and the prospecting staff were transferred to the new coal discovery in the Kafue Valley, about 160 miles to the south of the Kansanshi mine. Investigation shows that Kafue coal, like the Luano coal, is of similar type and grade to that obtained from the Luena Colliery in Katanga, which is used on the Belgian Congo Railways and also for metallurgical work at the smelters of the Union Minière du Haut Katanga.

INVESTIGATIONS IN THE SUDAN

During the past year Nile-Congo Divide Syndicate have continued the work of investigating the gold areas in Western Mongalla and have carried out a considerable amount of Banka drilling work on the banks of the Nile, and on the rivers draining the Ganzi schists, also on the Ibba and Lower Yei rivers, with the object of locating further payable alluvial deposits. The results, however, have been disappointing, and no additions has been made to the 7,000ozs. of gold already located. Tests have been carried out to determine the costs of washing the gravels containing this gold, during the course of which some 157oz. of gold have been recovered.

These tests show that with efficient native labour a small profit can be made, and I am discussing with the Sudan Government the question of recovering this gold, not so much from the point of view of making profits, which must, in any case, be small, but in the hope of locating the source of the gold in payable deposits. The question of restarting work on the Hofrat mine still depends on improvement in transport facilities. A new discovery of gold has been made in another part of the concession, and is now being followed up. Mr. Bayne, our engineer, also reports a most interesting discovery of chromite and asbestos of good quality, and we hope to make arrangements to start work on it at an early date.

THE UGANDA CONCESSION

In the 5,000 square mile concession in Uganda, which was taken up by the Nile-Congo Divide Syndicate last year, no discoveries of economic value have, so far, been made, and the prospecting rights over about half the area will not be renewed. Rights over the remainder are being retained, and an extension over an adjoining area has also been applied for, in order to follow up a discovery of coarse gold which has been made in one of the rivers and traced to pegmatite veins. Prospecting work over the three areas totalling 14,380 square miles, which I mentioned last year, has been continued. One of them, the Karamoja area, has now been given up, as no discoveries of economic importance were made, but we still retain rights over the other two, Ankole-Kigezi and Ruwenzori, covering 1,620 square miles.

In the Ankole-Kigezi area some further detailed prospecting work was done on the three tin prospects previously discovered, but it appears unlikely that any of them can be economically exploited. Further prospecting in the northern part of the area has resulted in the discovery of other tin deposits of a more promising nature, which are now being investigated. The discovery of fine cassiterite, with traces of gold, in the western parts of the concession, near the Belgian border, was mentioned previously. Further work done there has shown that the overlay over a large area contains fine tinstone. Test pits on the banks of more than 50 streams and rivers, over some 30 square miles of country in this part, all show tinstone in concentrates. Considerable further work remains to be done in this part of the area, and it is impossible to say yet whether any commercially workable deposit can be found there.

THE KILEMBE MINE

The Kilembe mine, in the Ruwenzori area, is proving a valuable property; it consists of a north ore body and a south ore body, separated by a valley. 2,500ft. of driving and sinking have been carried out on these bodies. In the north ore body a shaft was sunk 78ft. on vertical mineralized shales. A level was opened up at 54ft., and a cross-cut was made through 25ft. of ore, averaging 3.1 per cent. copper, including 30ft. of 5 per cent. copper. 355ft. of driving was done along the ore body, averaging 5.6 per cent. copper.

Four cross-cuts put in at 50ft. intervals gave the following results, namely, 85ft. width averaged 5.1 per cent. copper, 31ft. width averaged 5.4 per cent. copper, 80ft. width averaged 7.5 per cent. copper, 33ft. width averaged 3.5 per cent. copper. An adit is being put in to cut these reefs at the 240ft. level. At the end of May it was nearly 500ft. in, and is expected to cut them very soon. It has already cut through 30ft. of ore, averaging 4.5 per cent. copper from 310ft. to 340ft. from its mouth, and 40ft. of driving along the ore zone averaged 4 per cent. copper. It also cut at 270ft. a small vein, 18in. wide, averaging 16 per cent. copper.

It is estimated that 330,000 short tons of ore, of an average value of 4.5 per cent., and containing 13,000 long tons of copper, are already practically proved. Two main adits are being driven to cut the southern ore body. The eastern one, 300ft. in length, has not yet reached it. The western one has exposed zones of mineralized shales on the granite contacts, over a length of 200ft. with a width of 10ft. and an average value of 4 per cent. copper. Judging from present indications, and having regard to the locality itself, it is quite likely that Kilembe may be a very big proposition.

A RAILWAY SURVEY

Last year Mr. Varian, our railway engineer, made a reconnaissance survey of a line between Kampala, the present terminus of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, and the Congo Border, south of Lake George, in order to find out the possibility of connecting Ruwenzori to that railway system. Mr. Varian's survey report was placed at the disposal of his Excellency Sir William Gowers, the Governor-General of Uganda, who wrote me expressing his great appreciation of Mr. Varian's work, and said:—"I am indebted almost wholly to Varian, who came to Uganda some six weeks ago, for the information which enabled me to make such a clear and definite recommendation to the Legislative Council here. He did a great deal of hard work and made notes and observations which have been of very great value to me. His preliminary reconnaissance of the line from here to the Congo was made, in the first instance, in order to find out the possibility of connecting up Ruwenzori, should your copper there prove to be a big thing. But, incidentally, it gave him an opportunity of giving me the material which I badly needed, in order to convince everybody out here that the only possible extension of the Kenya and Uganda Railway main line system is in the direction of Ruwenzori, and the only feasible gap through the Albertine Rift Valley is to the south of Ruwenzori." That is with the object of eventually connecting with the Congo system of railways.

I am now informed that the first section of the railway is authorized and will be started soon, which will bring the railway to only about 100 miles from Kilembe. My general review of the company's interests, and the information contained in the directors' report, will, I think, satisfy you that in face of the present bad times the company's affairs are progressing satisfactorily. Although prices have fallen to an unprecedented low ebb, your marketable assets are worth, to-day, over £10,000,000 sterling, and this does not include 2,700,000 fully-paid shares, representing 90 per cent. of the share capital of the Benguela Railway Company.

COMPANY'S ACHIEVEMENTS

Your company, with a total capital of £5,500,000, has provided £7,000,000 for Benguela Railway construction and guarantee of debenture interest; acquired a very large interest in the Union Minière du Haut Katanga; built the Rhodesia-Katanga Junction Railway and bought out the Chartered Company's interest in the Kansanshi mine; put £3,000,000 to reserve and paid over £3,000,000 in dividends, and has done this although your assets have not nearly reached maturity.

The production of copper by the Union Minière is little more than half what it will be. The Kansanshi mine has not started producing yet, and what will probably be your greatest asset, the Benguela Railway, is only now reaching its objective. In addition, your company has written off all prospecting expenses, amounting to about £300,000, although one of the prospects is the Kilembe mine, with copper to the value of about £600,000 already practically proved. Your company, like the Zambesia Exploring Company, was formed by Rhodes and myself to explore for mineral wealth to assist the Cape to Cairo Railway project, and, so far, that policy has been fully justified by results.

CIVILIZING INFLUENCE IN CENTRAL AFRICA

Your company has opened up wealth in Rhodesia and Katanga which has led, not only to the extension of the Cape to Cairo Railway, but to the construction of about 3,000 miles of railways through British, Belgian, and Portuguese territories. These discoveries have had a great civilising influence in Central Africa, and have led to over £14,000,000 sterling being paid to the Rhodesian railways, Wankie Colliery, and British shipping lines, besides the provision of an immense amount of work for British, Belgian, and Portuguese workmen.

A large part of Central Africa has been opened to the world as the result of that one effort. You are continuing that effort. Your prospectors are working over large areas on the Cape to Cairo route to the north in Uganda and the Sudan, and already, as I have shown you, your discoveries are assisting both Northern Rhodesia and Uganda to get important new railway extensions, and you are working gold in country that is bound to be the route of the railway which will connect the Nile and Congo rivers.

I take this opportunity of thanking the staff and workmen of the associated companies for their loyalty and efforts, working, as they often are, under dangerous and difficult conditions, and for the assistance rendered to me by my colleagues here and in Brussels and Lisbon. (Cheers.)

After questions had been answered the resolution was carried unanimously.

The dividend payments as recommended were unanimously approved; the retiring directors, Sir Cecil L. Budd, K.B.E., Mr. Felicien Cattier, Mr. Sheffield Neave, and Mr. C. F. Rowsell, were unanimously re-elected; and the auditors, Messrs. Cooper Brothers and Co., were reappointed.

A cordial vote of thanks to the chairman, Sir Robert Williams, the other members of the board, and also the staff concluded the proceedings.

ZAMBESIA EXPLORING

DIVIDEND OF 10 PER CENT.

The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Zambesia Exploring Company, Limited, was held yesterday at River Plate House, E.C.

GENERAL SIR FRANCIS REGINALD WINGATE, who presided, briefly moved the adoption of the report and accounts, and Mr. C. F. ROWSELL seconded the resolution.

SIR ROBERT WILLIAMS, Bt. (managing director), in the course of his remarks, said:—The capital remains the same—namely, £865,083. The reserve is unaltered at £435,000, which represents just over 50 per cent. of the share capital. Our liquid assets amounted to £223,841, represented by cash and investments. Shares and debentures of other companies at cost or under stood in our books at £1,160,343, the shares and debentures of subsidiary companies this year being shown separately, representing at cost or under £37,701, the two together amounting to £1,198,044, as compared with £809,346 at December 31, 1928, the increase being due mainly to purchases of additional shares in the Rhodesia-Katanga Company and Tanganyika Concessions, Limited, which also accounts for the reduction in the amount shown under cash and investments. At December 31 last the market value of the quoted securities alone showed a surplus over the book value of the whole of the shares and Debentures of about £497,000. At to-day's market quotations, notwithstanding the heavy fall in prices, the quoted securities, including investments, represent a value of over £1,500,000. The shares and debentures of subsidiary companies consist of shares in Benguella Estates, Limited, and shares and debentures in Angola Estates, Limited.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Turning to the profit and loss account, the balance of profit for the year, after making full provision for advances to the Nile-Congo Divide Syndicate, was £106,501, as compared with £112,453 for the previous year. We propose to pay a final dividend of 5 per cent., making the dividend for the year 10 per cent., the same as last year, and to carry forward £30,000. We do not consider we are justified this year in paying a bonus, as it would necessitate encroaching on our reserves, and we feel we ought not to deplete our resources under the existing conditions of trade and share markets. The company's position is sound. Although your capital is only £865,000, you have already distributed nearly £1,000,000 in dividends, besides having £435,000 in reserve. In spite of the abnormal drop in prices, your investments and marketable securities are worth over £1,500,000. You have a large interest in Tanganyika Concessions, Limited, whose already valuable assets have not yet nearly reached maturity. Your shareholding in the Rhodesia-Katanga Company should also prove a very profitable investment. You hold 650,000 Benguela Railway Debentures, acquired at a very reasonable figure, and have also invested money in building and agricultural ventures in Angola, which should, in due course, bring satisfactory returns. You are interested in valuable prospects in Uganda and the Sudan, including a half-interest in the Kilembe mine, which has already a practically proved value in copper of over £800,000.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

THE PARENT TRUST AND FINANCE COMPANY

EFFECT OF THE HATRY CRASH

HEAVY LOSSES

SIR ARTHUR DU CROS'S REVIEW OF THE POSITION

The THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Parent Trust and Finance Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the Hotel Victoria, Northumberland-avenue, London.

SIR ARTHUR DU CROS, Bt., the chairman of the company, presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. D. E. Ward) having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—The board, as constituted at the date of the last annual general meeting, welcome this the first opportunity of meeting you since the disaster to the company occasioned by the unprecedented frauds of Mr. Hatry and certain of his associates. Before dealing with the circumstances leading up to the present unfortunate condition of affairs I want to refer to one or two matters which I think you should have present in your minds in considering the facts which I am going to place before you.

In the first place I would point out that, although the arrangements which will come before you for consideration involve the resignation of several of your directors, every member of the old board has insisted upon retaining office until the opportunity was afforded them of meeting the shareholders in general meeting and dealing with any criticisms which might be made of the policy adopted by the board during the critical period through which we have passed. The resignations of the directors now resigning arise out of the necessity in view of the changed circumstances of avoiding expense, and because the nature and extent of the business have entirely changed, and as a consequence no longer requires the activity of these gentlemen. They are necessary, also, as mentioned in the report, to make room for the expression of opinion, through their own representatives, of persons who are now financially interested to a large extent and were not so interested before.

DIRECTORS' INVESTMENT OF £600,000

The second matter which I should like to bring to your notice affects all the old directors, but is, perhaps, more personal to me and my family than to any of my colleagues. So great was our confidence in the enterprise into which the company entered with Hatry, and so hopeful were we that the return would be commensurate with the capital involved, that the members of the board became interested in the scheme to the extent of close upon £600,000 on terms similar to those upon which the company itself engaged in this same operation. Of this sum upwards of £500,000 represents money and securities of my own family, the major part of which has been lost. I mention this particularly because I want you to visualize the atmosphere at the time the company embarked in the business and the implicit confidence we had in the men who initiated it and in their ability to handle the transaction.

In addition to this, shareholders should know that the original directors between them own, or are interested in, nearly 300,000 shares of all classes of this company, and I need hardly give you the assurance that no sale of any of these shares was made either immediately before or since the commencement of these troubles. In these circumstances the directors can sympathize very acutely, if I may say so, with their fellow shareholders in the losses which we have mutually sustained.

The third matter which it is desirable should be made quite clear at the outset of this meeting is as to how this company did not lose money. It did not (*a*) lend money without security to Hatry or anyone else, (*b*) nor join with Hatry in any speculation; (*c*) it did not gamble on the Stock Exchange, with or without inside information from Hatry, and (*d*) nor did it invest any considerable money in the securities of the Hatry group of companies, with one exception, and then only after a full examination of the internal affairs of the company in question by two of our own directors. Even then our commitment was supported, as we thought, by an adequate guarantee.

Now, before going into certain details which should be before you, I want to say a word or two about the figures as far as possible to-day. Shareholders will recognize that at the present stage some discretion is required in dealing with figures and other matters which are still in a sense *sub judice*.

EXTENT OF THE HATRY LOSSES

The directors' report, which I assume everyone has read, states that the difference between the book value of investments and loans and the estimated values on June 30 last was, in round figures, £2,870,000, and that of this figure approximately 80 per cent., or £2,290,000, was directly due to the Hatry frauds.

The frauds which account for this £2,290,000 of loss come under two categories. First, losses arising from the issue of spurious or forged securities amounted to £1,426,000. Of these securities, £1,033,000 were deposited by Hatry with the banks direct and were accepted by them, and the balance of £393,000 were taken over by ourselves. Secondly, losses arising from the fall in the value of securities due to misappropriation of the assets of the companies involved amounted to £1,673,000, making a total of £3,099,000 lost through fraud.

Our loss was not the full £3,099,000, due to the fact that we had margins of security of over 35 per cent. on loans and guarantees, and thus the first £800,000 loss did not fall on the company.

Of the balance of the losses, over £350,000 is accounted for by heavy depreciations which have taken place in the company's investments as an indirect result of the Hatry crash and other adverse conditions at home, but also it is fair to say, due to world conditions over which this board, or for that matter any other board, could have no control.

DRASTIC ECONOMIES

The joint circular issued to the shareholders in May referred to drastic economies which have been made in the administration of the company's business. In the period from January 1, 1923, to April 30, 1929 (6¼rd years), the Parent Trust in round figures made net profits of £2,150,000 after all expenses, of which it paid out to its shareholders £1,663,187 and added the balance to capital reserve and carry-forward. The average working expenses of the company during the past three years were approximately £33,000, but in the altered circumstances this figure has been, or is being reduced by two-thirds, that is, to about £11,000 per annum.

Turning now to the crisis in the company's affairs, this was reached during the Stock Exchange settlement of September 12 when Hatry was finding difficulty in meeting his engagements. He definitely assured us that they had all been duly met, but on September 16 he startled us with the disclosure that his settlement had not been completed, but that he was still some £200,000 short.

We gave him some assistance, but could not attempt to deal with a deficit so large, even had we been so inclined. Nearly all the directors happened to be out of England, and on that day the shares of the Hatry group of companies, upon which we were relying as cover in respect of loans and guarantees, commenced to fall.

On September 18, at a board meeting of this company, we took stock of our position in the light of the depreciated values then ruling, even allowing for the possibility of Hatry's bankruptcy. Stock Exchange quotations were ignored and a revised opinion formed of the intrinsic merits of the securities in our possession. On this reduced basis, the company still appeared to have satisfactory protection and, in the light of the knowledge then held, the revised values were held to justify the company in thinking that its credit was secure. It was thought that Hatry's personal difficulties had depressed all his shares unduly, but that there would be a recovery when he was shaken out. Remember, ladies and gentlemen, that even at this stage we had not the faintest inkling of fraud or conspiracy on the part of Hatry.

The next day a further slump in Hatry securities took place, and when charges of fraud against the Hatry group began to circulate we instructed the company's auditors to prepare a formal statement of the company's position and retained Sir Gilbert Garnsey's firm—Messrs. Price, Waterhouse and Co.—to cooperate with them in making a joint report to the board.

"A BOLT FROM THE BLUE"

It was on September 19 that we learned for the first time that frauds had actually occurred which would affect the Hatry securities deposited with the company, and that news came upon us all literally as a bolt from the blue. Not one of us had any suspicion that anything crooked was going on—overtrading perhaps, yes; but fraud, emphatically no!

Hatry was arrested on September 20, and the board issued on September 21 a notice to the shareholders that this company would be very seriously involved. We thought it right, at the earliest possible moment, to give you as much information as lay in our power at the time. Within a few hours we had personally interviewed the important creditors of the company, who were all most sympathetic and considerate in their attitude. This company has always had the good fortune to occupy a high place in the estimation of those with whom it carried on business.

But the position was obscure. The admission of fraud and the issue of spurious securities necessitated the closest scrutiny of all our transactions with Hatry and his companies before we could definitely ascertain our liability arising from these transactions. As you have been told, even to-day the position has not been entirely unravelled, although we have all worked to the utmost of our ability to reach finality.

Within a day or two the joint report of the auditors was in our possession, and a meeting of our banking creditors was convened, with a view to the formation of a consortium, through which to obtain the time necessary to ascertain the position of the company and to conserve the assets with a view to obtaining the best advantage in realization. At that meeting, which was held on October 3, we asked for a moratorium, and invited the banks and other financial institutions to nominate representatives to this board. These proposals were accepted in principle, and have done much to protect not only your but everyone's interests. As you know, Mr. Tansley Witt was then appointed financial adviser to the company, and Mr. Kirkpatrick was nominated to the board.

SHAREHOLDERS' COMMITTEES APPOINTED

You will have gathered also from the report that two committees were subsequently formed by the shareholders, and they have considered all the circumstances relative to the transactions between the company and Mr. Hatry. They have had the benefit of a report of Mr. Mackie, who was appointed by the committee to inquire without restriction into all matters concerning the losses which have occurred. Mr. Mackie put in an enormous amount of good work on behalf of shareholders in the preparation of the report, and I feel that I should be voicing your wishes when I tender our thanks to that gentleman for the strenuous task he undertook, and also to Mr. Payton and Major O'Rorke, the chairmen of the two committees, who have spared no effort to assist the company.

The whole of the period since October 3 has been occupied with examinations into the legal position of various guarantees and other liabilities, and in endeavouring to negotiate with the creditors a friendly scheme by which this company and its creditors, all being innocent sufferers through the wrongdoing of third parties, should agree to accommodate each other to the utmost extent.

That, gentlemen, really brings us up to the present time with the financial position of the company as has been already described.

EARLY ASSOCIATIONS WITH HATRY

Now I would like to go into the circumstances, in some little detail, in which we met Mr. Hatry, and which resulted, over a very considerable period, as you will see from what I am about to tell you, in very large profits and very satisfactory business to this company, until the Steel transaction was introduced.

He was first brought into contact with the company in 1925 in connexion with the formation of the Drapery Trust, a concern in which a large number of drapery establishments in London and throughout the country had been successfully united. In the finance of this important business this company took a leading part.

As was generally known, Hatry had previously had heavy business reverses, and before entering into dealings with him inquiries were made and the board was definitely assured that while this was so there had been nothing discreditable or dishonest in his record, but that Hatry had set aside his private fortune, or a large part of it, to make good his business losses—an action which was felt to be in his favour. He had been completely rehabilitated, and his financial position was high in the City. His credit appeared to be unlimited, and the attitude towards him of many of the leading banks and financial institutions had no little influence upon our own view of Hatry's stability and good faith. They appeared to entertain no doubt as to his ability to carry through any matter to which he put his hand. As an example of this, and to illustrate the extent to which Hatry was accepted and trusted, I should mention that for his preliminary Steel Syndicate he obtained over £1,500,000 from individuals and institutions, all on his mere word, without putting up any security. The whole of this money was misappropriated, and so clever was Hatry in covering up his real position that I hold in my hand a copy of a reference on him issued by one of our London banks, which reads:—"Well-known City financier, at present engaged in big steel combine, backed by first-class people, and we think he should be good for his engagements." That reference was given out just one week before the crash. Altogether, Hatry's transactions in recent years must have approached £100,000,000, and he had in association with him the highest class of professional advice.

The Drapery Trust, and a number of contemporary transactions with Hatry, occupied a period of over three years, during which time the company traded with him on terms of complete trust. The amount involved from first to last was very large indeed. Up to February 26, 1929, there had been 135 transactions with the Austin Friars group, representing a monetary turnover of over £14,500,000.

LOANS AND GUARANTEES UPON SECURITY

The primary liability in all open transactions was borne by Hatry, our financial cooperation being given in the form of definite purchases or exchange of securities or of loans and guarantees given upon security, a procedure which was subsequently repeated in the case of the steel business. In connexion with this large number of transactions we became entitled to fees and to a share of resulting profits, amounting to over £400,000, and we had no complaint to make as to the manner in which Mr. Hatry and his associates carried out their obligations.

At the end of 1928 we had squared all accounts with Mr. Hatry with the exception of one contingent liability which was regarded as being fully covered, and we held also among our investments some £382,000 of Hatry securities, which stood on the market at that time at £408,000.

It was not unnatural, therefore, that when, in February, 1929, the board was again recommended by the managing director to cooperate with Hatry, this time in the steel reorganization scheme, they felt justified in doing so in view of their experience of the previous three years.

A CRUSHING TAX DEMAND

In fact it suited the company very well at that moment to limit its business to one such major operation, so that upon its conclusion our assets might be largely in liquid form, and the way would be clear for the separation scheme which we were contemplating but which had been held up for some two years by threatened litigation with the Revenue authorities who had suddenly confronted the company with a crushing demand for tax in respect of transactions which had taken place 11 years before. It was a great misfortune that this claim, which might have amounted to £1,500,000 or more, should ever have been raised, because it blocked the plans which we had put before you for the separation of the investment and trading branches of the company's business, and, as it happened, we had entered into the steel business with Hatry just before the abandonment of their claim by the taxing authorities. You will appreciate that in the absence of the frauds from which we are suffering, this consolidation programme could and would have been successfully accomplished.

THE STEEL BUSINESS

It was in these circumstances, and after Hatry had proved good for all his previous commitments, that we undertook the steel business which appealed to us from two points of view.

First, we felt that intrinsically it was a sound proposition with very considerable profits attached to it for ourselves; and, secondly, it was one of the most promising movements in the world of finance for restoring prosperity in the very near future to one of our most important industries.

The rationalization of the steel industry was an operation which was overdue, and was being seriously undertaken by leaders of the industry. The conception was then, as it is to-day, a perfectly sound one, and has made important progress which is still continuing, and it is a movement which, as every one knows, finds favour in the highest quarters.

Our cooperation was given to Hatry, therefore, for a legitimate purpose, and it was given in a legitimate way; that is, by way of loans and guarantees covered by deposited securities, those securities not being steel shares alone, but being spread over five public companies, all of which were apparently prosperous and the shares of which were quoted on the Stock Exchange. We were spreading our risk and trading with Hatry on a banking basis, that is, under the shelter of securities which appeared to be more than adequate, supported in some cases by the guarantees of individuals and of companies which had independent boards of directors and published statements of accounts.

FINANCING THE IRON INDUSTRIES COMPANY

The decision to support Hatry was not made without careful consideration of all the facts. Expert reports had been obtained and were made available to us, and undoubtedly it influenced the board in guaranteeing the first £1,000,000 or so, that that amount was being advanced by leading bankers and finance houses who we had every reason to believe had knowledge of and were satisfied with Hatry's intentions. This preliminary finance was given in connexion with the Iron Industries Company, which was fraudulent from beginning to end, but which was the main foundation upon which the whole structure rested so far as this company was concerned. It turned out, however, that bankers, being but human, were no more capable than we were of avoiding the consequences of forgery and fraud.

But as a matter of fact, in visualizing the Steel operation at the commencement of the negotiations, it had not the appearance of being a financial transaction as large as those which we had already carried through in the formation of the Drapery Trust. But, although this was so, we took the same precautions as before to protect ourselves with underlying security for every commitment we took. While it is true that these underlying securities subsequently proved to be forged, or the companies in respect of which these securities were held had been tampered with at the base by Hatry and certain of his associates, yet the policy of the scheme, particularly so far as we were concerned, was absolutely sound and our securities were widespread.

In the absence of fraud the securities we held would have stood up, and the business success which had been achieved in the case of the Drapery Trust would have been repeated. Unfortunately no one has been infallible where Hatry was concerned, but we at least had our previous profitable experience to justify us. We were justified in our confidence in Hatry by those years of honest dealing.

UNIQUE FRAUDS

While shareholders may criticize us for that, I am doubtful if anyone would escape if similar methods were to be employed again. All financial business must largely depend on personal confidence and integrity. It is the code upon which our credit system rests and must continue to rest. These frauds in their nature and extent were unique, and yet, even with that experience before us and with all the precautions which will be taken in the future, it is questionable if honest men will be able ever to cope with a group of clever swindlers who are prepared to go the whole hog and to resort to conspiracy and forgery. Prison sentences may be all very well in their way, but, unfortunately, they come after the event.

To me personally and my family, the disaster which this skilful and daring fraud has brought upon the company is a matter upon which I can scarcely trust myself to speak. For many years we have traded honourably and successfully, and from very small beginnings had built up a business edifice of which we had reason to be proud.

In the short period of a few months, all the work of years past was suddenly swept from under us, but, nevertheless, we are hopeful still that out of the wreck something substantial will emerge for shareholders. It all depends, of course, upon the return of confidence and good trade, and the good will and cooperation of our creditors, some of whom are not altogether without responsibility for what has occurred.

CHANGES ON THE BOARD

As you have seen, I have resigned the chair to Mr. Payton. I had not the pleasure of his personal acquaintance previously, but I was familiar with his business record, and I think that no better choice could have been found. It was not suggested to me by anyone that I should do so, but I honestly thought that it would be well, in the altered circumstances, that the shareholders should have the independent assistance which Mr. Payton and our financial adviser can bring to bear. I need hardly say, however, that I shall continue to help them and the company to the limit of my capacity, and that I shall regard it as a duty to secure to all parties who have trusted us in the past the utmost that can be salved out of what is left of our property.

The Chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the directors' report.

Mr. E. L. PAYTON seconded the motion and stated that as chairman of the English and Scottish Shareholders' Committee he could say that the present position had been brought about by unforeseen circumstances. Every transaction was clear and clean.

The CHAIRMAN, having replied to questions, the motion was carried.

On the proposition of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. J. H. GUY, it was unanimously decided that Mr. William McCalm Kirkpatrick and Major John Marcus William O'Rorke, D.S.O., should be re-elected directors of the company. Mr. Ernest L. Payton and Mr. John Mackie, F.C.A., were also elected directors of the company on the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by MAJOR J. O'RORKE.

PRESENTATION OF BALANCE-SHEET POSTPONED

The CHAIRMAN next proposed: "That in the circumstances in which the company finds itself, this meeting of shareholders of the Parent Trust and Finance Company, Limited, consents, whether under the articles of association or under the Companies Act, 1929, to the postponement of the preparation and presentation of a balance-sheet, profit and loss account, and auditors' certificate and report until such date as the directors may find that it is feasible to present audited and certified accounts and a report thereon."

Mr. J. MACKIE seconded, and the resolution was carried.

The auditors, Messrs. Maurice Jenks, Percival and Co., were reappointed.

The CHAIRMAN said:—May I say, before we separate, how

ALLIED CEMENT MANUFACTURERS, LTD.

PROGRESS IN DIFFICULT CONDITIONS

CLEARING UP THE BALANCE-SHEET

PROFITS EARNED BY ALL SUBSIDIARIES

MR. OLIVER J. S. PIPER'S STATEMENT

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Allied Cement Manufacturers, Limited, was held yesterday at the Central Hall, Westminster, London, S.W.

Mr. OLIVER J. S. PIPER (chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. J. E. Jenkins) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors having been read by Mr. R. T. WARWICK, representing the auditors, Messrs. W. T. Walton and Son,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—The directors' report and the accounts having been in your hands for the requisite period I propose, with your approval, that they be taken as read. (Agreed.) The directors' report and the accounts have advisedly been compiled in greater detail than is customary, and there has been included with it the directors' reports and the balance-sheets of the subsidiary manufacturing companies, so that the shareholders have in their hands a detailed statement of the relations between the companies, and, in particular, of the holdings of this company. All of these balance-sheets have been brought up to March 31, 1930, in order to co-ordinate them with the balance-sheet of your company.

RATIONALIZATION ESSENTIAL

I have no apologies to make for my association with the programme instituted for the rationalization of the cement trade. The cement industry is one in which great competition has grown up, in consequence of the rapid growth of consumption. The result has been that the skill and activity of manufacturers have tended to produce a supply in excess of demand. The manufacture of Portland cement threatened to become an industry with a large turnover but small profits, unless a policy of rationalization could be brought into effect. This was only possible by the scientific grouping of various units of modern type, so that, by the establishment of a cohesive group, instead of a number of separate competitors, a common policy and a fair and reasonable stabilization of price could be arrived at for the trade as a whole. Reduction in working costs was essential and the elimination of wasteful competition a necessary corollary.

These were the factors which led to the organization of the Red Triangle group. The policy of linking up and forming one group out of competing manufacturing units also demanded the securing of existing sources of outlet for the manufactured products, because a rapid increase in production could only be achieved if the machinery existed for the delivery of the output, and accordingly the acquisition of existing and well-established merchanting businesses became a necessity in the general plan. Such was the programme entered upon, which, to a great extent, has been accomplished.

TIME NEEDED TO REAP RESULTS

The commercial results of the merger of interests which has taken place cannot be judged in the short period which has elapsed since it began to take effect, in addition to which the universal depression which has unfortunately coincided with the inception of the plan must be taken into account. Without attempting to forecast the future, I feel sure that the practical working out of the schemes, now that we have, in the initial accounts, got rid of the capital cost, cannot fail to be beneficial. The operation under one control of all the cement works and the proper functioning of the secured means of outlet will, in due time, I believe, produce the result anticipated. Had it not been possible to co-ordinate and unite the operations of these otherwise competing units the profits which the constituent companies have brought into the common pool could not have been attained by them.

As to the earning power of the organization, your company depends for its profits on the trading profits to be derived from the Ellesmere Port Works, together with the dividends received from the subsidiary companies. After perusal of the respective balance-sheets, of which you have copies, very few remarks are necessary to make clear to you the trading results for the period. All of the cement-manufacturing companies are making profits, and, with the exception of the Dunstable Portland Cement Company, Limited, a dividend has been declared in respect of these profits, which is included in the income of your company.

THE DUNSTABLE INTEREST

Dealing first with the Dunstable Company, I quote from the directors' report of that company as follows:—

"During the period the expenditure on capital account for new plant, machinery, buildings, &c., in connexion with the modernization of the brick works at Sittingbourne has amounted to £26,000, making a total capital expenditure for these purposes of over £95,000. During the whole period covered by the accounts considerable difficulties have been experienced in the initial operations of this plant, and the profits of Smeed, Dean and Co., Limited, have been affected, both by diminution of output and the excessive cost of production. The directors believe that these difficulties have now been satisfactorily solved and are confident that for the future the capital investment will prove to be well justified. The improvements in the plant to produce this result have been completed, and the outturn for several weeks past has been successful in quantity, quality and costs."

I am glad to be able to announce that I have arranged with Wiggins and Co. (Hammersmith), Limited, to release the services of Mr. T. H. Kenyon and Mr. H. Cumper in their capacity of joint managing director and director, and that these gentlemen have been engaged by the Smeed, Dean Company to take over the control of their brickmaking businesses. In the hands of these gentlemen I am satisfied with the future outlook.

SMEED, DEAN, GREAVES, AND HOLBOROUGH

The results of Smeed, Dean and Co., Limited, in so far as they have been declared in dividends, are included in the results of the Dunstable Company. The figures of the Dunstable Company, for the period of nine months, show a net profit of £31,359 9s. 10d., and after payment of Preference dividend of £15,500, the amount standing to the credit of profit and loss, of £45,223 8s. 1d., has been carried forward, and also the £7,200 15s. 10d. in the Smeed, Dean accounts, in all £52,424 3s. 11d.

The figures of the Greaves Company for the period of nine months show a net profit of £35,927 4s. 9d., out of which a dividend of 5 per cent., less tax, has been paid, and after making a provision for depreciation of £9,000 the sum of £5,285 13s. 10d. has been carried forward.

The figures of the Holborough Company are for a period of 15 months and show a net profit of £104,341 13s. 2d. Dividends amounting to 8 per cent., less tax, have been paid, and after providing £25,000 for depreciation, £7,215 5s. 3d. has been carried forward.

At the Ellesmere Port Works the sales show an improvement on the year, and the trading profit of £93,864 9s. 11d. has been brought into the accounts.

THE INVESTMENTS

The report and balance-sheet sets out in complete detail the investments of the company. Dealing with them in the same order as they are referred to in the balance-sheet you will observe that the investments stand at their respective cost figures, but the directors have deemed it desirable to utilize the whole of the investment reserve to reduce this book value. The depreciation on the quoted investments is, in round figures, £187,000, and as the amount of £197,000 has been transferred from investment reserve the effect will be that the quoted securities will be carried at the market value ruling at the date of the balance-sheet, leaving a sum of about £10,000 by which to write down the unquoted securities.

As regards the manufacturing companies, the justification for retaining these investments at the present figures will depend upon their future earnings. As regards the merchanting business of J. and W. Henderson, Limited, the results attained for the first year justify the anticipations of the directors. The position of the investment in Wiggins and Co. (Hammersmith), Limited, is fully dealt with in the report, and the directors have every hope that the changes in policy and management which are being put in hand, with the cooperation of the present managing director of Wiggins and Co. (Hammersmith), Limited, will result in a material improvement in that company's affairs.

Again, with a view to clearing the present balance-sheet, the directors propose to write off the whole of the outlay incurred in the carrying through of the merger plan, the principal item of which consists of stamp duties.

The result obtained by this balance-sheet is that, subject to the retention in the balance-sheet of the investments in the subsidiary manufacturing companies and in J. and W. Henderson, Limited, at cost, the investment reserve and the profits for the current year have been sufficient to present a balance-sheet of actual values.

THE LIABILITIES

It is necessary for me to deal with the liabilities. The amount of £1,051,713 shown in the balance-sheet has, since that date, been reduced by the elimination of the figure of £188,000, in respect of the amount due on the purchase of the British Standard Works, which has now been paid. The principal items are the sums of £679,109 due to bankers and others, and £172,623 due to our associated companies. These loans were undertaken in respect of the purchases made by the company, and the failure of the British Cement Products Company to carry out their undertaking, to provide for the discharge of these loans, by means of an issue of shares, transfers to the directors the task of dealing with this position. It is obvious that under the conditions which prevail to-day any funding scheme must be postponed.

OUTLOOK FOR THE INDUSTRY

As regards the future, the consumption of cement was undoubtedly increasing for the period under review, and our own progressive sales showed that we were retaining and increasing our participation in the consumption. The depression which has during the last nine months settled on the commercial world as a whole must, however, have an effect upon the cement industry, and if these conditions continue it will become increasingly difficult to maintain our sales. One factor which we cannot control is the price of the product. In all of the works which are now operated under our management large sums have been spent in order to bring to perfection the mechanical processes of manufacture and to reduce working costs, and the results attained show that such expenditure was amply justified; but reductions in production costs to a minimum do not achieve material benefits if the selling price of the commodity falls away in the same or to a greater proportion.

The chairman of the Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers, Limited, at the last general meeting of that company, stated that the net selling price of their company was 25 per cent. lower than five years ago. In this connexion it is important to state that the imports into this country of foreign cement are quite substantial. *The Times* in its City Notes recently stated that other countries with smaller debt burdens, lower taxation, lower cost of Government, smaller social charges, were able to produce goods cheaper than British manufacturers, with the result that substantial imports into this country are being made, although our country's works are able to supply the whole of its requirements.

Foreign cement is cheaper to purchase than British cement, but the British buyer is no longer able to save the difference, since he must, apart from the question of quality, pay, in addition, a sum to the British workman for not making it, in the shape of the purchaser's contribution to the cost of unemployment itself. If these facts were better appreciated by municipalities and contractors who are buying foreign goods, because they appear to be cheaper, it would be of advantage to the cement industry in this country.

REASONABLE STABILIZATION THE AIM

Our aim is to achieve a reasonable stabilization in price and, to attain that end, we are cooperating, on friendly lines, with the other manufacturers, but difficulties in price adjustment must continue as long as the demand is not equal to the productive capacity of the works in this country. There is no question involved in this industry of old and out-of-date works, with consequent high costs. The cement manufacturers of this country have been alive to all opportunities of making effective reductions in manufacturing costs, and the works controlled by this company, in their respective districts, are each equipped to meet all reasonable competition.

With a definite policy actuating all manufacturers, combined with the return of trade prosperity, the conditions in the cement industry will improve, and the profits to be earned on this basis will show a good return on your investments, even though some of our holdings may have been acquired at higher figures than their present earnings seem to justify.

In other directions your board has done a great deal in the reduction of selling expenses and economies in administration, without impairing the efficiency of the organization. Every effort is being made to increase sales and to eliminate wasteful and competitive expenditure.

THE MANAGEMENT

I now have to deal with only two topics—namely, the present management and the British Standard Works.

Those into whose hands has passed the control of the British Cement Products Company, which company, as a legal entity, continues to control a majority of the Ordinary capital of your company, requested your board to appoint Mr. W. M. Kirkpatrick as a director, and I am glad to have the opportunity, later on in the proceedings, to move the confirmation of this appointment. Mr. Kirkpatrick has taken the greatest interest in the progress of the company and has joined the boards of our subsidiary cement-manufacturing companies. He has been given the completest opportunity of investigating all past transactions, and his advice and counsel, in the reshaping of the policy, have been of the greatest service to us.

DIFFICULTIES STILL TO SURMOUNT

As to the future, that we have great difficulties still to overcome is apparent; that we have been able to shape and carry out a definite policy of internal reconstruction, upon lines which meet with the approval of our bankers, is a source of gratification, and, as a working board, all of us having practical experience in the cement industry, that we shall be able to accomplish our task I have no doubt. This cannot be done without time and patience on the part of the shareholders. The Preference dividends of the company and its associated company, the Dunstable Company, have never been in jeopardy, and I see no reason why we should not be able to continue to meet them as they fall due. The outstanding Debenture stock will be gradually reduced by the operation of the sinking fund, and the purchase of stock in the market at anything like the values now ruling is of advantage to the Ordinary shareholders.

The other liabilities of the company cannot yet be dealt with as a whole. No quick financial operation can be carried out at present, but the continuation of good trading and an increase in selling prices, together with the continuation of the elimination of wasteful competition and the lessening of selling expenses, will enable us, out of the trading profits, to make such repayments of our liabilities that the stabilized trading profits will afford a sound and conservative basis for the issue in the future of Preference shares or Debentures, based upon assets of acknowledged value.

HOW SHAREHOLDERS CAN HELP

I have endeavoured to give you a frank and full statement of our position to-day and my reasons for regarding the situation as one which is well within our ability to deal with. I think it proper to conclude my remarks by stating that we have over 6,000 individual shareholders on the register and to tell them to what a large extent they can help in increasing the credit of the company. We serve the public, and our credit and good standing are our chief assets. Individual shareholders who are satisfied with the remarks which I have made can do a great deal in improving their own property by assisting in the maintenance of our "goodwill."

There is only one other matter which I must deal with. The final item in the policy of the acquisition of the various works was a contract to acquire the British Standard Works at Rainham, Kent, and the price which it was agreed to pay for these works was, in our opinion, a very satisfactory one. The operation of these works under our control removed a strong competitor in the London area. At the time when we had to face our other difficulties we were face to face with the necessity of finding some £200,000 to complete this purchase. The vendors met us with every consideration and allowed us an extended period for completion. We wished to absorb the business as a whole in the organization, but your company was not in a position to find the cash sum necessary to complete the purchase, but to have abandoned the contract for the acquisition of these works would have occasioned a considerable financial loss and, even more, a serious loss of prestige.

THE BRITISH STANDARD CEMENT COMPANY

To overcome these difficulties we have formed a separate company entitled "British Standard Cement Company, Limited," the management of which will be undertaken by this company for a period of years. The directors and their friends made themselves responsible for the formation of this company, and the allied company has a holding in it of 45,000 shares. Your directors believe that this separate company represents a very substantial asset to its shareholders, but they do not desire to obtain any personal advantage from the investments which they individually made and which were rendered necessary by the difficulties of finding finance by this company. It is, therefore, proposed that later on the unissued shares of the British Standard Cement Company, Limited, shall be offered to shareholders in this company on the same terms as the original capital was subscribed.

I now beg to move:—"That the directors' report and accounts be received and adopted."

Mr. W. M. KIRKPATRICK (deputy chairman), in seconding the resolution, said that, in fact, he represented the majority shareholders, but that, equally, he represented every shareholder of the company. Before coming on to the board he had made it a condition that he should be permitted to make a thorough investigation of the affairs of the company, and after that investigation he was satisfied that, with effort and patience, there was every prospect of complete recovery. Personally, he was so much impressed with the possibilities that he had undertaken to "take off his coat" to the job and become a working director. He fully realized that the task would require patience, but there was every prospect of the company carrying on successfully and of eventually becoming a practical, profitable proposition for all concerned.

THE DISCUSSION

In the course of the discussion which ensued Mr. J. M. THOMSON suggested the formation of a small committee of shareholders to consult with the board.

A SHAREHOLDER said that what he wanted was dividends, and he did not consider that any good would be done by recrimination. He recommended the shareholders to support the present board. Every one knew what had happened in the past. He did not think that the appointment of a committee would do any good at all. Personally, he had every confidence in the present board, and he appealed to his fellow shareholders to support them.

A number of questions were asked with reference to details of the accounts, and they were answered at length by the CHAIRMAN. Answering a question as to what steps were being taken to fund the loans and to deal with the inter-company position, he said that when the directors had, with the aid of their bankers, creditors, and the majority interests in the company, prepared a scheme for dealing with the position, it would be stated in the fullest possible way to the shareholders.

The resolution, on being put to the meeting, was carried by an overwhelming majority.

The appointment of Mr. W. M. Kirkpatrick as a director was confirmed; the retiring director, Mr. H. S. Sugden, was re-elected; the auditors, Messrs. W. T. Walton and Son, were re-appointed; and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

STEPHEN SMITH AND COMPANY

EMPIRE WINES AND THE HOME MARKET

UNFAIR INCIDENCE OF TAXATION

The THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Stephen Smith and Company, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, London.

Mr. EDWIN KING (chairman and managing director) said that in previous years he had explained the difficulties which made it impossible for the company to show results equal to those of the few years previous to the 1927 Budget, when their net profits were considerably in excess of what they had been since that date. Conditions in this respect were the same to-day. There had been no relief in regard to Customs and Excise duties as might have been expected, especially in reference to the duty on wines imported from our Dominions.

Trade during the past year had been dreadful, and it was not surprising that they had found it impossible to maintain their profits. There was no doubt that unemployment, as a result of the terrible trade depression, was the chief cause of their difficulties. Notwithstanding these conditions, the demand for certain of their wines was well maintained, and plans were formed to develop their success still further. A further fact which had adversely influenced their sales was that during the year there was less sickness throughout the country. The fact that they were receiving daily nearly the same number of orders as heretofore justified the hope that they would benefit almost immediately on a return to normal trade conditions.

The unfair incidence of the taxation of genuine wines imported from our Dominions as compared with the Excise duty on synthetic wines made in this country from foreign pulp continued to be a serious handicap to the progress of the company in so far as they found it impossible to reduce the price of their proprietaries in order to bring them within the reach of a wider buying public. Their experience proved that a large proportion of the public to whom they appealed could not afford to purchase the company's goods to the same extent as they could two or three years ago.

THE DUTY ON FOREIGN PULP WINES

Referring to his visit to South Africa in December last for the purpose of investigating the wine industry there, the Chairman said he was much impressed by the possibilities of a very important development in the Dominion wine trade in this country if we could only get a Government to tackle the problem in a common-sense, businesslike manner. Such a Government might take into account the fact that synthetic wines made in this country from imported foreign pulp paid an Excise duty of only 1s. 6d. per gallon for a strength of well over 30deg. of proof spirit, whereas genuine wines of the same strength imported from our Dominions—South Africa and Australia—paid a Customs duty of 4s. per gallon on entering this country. These fictitious wines could be purchased in London at 5s. per gallon, duty paid, delivered, while those firms who, like themselves, were endeavouring to foster the sale of Empire wines in this country found that the costs for casks, freight, insurance, landing, and duty amounted to 5s. 7d. per gallon, quite apart from the cost of the wine itself. So long as this unfair incidence of taxation existed it was impossible to develop the Dominion wine trade in this country. It was surprising that something had not yet been done to relieve this heavy disadvantage suffered by Empire wines, so that prices could be reduced in the home market. He was hoping that in the near future a serious move would be made towards greater trade reciprocity between the Home Government and the Dominions, and, if this should eventuate, he thought there would be a very great development in the sales of Dominion wines in this country.

The balance from trading account amounted to £37,404, which, with £10,997 received from dividends, rent, &c., made a net profit of £48,401, and, after transferring £5,000 to reserve and providing £10,148 for income-tax, the directors recommended a final dividend of 7½ per cent. on the Ordinary shares, making 12½ per cent. for the year. Taking all the factors into consideration, the accounts presented made a very good showing, and he only hoped that next year's accounts would prove equal to those now submitted.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

THE BISICHI TIN COMPANY (NIGERIA)

LARGELY INCREASED OUTPUT

POLICY OF RESTRICTION

MR. WILLIAM GRAHAM ON THE POSITION

The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bisichi Tin Company (Nigeria), Limited, was held yesterday at Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C.

Mr. WILLIAM GRAHAM (the chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. W. W. Evans) read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—You have had the directors' report and accounts before you for the past week, and I assume you will be willing to take the same as read. (Agreed.)

Dealing with the balance-sheet, the only item on the liabilities side of the account which calls for any comment is the share premium account. That account, which, of course, is in the nature of capital, amounted last year to £24,990 5s., but we have decided to apply £10,201 6s. 8d. of that amount in writing down the dredge to the sum of £10,000. We do not consider that any further depreciation in respect of that item is necessary; in fact, it may well be that an excess amount of depreciation will have been written off, but, at all events, we can feel in the future that there will not be any necessity to make further allowance in our account for that asset. We are also writing off the share premium account the sum of £1,100 in respect of our investment in Treskillard Minerals. I may say that over a period of four years the company received dividends amounting to 26½ per cent. on the investment, but during the last year a loss was made, which is not to be wondered at, considering the serious drop in the price of tin.

PROPERTY ACCOUNT

On the assets side of the balance-sheet you will find the item "Property account at cost," £292,284 10s. 6d. The auditors draw attention to the fact that nothing has been written off in respect of depletion of minerals or the expiration of leases, but, on the other hand, no increase has ever been made to the property account in respect of valuable additions to the property. The area 1060 is of great value. It is an addition to our property, and is probably fully worth the amount appearing against the item of "Property account at cost." The only item in the balance-sheet which represents that asset is £21,267 4s. 3d., the exploration account.

Our proved reserves at December 31 last are stated at 11,285 tons, but, in addition to those proved reserves, there is undoubtedly a large quantity of unproved reserves. We are, month by month and year by year, recovering tin from parts of the property in respect of which no credit is taken for as reserves. Substantial depreciation has been written off our plant, in addition to the depreciation in respect of the dredge, and we are satisfied that an ample allowance has been made in that respect.

It is with satisfaction that I can once again point out how strong is our financial position. At the end of last year stock of tin and cash actually in the coffers of the company amounted to £103,852 7s. 3d., and to-day the position is somewhat better than that. These liquid resources are a great asset to this company, and our policy in keeping them in that state has been fully justified by the trend of events.

I do not think there are any other items in the balance-sheet that I need draw your attention to, but should there be any point that you require elucidated I shall be glad to deal with it hereafter.

THE DIVIDEND

Reviewing the mining account, the expenditure on tin winning shows a substantial increase over the previous year. This, of course, is occasioned by the largely increased output amounting to 581 tons over that of 1928.

Having regard to the fact that this company has earned a profit of £16,086 17s. 6d. during the last financial year after writing off depreciation, the directors have carefully considered whether a dividend should not be distributed. They have come to the conclusion that it is fair to the shareholders to pay a dividend of 5 per cent., small though that may be for a mining company. We feel that the resources of the company, even in these serious times, justify such a distribution. I think it is a cause for some gratification that during such an unsatisfactory period as last year the company was able to earn a profit. It is very sad indeed, and I fully sympathize with the shareholders, that we should have reached a period of large outputs, which is contemporaneous with the terrible slump in the price of tin. (Hear, hear.) It has touched the lowest levels known in recent times. Tin, however, is not the only commodity that has slumped: almost every commodity throughout the world has dropped to abnormally low levels. We can only hope that this world trouble will right itself, and that we shall be able to reap a proper harvest from the winning of our tin and selling at remunerative prices.

RESTRICTION OF OUTPUT

You will probably expect me to say a word in regard to our policy towards the restriction of output. We have not gone the whole length of restriction that has been advocated by certain authoritative persons, but we have practised a policy of restriction. For the past three months we have curtailed our output to 65 tons per month, which is equivalent to a 20 per cent. reduction over the average for 1929. As, however, we are in a position to produce a good deal more than we did last year, on the average per month our contribution to the restriction policy has been a fair one. The Tin Producers' Association invite further cuts to the extent of either closing down completely for two months or, alternatively, by producing during the next three months only one-third of the production of the corresponding three months of last year.

We have come to the conclusion that it would not be economically sound for us to agree to that suggestion. We realize the importance of conserving our reserves, and at the same time we also realize the advisability of not incurring losses. We have, therefore, decided as a further measure of restriction to curtail our output for the present to a tonnage that will cover all expenses. By this means our plant will be kept in running order and free from harm, our European staff will be maintained, and all the labourers that can be usefully employed will be kept on, and we think we should limit our restriction of work to the amount I have stated.

THE DIRECTORATE

In regard to the directors, Mr. Latilla retired from the board last autumn through ill-health. His companies, as you know, hold a considerable block of shares in this company, for which they paid a substantial premium. It was reasonable that they should have representation on the board, and therefore on Mr. Latilla's retirement Mr. Sewell was appointed to take his place, and Mr. Sydney Fortescue was also appointed. The addition made to the board was only made upon the terms that the company were not put to any additional expense, and the fees have been pooled in such a manner that the additional director does not cause the company any additional expense.

Reference has been made in the Press to rumours of absorption of this company. It is a fact that there have been negotiations, but such negotiations have not resulted in a bargain. We have, therefore, no suggestions to put before you to-day in that connexion, and, indeed, I doubt whether in the times and conditions such as we are experiencing to-day amalgamation is wise. (Hear, hear.) We have a compact property, we have the right plant, and we have sufficient liquid assets to battle with the period of depression and to see us through to better times, which we hope may come before long. (Cheers.)

A SHAREHOLDER'S SUGGESTION

There is one matter I would like to touch upon before I sit down and that is the suggestion that has been made by an important shareholder that instead of paying a dividend we should take steps to make a return to the shareholders of, say, 1s. a share. Such a course would involve the delay occasioned by an application to the Court to permit a reduction of capital, and could only proceed upon the footing that we have more liquid assets than are required for the company. One shilling a share would involve a depletion of our assets to the extent of £46,000, and the majority of the board at all events form the opinion that it

(Continued at foot of next column)

DUNSTABLE PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY

REVIEW OF THE YEAR'S OPERATIONS

INCREASED SALES

MR. J. F. CUNNINGHAM ON THE OUTLOOK

The FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Dunstable Portland Cement Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the Central Hall, Westminster, London, S.W.

Mr. J. F. CUNNINGHAM (chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. R. S. MacGregor) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors having been read by a representative of Messrs. W. T. Walton and Son,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—The report and accounts before you are for a period of nine months to March 31, 1930, and have been in your hands for some days. They cover both the parent company's accounts and those of Smeed, Dean and Co., Limited. I ask your permission to take them as read. (Agreed.)

Before I review the affairs of the two companies I should like to explain why the accounts are for nine months only. You will remember that the Dunstable accounts used to be presented to you covering annual periods. The last accounts, in anticipation of the proposed consolidation of the capital and accounts of all the companies forming the Red Triangle group, covered a period of 15 months. The accounts before you cover nine months to March 31 and have been made up to this date in order to co-ordinate them with those of Allied Cement Manufacturers, Limited, and the other companies of the group. This makes comparisons between the present and the last accounts a little difficult in the case of the Dunstable and Smeed, Dean companies, especially as the last covered two summer and one winter periods, whereas those before you cover a whole winter and only half a summer period.

In reviewing them there is a point which should be borne in mind: the capital of the Dunstable Company is divided into two classes—namely, Preference shares, held among several hundred shareholders, and Ordinary shares, held for all practical purposes by only one shareholder. While the board realize fully the prior claims of the Preference shareholders, they have also to remember those of the Ordinary shareholders, and, while making the protection of the former their first and main consideration, recognize the rights of the latter.

SMEED, DEAN AND CO.'S ACCOUNTS

I think it is best to comment first on the accounts of Smeed, Dean and Co., Limited. The figures of the present balance-sheet, except in two particulars, are very much as in the last. There is an increase of £18,000 due to the parent company; this you will see is balanced on the assets side under the first item—namely, freehold land and buildings, which stand at some £18,000 more than last year. The other figures on both sides show very little variation until you come to the item on the assets side "Amount due by associated companies, £58,858."

Turning to the profit and loss account, you will observe that the profit on trading has shrunk from an average of £3,550 a month to £2,930 a month, while interest charges have increased from £775 to £1,100 and depreciation from £950 to £1,220 a month. Dividends on investments have contracted from £600 to £5. I think I had better explain the easy things first. The £5 received is a dividend on our holding in the Sittingbourne Football Club. The remaining £595 received in the last period were dividends on the company's holding in Cremer Whiting and Co., who have repeated their dividend, but not during the period covered by the accounts before you. The increase in the interest charges is due to the high Bank rate ruling during most of the nine months. The extra depreciation includes an item of expenditure of upwards of £2,000, which we do not think has now any capital value.

The main points are the reduction in the trading profit, which I will deal with now, and the amount due by associated companies, which I will deal with when reviewing the accounts of the Dunstable Company.

IMPROVEMENT OF PLANT AND METHODS

You know that for over two years we have been actively engaged on an ambitious reconstruction of our brick-making plant and methods. Hitherto the manufacture of stock bricks has been seasonal and dependent in great measure for its success on wind and weather. The period of drying in the open air extended over weeks and sometimes months—subject to the vagaries of our climate. The period of burning also extended over several weeks. The method involved very considerable manual labour, many handlings of the material, and ultimately very uncertain results.

No serious improvements in method had been introduced for a generation or more, but, three years ago, your board conceived a plan of manufacture providing for continuous moulding, drying and burning, practical the whole year round and independent of weather conditions. They had no data to guide them, and no approved process by machinery manufacturers to help them. They had, therefore, to devise their own plan, and to work it out on their own experience and knowledge. In those circumstances it was not altogether surprising that the plant and machinery took much longer to instal than normally would have been the case, nor that the teething troubles were exceptionally difficult.

WORKING OF THE PLANT

The works, as originally contemplated, were practically completed last autumn, but produced only about 60 per cent. of our anticipated success in output and involved a grossly excessive cost of production. After many experiments, which failed to give the success we required, we ultimately shut down the works for some months and made additions and adjustments represented by the additional £18,000 previously referred to. For several weeks past the whole plant has been giving most encouraging results. We have an average success of over 90 per cent. of our expectations, and we are producing not only quantity but quality never hitherto obtained, and the process of manufacture has been reduced from weeks to days.

For these happy results in manufacture and for the improvement in our sales we are greatly indebted to our colleague on the board of Smeed, Dean and Co., Limited, Mr. Kenyon, and to Mr. Cumper, who have now taken full charge of the production and sale of our bricks. We confidently believe that the success will be a permanent one, and, if so, we shall see the result in future accounts. It should be borne in mind, however, that these results have only been obtained since the middle of June, and that the first three months of the current year were no better than the average of the nine months I am now reviewing.

Cement production and sales were not unfavourable, but, due to the troubles with the brick plant, the general position of Smeed, Dean and Co., Limited, has been such that no dividend on the Ordinary shares has been paid to the Dunstable Company.

THE DUNSTABLE ACCOUNTS

I now come to the Dunstable accounts. You will see in the balance-sheet that we have a recovery of £3,000 from the liquidation of an investment. This refers to the liquidation of Young and Sons, Limited, dealt with in our last accounts, which is still proceeding. The £3,000 has been placed to reserve. We expect that the liquidation will be completed before March 31 next year, and that the final recovery will amount to a further £1,000. On the assets side there has been an increase in the loan to Smeed, Dean and Co., Limited, the purpose of which I have already explained, and an investment in shares of Wiggins and Co. (Hammersmith), Limited.

In the profit and loss account the profit on trading of £4,000 a month is identical with that of the previous period of 15 months, except that it has been earned in a less favourable time of the year. There has been no dividend received from the Ordinary shares in Smeed, Dean and Co., Limited, but, while the previous accounts covered three Preference dividend payments to you, the present cover one only, with the result that, after allowing for income-tax, depreciations, &c., the balance remaining in the account is £45,500, compared with £27,300.

WIGGINS AND CO.

The purchase of shares in Wiggins and Co., the transfer of the whole of our reserve account of £58,900 towards the writing down of our investments, the indebtedness of the associated companies to us, and the guarantee of our overdraft by the Holborough Cement Company to the extent of £100,000 are probably the points which most interest you. It is not necessary for me to go into the events of last autumn and winter which so seriously affected the interest of all the companies in the Red Triangle group, and, at one period, very seriously threatened its existence. The first repercussion was a shock to our sales. The principal selling medium of the group in London was Wiggins and Co., but the group had not a controlling interest in its shares, and the first step in self-preservation was to acquire such a control. The company in the best position to do so was the Dunstable.

You can imagine that those of us who have undertaken the task of keeping the organization in existence and reconstructing its fortunes have had a difficult and anxious time, and, although this investment on present market values may not have been a profitable one, it has certainly been successful in achieving its object for the group as a group, and in particular for Dunstable and Smeed, Dean. The price of the shares was considerably more than their present market value, and, while we are writing down under this head, we decided to transfer the whole of the reserve account to the general writing down of investments.

At our last meeting I explained the loan and trading position between the Dunstable and Smeed, Dean companies and the associated companies. At that time there was on loan £160,000, while there was a balance in the trading account due to Dunstable and Smeed, Dean collectively of £38,000, making in all £198,000. I told you that after the close of those accounts, but before the date of our annual general meeting, an additional £50,000 had been lent, making a total of £248,000. To-day you will see that the total in round figures £189,000 in the case of Dunstable and £59,000 in the case of Smeed, Dean—in all £248,000. In other words, there has been no reduction of indebtedness during the period, whereas our overdrafts at the bank have increased—in the case of Smeed, Dean by £21,500 and of Dunstable by £25,700; that is roughly the £50,000 additional loan to which I have referred. We have, however, obtained from the Holborough Company a guarantee of our overdraft to the extent of £100,000.

TRADE NOT UNSATISFACTORY

Generally speaking, trade has not been unsatisfactory; our sales have increased and prices have been somewhat higher. During the last few months, while we still maintain our sales, we are conscious of a slip in prices of cement, though those of bricks at Sittingbourne are strong. The endeavours to stabilize cement production and prices have met with only partial success up to now, but we are not relaxing in this direction.

At present at both Dunstable and Smeed, Dean we are doing reasonably well, and we believe we shall be able to show a reasonable profit at both works for the coming year.

During the very difficult period which we have gone through since our last meeting we have had many occasions on which to appreciate the ability and loyalty of our staff and workers and our merchant friends; in fact, nothing short of their unwavering support could have successfully seen us through our troubles. You know that our difficulties all round have been very acute, and the best tribute we can pay to them is that at such a period we have been able not only to maintain our sales, but slightly to increase them. We have, moreover, had the most practical help and sympathy from our bankers. I am sure you will all join me in expressing our grateful acknowledgment. (Hear, hear.)

I now formally move: "That the report of the directors and the balance-sheet and accounts be received and adopted; and that the payment of the undermentioned dividend, that is, the fixed preferential dividend at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum on the Preference shares of the company for the half-year ended December 31, 1929, be approved and confirmed."

Mr. H. S. SUGDEN seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

The appointment of Mr. W. M. Kirkpatrick as a director was confirmed; the retiring director, Mr. H. S. Sugden, was re-elected; and the auditors, Messrs. W. T. Walton and Son, were reappointed.

The proceedings then terminated.

CITY OF LONDON BREWERY

ABOLITION OF MANAGING COMMITTEE

A GENERAL MEETING of Deferred shareholders in, and an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of, the City of London Brewery Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the Great Eastern Hotel, London, E.C., to consider resolutions abolishing the office of managing committee and authorizing the directors to issue at par to the members of the managing committee 480,000 fully paid Deferred shares of 5s. each.

SIR G. WYATT TRUSCOTT, Bt. (the chairman), said that Articles 108 and 109, which it was proposed to cancel, were passed as long ago as 1913, when the company was not so prosperous as it now was, and under them the managing committee was appointed and was to be paid on the results. If it was desirable to abolish payment to them it was only fair that some gratification should be given to induce them to agree to such a course. They had a fixed interest which amounted now to £22,000 a year and might be more. Their average expectation of life under the tables was between 11 and 12 years. The suggested arrangement would add £22,000 a year or more to the revenue account. The prior issues in the company would benefit by the company being relieved from the obligation to pay £22,000 a year, or more, out of the profits before they received any dividend at all.

The Deferred shareholders benefited because the distribution of dividend must be delayed for some years through the necessity of building up an equalization of dividend fund of not less than £150,000, whereas, without disturbing that policy, a small distribution would be made possible if the large sum to which he had referred was added to the amount now available for distribution. The margin of safety would thus be made bigger and the prospect of larger distributions in the future made possible if the prosperity of the business was maintained. He thought it was in the interest of all shareholders to agree to the suggestion.

Subsequently the SECRETARY announced the result of the polls as follows:—Deferred class meeting: votes for the resolution, 19,614; against, 1,609. Extraordinary general meeting: votes for the special resolution, 39,090; against, 2,054. Both resolutions were therefore duly carried.

THE NATIONAL BANK

"EXTREMELY SOUND AND LIQUID POSITION"

TRADE AND AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS IN IRELAND

MR. J. B. MEERS'S SPEECH

The HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of The National Bank, Limited, was held yesterday at 34, College Green, Dublin.

Mr. J. B. MEERS, C.B. (the chairman), presided.

The SECRETARY having read the notice convening the meeting and the certificate and report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—In accordance with our practice, I will comment briefly on the figures of the balance-sheet and compare them with those submitted to you 12 months ago.

On the "Liabilities" side our paid-up capital remains at £1,500,000, while our reserve fund stands at £1,455,000, which figure we are increasing by £10,000 out of the past half-year's profits. "Notes in circulation" are lower by £362,000. This, of course, is due to the gradual redemption of the old issue of our notes.

DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES

"Deposit and current accounts" have shown a decrease of some £1,150,000 over the past 12 months, which, in view of the successful flotation of the Third Irish Free State Loan, and general conditions, was not altogether unexpected.

Now we will take the "Assets" side. "Cash on hand" at £3,338,000 is lower by £448,000, and our "Money at call," &c., also shows a reduction of £980,000. This is accounted for by the contraction in the figures on the other side of the balance-sheet, to which I have already referred.

With regard to the next figure, it will be observed that we no longer show an item "Exchequer Bonds and Five per Cent. War Loan" separately. The former have been paid off and the War Loan figures are amalgamated with our other Government securities under one head with a total of £14,709,000. This indicates an increase of £114,000 on the year. The next item—namely, "Corporation, Railway, and other Investments"—also shows an expansion of £16,000 odd.

"Advances" are up by £41,000, while "Bills discounted" show a reduction of £258,000. "Bank premises" are slightly higher at £790,000.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Turning now to the profit and loss account, we pay a dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum, less tax; £10,000 is added to "Reserve fund"; £10,000 is placed in reduction of "Bank premises account"; £10,000 transferred to "Contingencies account;" and £31,092 carried forward.

If you analyse our earning power, ladies and gentlemen, you will find that on our total aggregate means—£41,000,000—we make, after paying exp

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket ..	Aug. 12	Aug. 26	Sept. 9
Pay-day ..	Aug. 14	Aug. 28	Sept. 11

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56⅝ 52	Consols, 2½% ..	55¼	55⅛ ..
89⅞ 81⅜	Do., 4% ..	88	88¼ ..
103⅛ 99⅛	War Loan, 5% ..	103⅛	103⅝ +⅛
101⅞ 99⅛	Do., 4% 1929-42 ..	102⅝	102⅝ +⅛
91¼ 89⅝	Fdg. Loan, 4% ..	90¼	90½ +⅛
91⅝ 90	Victory, 4% ..	95¼	95⅛ +⅛
95⅜ 90	Do., Nat. Bds. ..	93⅝	93⅝ +⅛
80⅜ 72⅞	Conversion, 3½% ..	79	79¼ +⅛
100 93	Do., 4½% ..	99	99¼ +⅛
.. ..	Do., 5% ..	104½	104¾ ..
101⅛ 97¾	Treas., 5% '33-35	102⅝	102⅝ ..
100 96⅜	Do., 4½% '30-32	100¾	101 ..
100 96⅜	Do., 4½% '34-44	100¼	100⅜ ..
97⅜ 93⅞	Do., 4% '31-33	100¼	100⅜ ..
60¼ 55	Irish Land, 2½%	58	59 ..
66 60¼	Do., 3% ..	63½	64¼ ..
65 60	Local Loans, 3%	64¾	65 ..
65⅜ 60	Do., 2½% ..	57	58 ..
84¼ 80	War Loan, 3½-53	82	84 ..
256 252	Bank of England	255	257 ..
82⅜ 77¼	Egyptian, 5% ..	83	85 ..
71¼ 60	India, 5½% ..	62	63 +⅛
61⅛ 53½	Do., 5% ..	53	54 +⅛
50¼ 44	Do., 4% ..	44	46 ..
101⅛ 98	Do., 3½% ..	100⅜	100⅝ +⅛
62¾ 80¼	Do., 4½% 30-55	85	86 ..
109 103⅞	Sudan, 5½% ..	107½	103½ ..
66⅜ 60	Ldn. City, 3% ..	63	64 ..
76⅝ 70	Do., 2½% ..	74½	75⅜ ..
104¾ 99¼	Do., 5% 40-60	103	104 ..
104¼ 100	Corp. of Ldn., 5%	102⅜	103⅜ ..
65⅜ 59	Met. Water, 3% ..	65	67 ..
67 58¾	Do., 4% ..	64½	65½ ..
85¾ 81	Met. Cons., 5% ..	87½	88½ ..
73½ 67½	Do., 2½% ..	73	74 +½
64 58	Pt. of Lond., 5%	..	.. ..
.. ..	Do., 4% "B" ..	61	62 ..
83¼ 76¼	Do., 4% " B " ..	80¼	81¾ ..
104¼ 93	Do., 4¼% ..	96	97 ..

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103½ 98	Aust., 6% '31-41	99¼	99¾ ..
99⅛ 90⅜	Do., 5% '45-75	88	88½ ..
91⅜ 84⅛	Can., 5% '40-60	91¼	91¾ +⅛
85⅛ 78⅝	Do., 3½% 30-50	85¾	84¾ ..
95¼ 91⅛	Cape, 4% '16-36	95¾	96¼ +⅛
83⅞ 78¼	Do., 3½% '29-49	83½	84 +⅛
81⅞ 74¾	Do., 3% '53-75	83	83½ ..
113⅜ 108½	G.Col., 6% '45-70	110½	111 ..
104¼ 99	Kenya, 5% 48-58	101¾	102¼ +⅛
85⅜ 81⅜	N.Y.L., 5½% '34-44	85¼	86¼ +⅛
78⅝ 72½	Do., 5% '29-49	77½	78 +⅛
70 67	N.S.W., 3½% '55	68½	67 ..
77 69¼	Do., 3½% '30-50	66	66½ ..
94¼ 90½	Do., 4% 1933	95¾	96¼ ..
90½ 88¼	Do., 5% '45-65	86¾	87¼ ..
102 92	Do., 5½% '47-57	93¾	90¾ ..
104 98¾	N.Z., 5% '45-65	101¼	102¼ ..
97⅞ 91⅞	Do., 4½% '41	96¾	97¼ +⅛
91⅛ 86⅜	Do., 4% '43-61	84¾	85¼ ..
89⅜ 84⅜	Do., 3½% '40	69½	70 ..
88⅝ 84⅜	Do., 3% '45	69¼	70 ..
85⅜ 81⅜	Do., 4% " B "	80¼	81¼ ..
100¼ 93	Do., 4¼% ..	96	97 ..

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103½ 98	Aust., 6% '31-41	99¼	99¾ ..
99⅛ 90⅜	Do., 5% '45-75	88	88½ ..
91⅛ 84⅛	Can., 5% '40-60	91¼	91¾ +⅛
85⅜

STOCK EXCHANGE DEALINGS—
continued from page 23

Do., 4% Deb. (1907-10 Is.). 76½
Do., 5% Deb. 99†† 8½
Lake View 22/6
Do., Pref. 20/-
Do., 5% Deb. 93†
London and Prov. 137
London Trust, 6% Pref. 91
Do., 4% Deb. 75½
Mercantile Invest. 41/4% Deb., 82 1½
Merchants, 267†††
Metropolitan, 30/-9
Nineteen Twenty Nine Invest., 10/1¼
Do., 5% Pref., 83½
Premier Invest., 5% Pref. 85½
Scottish American, "A", £5/17/0
Scottish Capital, 5% Deb. 65½
Second Alliance Trust, 5% Pref. 85
Do., 5% Deb., 93½
Second Scottish Invest., 21/4½Δ†† 3/- 2/9 20/7½ΔΔ
Standard, 160†
Do., 5% Pref., 94½
Sterling, 220
Third Guardian, 103½
Do., 5% Pref., 85
Ud. States Deb. Corp., 4% Deb., 74 3½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Brit. Assets New "A" 5% Pref. (fully pd.), 4/9 -/6
Bromwell, 5%, 93
Trust Union, 4½% Prefce., 16/7½ -/6

IRON, COAL, AND STEEL

Amal. Anthracite, 3/9 -/11
Armstrong, Whitworth, -/6¼
Do., 4% Deb. 69½
Barker (late Wilcox), 34/11½ -/6 4/- 4/-
Beardmore, 7½% Pref., -/6
Brown (John), 5% Pref., 45/3
Bunnell (Joseph), 10/6½
Do., 5% 1st Mt. Deb., 80½††
Cunard, 7/7½††
Dorman, Long, 4/7½
Do., 5% Pref., 84½
Do., 6% Pref., 14/6 -/3
Do., 5% Deb., 84½
Edw. Vale, -/9½
Do., 7% Pref., -/10½
Gt. Western, 4% Deb., 89¼ 3¼ ¼
Hadfields, New, 34/- 4/- 3/6†
Do., 5% 2nd Pref. (free of tax), 20/9
Hull, 6% Pref., 18/9
Ironside, 7% Pref., 100½ ¼ 3½†† ¼ ¾
Isal Navigation, 12/10½
Jesse and Partners, 5% Deb., 63½
Jowett (Jeffrey), 7% Deb., 92½ ¾
Jowsette and Eng., 4/6 5/- -/3
Richardsons, Westgarth, 2/6
Ruston and Hornsby, 4/9
Do., Durham, B., 8/-††
Stavely, 18/10½
Stocks, 6% Pref., 22/10½
Thornycroft, 5% Debs., 96†† 5¼†† 61¼††
Ud. States Steel, 168½
Vickers, 7/1½ -/3
Do., Non-Cum. Pref., 15/3
Do., 5% Cum. Pref. (12½), 17/11½ -/3
Do., 5½% Deb., 97 6½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Clarke, Chapman, 20/3
Continuous Carbon., "A," 2/9
Dorman Long, New, 4/3
Do., New 5% Pref., 8
Duffield Iron Corp., 2/9†† -/6 -/10½ -/7½ -/9¼ 3/- 2/10½ 3/3/- 2/9 3/-
Hickleton, 14/10½
Illingworth Carbon., 8/9¼
Lockwood's, Deb., -/1½
Ordem, 3 7½
Sheffield Steel Prod., 14††
Skoda Works, 6% Debs. (Is. at 95, ptly pd.), 29½ 1½ 3¼ ½ 2½ ¼ ¾ ½ 2 ½ 2 ditto
Wilson (A. Reginald), 1/10 -/9½ -/11½ -/9½ -/9¼ -/9½ -/9¼ -/11½ 2/- 2/- 2/-/11¼ -/10½ -/9¼ -/9

MINES

Anaconda Copper, 10¼ 1½
Ashanti Gold., 28/- 7/9 8/11½ -/3
Bechuanaland Expln., 7/3 -/4½
Chartered Prov. Manansee, 31/6½††
Consd. Gold of S. Africa, 31/2 30/9½ 1/9 29/4½ 30/6†
Do., 6% Pref., 17/-3
Consd. Mines Corpn., 11/9
Je Beers, 40% Pref. (Bearer), 10½ 10 10
Do., Defd. (Bearer), 6¼ ¼ ¾ 7⅛ 6⅞ ⅞ ⅞
Globe and Phenix, 13/-
London Tin, 7/- Pfd. Pref., 6/3¾ -/4½ -/1½
Mysore Gold, 10/4½ -/4½ -/1½ -/1½
Oceanic, 4/9 -/9¼ -/9 -/9 5/- 4/11¼ 5/-
Do., 10% Pref., fully pd., 8/10½
Rio Tinto (Bearer), 35 4¼
Tanganyika Concns., 31/10½ -/6¼
Van Ryn, 7/-†† 6/9 -/6¼
Vereeniging, 24/4½ ¼ -/6¼

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—AUSTRALIAN

Boulder, -/6½††
Golden Horse-Shoe (New), 2/7½
Lake View and Star, 10/6 -/9 -/11½ -/6 -/4½ -/3 -/4½ -/3 -/4½ -/6 10/- 9/9 10/-
Mount Isa, 21/6 -/6
Do., 6% Deb., £70 paid, 66 8¼
Do., fully paid, 99½
North Kalgurli, 1/9½ -/9½
Sons of Gwalia, 1 -/-
Wiluna Corp., 1/7/6

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES MISCELLANEOUS

Aramayo in Bolivia, 22/7½
Bangkas, 13/3
Broken Hill Propy. Co., 12/9½
Burma Corpn., 10/7½†† -/7½ -/8¼
Camp Bird, New, -/5½
Colombian, -/3
Electrolytic of Australasia, 18/9½
Hongkong, 13/3½
Indian Copper, 1/3 -/5 -/6 -/6
Ipoh, 15/7½
Kampar Malaya, 14/4½ -/4½
Kamunting, 5/4½
Keeley, -/9½
Malayan Dredging, 18/9††
Mexico of El Oro (Bearer), 3/3 -/3 3/2/6 -/6 -/9
Mining Tst., 10/9 -/7½ -/6 11/- 10/9 -/6 -/9 -/8¼
Mount Lyell, 20/11½ -/1½ -/-
New Guinea Gold., 9
Panama Corp., 14/6 -/6 -/7½ 13/6
Pataling, 10/4½
Podemco, 5/-
Renong, 17/6 -/6
Russo-Asiatic, -/4½ -/4½
San Francisco of Mexico, 16/7½ 17/- 16/6
Santa Gertrudis, 7/10¼ -/9 -/7½
Siamese Tin, 9/- 8/9
S. American Copper, 1/4½
Sthn. Malayan, 9/9†† -/9 -/4½ -/9 -/8 -/9
Sthn. Tronoh, 5 4½
Sungei Kinta, 10/9
Tenengor, 3/6
Temoh, 16/7½
Tronoh, 9¾ -/1½ 11/6†† 12/6 -/6 -/3 -/3
Tronoh, 4 11¼†† 5/-††. (Correction from *Official List*.—In yesterday's List the business done should have been marked 5/6½ not 5/6)
Vipond, 4/6½
Wheal Kitty, -/6 -/6

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—SOUTH AFRICAN

Angola-Diamond, 12/6
Apex, 6/11½
Brakpan, 55/4½
Buhwavo and Gen., -/1½
Bwana M'Kubwa, 12/7½†† -/7½ -/7½ -/6 -/6 -/4½ -/6
Can and Motor, 18/9†† 19/0¾ 18/9
Cent. Mining Corp. (Bearer), 16⅞
Charterland and Gen., 9/9†† -/9 -/10½
Cons. Deep, 5/6 5/3
Cons. Diamond S.W. Africa, 7/6 -/1½ -/6
Do., 5½% Pref., 7/1½
Cons. Main Reef, 16/10½††
Crown Mines, 71/10½ 3/3 1/10½
East Rand Propy., 10/1½
Geldenhuis Deep, 6/11¼†† -/11¼
Gen. Mining, 13/9 -/9
Gold Fields Rhodesian, 7/11¼ -/10½
Henderson's Transvaal, 3/4½ -/4½ -/4½ -/6
Ibpro Cons., 35/6†† -/4½ 6/3†
Lace Propy., 12/6
LIGHTING AND POWER.—FALL.—
Longvva Concessions, 3/6¼ -/7½ -/4½ -/7½ -/7½ -/5¼
Lonely Reef, 19/4½†† 19/-
Lydenburg Ud. Est., 3/4½†† -/6 -/6 -/3
Lydenburg Est., 1/-
Meyer and Charlton, 13/1½
N'Changa, 53/9†† -/1 -/3 5/- 4/4½ 3/9 4/4½ -/4½ 2/6†† 4/6½ 3/11½ -/11½ -/9 -/1 5/- -/7½ -/7½ 6/3 5/7½ 7/6
New Modderfontein, 77/6†† 9/6 7/6 8/9 6/10½
New State Areas, 37/6
Nigel Consol., -/10½
Polgietersrust, 1/11¼ -/10½ -/10½ 2/11½ 2/-
Rand Selects, Corp., 3 -/-
Randfontein Estates, 9/3†† -/4½†† -/3 -/3 -/3½ -/4½ -/3 -/4½ -/4½ -/3 -/3½ -/3½†† -/5¼
Rhodesia Broken Hill Devt., 2/6 -/6
Rhodesia Congo Border, 13½ 14 13⅞ 7⅞ 15⅛ 9¼ 7⅞ 8
Rhodesian Anglo-American, 1/3 -/7½ -/7½
Rhodesian Selects, Trust, 30/- 30/-†† 27/6
Rosa Antelope, 22/6 1/10½ -/6¼ -/10½ 2/6 1/11½ -/11½ -/3
Rose Deep, 7/6 -/6 -/4½ -/10½ 2/6 1/11½ -/11½ -/3
Simmer and Jack, 2/4½††
S. African Townships, 7/3¼
Sub Nigel, 55/3†† -/6 -/7½ -/10½ 6/- 5/9† 6/- -/3 -/3
Van Ryn Deep, 40/-
Wankie, 20/6††
W. Rand Consol., 6/3 -/3 -/11½ -/4½ -/4½ -/4½
West Springs, 13/6
Witpoort, 5/3¼††

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—WEST AFRICAN

Assd. Tin of Nigeria, 4/9 -/4½
Ex-Lands in Nigeria, 1/3¼
Jantar, 1/11½
Kasoa, -/6
Tagnadi and Abosso, 2/4 -/4
Ud. Exploration, 1/6
W. African Diamond, 3/4½ -/5¼ -/6 -/6 -/3
W. African, Nigerian, -/9

NITRATE

Anglo-Chilean, 7% Deb., 95
Lautaro, 340001 to 430000 and 590001 to 1312000 (Bearer), 65/7½ 6/3 6/- 5/- 5/- 5/- -/3¼ -/7½ 6/10½ 2/6† 5/7½ 6/3 -/3 -/10½ 3/9 4/4½ 5/3¼ -/11¼ 4/4½ 3/9 5/3¼ -/11¼

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Lautaro, 85½ 5¼ 6 5½

OIL

Anglo-Ecuadorian, 15/-†† 15/-†† 15/- -/3 -/11½ 15/- 14/9
Anglo-Persian, 30/- 1/3
Do., 6% Pref., 26
Do., 6% Pref., 30/4½
Attock, 27/6†† -/6†† 6/10½ -/3 -/7½ -/3 5/7½ 5/- 6/7½ -/3 5/7½ 5/- 4/6½ 6/6 -/6½
Burma, 3% Pref., 40/- -/0¾ 4/-/4½
Canadian Eagle, 10/9 -/10½ -/7½ -/10½ -/9
Do., 1st Pref. (7%), 12/6 -/5¼
Colombian, 23/6† 23/-
Mexican Eagle, 12/6 -/7½ -/7½ -/5¼ -/6
Do., 7% 1st Pref., 8/3
Thomas and Peagram, £1 shs., 10/- -/0¾ -/0¾
Royal Dutch, 52½ 1¼ 1½
Scottish, 7% Pref., 18/-Δ
"Shell" (Regd.), 95/- 3/3 1½ 4/0¾ -/4½ -/0¾ 88/9† 93 5¼ 4/0¾ 90/- 90/- 4/4½ 90/- 1 3½ -/9
Do. (Bearer), 94 4½ -/4½ -/8¼ 3/9 4/0¼ -/4½ -/8¼ 3/9 4/8¼ -/0¾ -/0¾
Do., 2nd Pref., 25/4½†† -/4½ -/6 -/6
Spies, -/3

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Anglo-Egyptian "B," 42/6
Brit. Controlled, 2/3
Do., 7% Pref., 5/10½†† 5/10½ 6/- 6/- 5/11¼ 6/11½
Petroleum Conversion, 7 6½ 1½
Shell, New 7% 2nd Pref., fully pd., 24/11¼ -/9 -/9¼ -/9 10½ -/9 -/10½ -/10½ -/11¼ -/11¼
Standard Oil Exst., Temp. Certs. for 5% Non-Vtg. Pref., 103†† 1½ 2†† 2 3½ 2½
Steaua Romana (Reg.), 7/0½ -/4½
Tocuyo of Venezuela, 11/11½†† -/6 -/7½ 12/3 11/6 12/-
Trinidad Leaseholds, 47 2¼ -/2¼ -/2¼
Venezuelan Consns. (ex rights), 45 3¼

RUBBER

Allied Sumatra, 10/9 -/8½ -/4½ -/6¾ -/6
Anglo-Dutch of Java, 25/6
Anglo-Java, 1/9 -/10¼ -/9½ -/9¼
Bhersonee, 17/1½
Dunlop Plantns., 6% Pref., 19/-
Gd. Cent. (Ceylon), 12/-
Gula-Kalumpong, 14/3 15/-
Highlands and Lowlands Para, 25/6 -/9
Jugra Land and Carey, 12/7½ -/1½ -/2¼ -/2¼ -/1½
Kepitigalla, -/9 -/8½
Langrec, 30/- 18/9
Larut, 1 5¼
Lond. Asiatic, 2/1½
Malacca, 17/6½
Mendarie, 11/0¾ 10/9
Perak, 1/11½††
Sapong, 10/-†††
Senyvan, 13/9
Ud. Serdang, 2/8 -/7½
Val d'Or, 1/1½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Bangywan, 2 -/1½ -/1 -/1Δ -/0¾
Bain Tin, 18/3
Berrier, 2/-
Bukit Timah, 9/4½ -/3
Burma Ests., 5 1½ -/0¾
Dehan, 1 5½††
Golden Horse Shoe, 13/3 12/6
Java Para, 20/7½
Kirby, -/8†† -/10
Kuala Kuba, -/9
Langkapoerie, 12/6

Lavani, -/3½
Linsum, 2/2½
Malaysian, 17/6
Penang Valley, 1/9 -/7½
Penang Java, -/11½
Rim, 1/6
Sumber Secta., 6/3
Seafield, 1/6
Sungei Kasar, 2/-½
Sungkap Para, 1/7½
Third Mile, 2/8½
Valiantross, 9/6

SHIPPING

Argentine Nav., Pref. (6% Ptg.), 21/-
Cie. Generale Transatlantique, 6½% Obgs., 98½ 9 8½
Cunard, 19/7½ -/3 -/7½ -/3 -/4½
Elder, Dempster, 5% Deb., 60¼ ¼
Do., 5% "A" Deb., 53
Frasers, Fenwick, 14/6
Furness, Withy, 22/3 -/9
F. and O., Defd., 43/6 -/8½ 4/3 -/3
Do., 5% Deb., 98½††
Union-Castle, 6½% Pref., 11/6 -/6
Union of N.Z., 5½% Pref., 18/3
Walford, -/3
White Star, 6½% Pref., 9/10½ -/10½ -/10½ -/6 10/- 9/6

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Tankers, -/1½
Do., 5% Pref., 27/7††
Ud. British, 4/3 6/-½

TEA AND COFFEE

Anglo-Ceylon, 27/3
Assam Frontier, 21/1½
Assn. Estates, 46/3 8/-
Dooars, 69/7½
Doom Dooma (Correction from *Official List*—In the List of the 25th inst. the business done should have been marked 100 not 66/9)
Empire of India, 37/6††
Nuwara Eliya, 100/3††
Rhineland Prod., 16/6††
Do., 6% Pref., 16/-††
Standard, of Ceylon, 5⅝ ⅛

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Bagracote, 46/3†† 7/6††
Caledonian, 9% Pref., 15/-
Ceylon Amald., 7% Pref., 4/6 -/3
Craig, 52/-
Lanuva, 40/- 39 39½
Scottish Assam, 32/6

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

American, 218 1½ 18
Anglo-American, 6% Prefd., 98½†
Cable and Wireless, 7½% "A," 21¾ 2¼ 1 ⅛ 2 1¾ 1⅛ ⅛†† ⅛ 1 ⅛ 1 ⅛ 1

TRANSFER BOOKS
4 lines 20s. (minimum)

CITY of BUENOS AYRES TRAMWAYS COMPANY (1904), Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from August 6th to 14th, inclusive, for the preparation of the Dividend Warrants for the three months ending June 30th, 1930, payable on or after August 16th. The Warrants will be posted on August 14th.
By Order, F. C. CRAWLEY, Secretary.
Offices: 1, Great Winchester-street, London, E.C.2.

CITY of WINNIPEG 4½ CONSOLIDATED REGISTERED STOCK, 1940.
For the purpose of preparation the Interest Warrants due 1st October, 1930, the BALANCES will be STRUCK on the evening of the 1st September, 1930, after which date the Stock will be transferred ex-dividend.
For BANK of MONTREAL.
G. C. CASSELS, Manager.
47, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2. 1st August, 1930.

CITY of SASKATOON 4½% CONSOLIDATED STOCK and 5% CONSOLIDATED STOCK, 1941-61.
For the purpose of preparing the Interest Warrants due 1st October, 1930, the BALANCES will be STRUCK on the evening of the 1st September, 1930, after which date the Stock will be transferred ex-dividend.
For BANK of MONTREAL.
G. C. CASSELS, Manager.
47, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2. 1st August, 1930.

DOMINION of CANADA 4% REGISTERED STOCK, 1960-90, and 5½% INSCRIBED STOCK, 1947.
For the purpose of preparing (the Interest Warrants due 1st October, 1930, on the above-mentioned Loans the BALANCES will be STRUCK on the evening of the 1st September, 1930, after which date the Stock will be transferred ex-dividend.
For BANK of MONTREAL. Financial Agents of the Government of the Dominion of Canada.
G. C. CASSELS, Manager.
47, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2. 1st August, 1930.

ICE RINKS, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the REGISTER of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 22nd August, 1930, inclusive.
By order of the Board,
G. CLARKE, Secretary.
765-7, Finchley-road, London, N.W.11.

KENYA GOVERNMENT 6% INSCRIBED STOCK.

SOUTHERN NIGERIA (LAGOS) GOVERNMENT 3½% INSCRIBED STOCK.

TRINIDAD GOVERNMENT 4% INSCRIBED STOCK.

BARBADOS GOVT. 3½% INSCRIBED STOCK.
THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES give notice that the BOOKS of the above STOCKS will be CLOSED for the preparation of DIVIDENDS on the same, from 15th August, 1930, after which date the Stocks will be transferable ex dividend.
Crown Agents Office, 9, Millbank, S.W.1. 1st Aug., 1930.

MUNICIPALITY of JOHANNESBURG 5½ per CENT. INSCRIBED STOCK, 1937-1952.
Notice is hereby given that, in order to prepare the dividend due 1st September next the BALANCES of the above-mentioned Stock will be STRUCK on the night of 1st August, 1930, and that on and after the 2nd August the Stock will be transferable ex-dividend.
Forms of Request for the purpose of forwarding Dividend Warrants by post to Banks or other Agents may be obtained on application to the Bank.
For Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) National Bank of South Africa Branches
F. E. FROOME } Joint Managers.
P. F. BETTIS }
Circus-place, London-wall, E.C.2.
28th July, 1930.

READING CORPORATION THREE and a HALF per CENT. STOCK issued under the Reading Corporation Act, 1881, 44 and 45 Vict., cap. 171.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Stock, kept by Westminster Bank Limited, Secretarial Department, 9, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2, will be CLOSED on September 1st, 1930, for the purpose of preparing the Dividend Warrants for the three months ending June 30th, 1930, payable on the day of the said Stock are inscribed as holders on that and further notice is hereby given that the said Books will be reopened for the transfer of Stock, ex the October Dividend, on September 2nd, 1930.
41, Lothbury, London, E.C.2. 1st August, 1930.

PROVINCE of QUEBEC 2% INSCRIBED STOCK, 1937.
For the purposes of preparing the Interest Warrants due 1st October, 1930, the BALANCES will be STRUCK on the evening of the 1st September, 1930, after which date the Stock will be transferred ex-dividend.
For BANK of MONTREAL.
G. C. CASSELS, Manager.
47, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2. 1st August, 1930.

THE UNITED STATES and GENERAL TRUST CORPORATION, Ltd.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Preferred and Deferred Stocks and Shares will be CLOSED from Wednesday, the 6th August, 1930, to Friday, the 15th August, 1930, both days included.
By Order,
H. CARLISLE, Secretary.
Gresham House, Old Broad-street, E.C.2.
31st July, 1930.

DRAWING OF BONDS
3 lines 16s. (minimum)

PROVINCE of BUENOS AIRES
REDEMPTION NOTICE.
Executive Council.
SIX per CENT. REDEEMABLE INTERNAL SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS of 1936.
Dues March 1, 1936.
Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of the above mentioned BONDS, there have been called by DRAWING for REDEMPTION at Par, on the 1st day of September next, in the manner prescribed by the said Issue in the aggregate principal amount of Two Hundred and Thirty-Five Thousand Pesos (Ps. 235,000), the following distinctive numbers:
DENOMINATION of $1,000

M126	152	278	357	662	722	772
896	994	1007	1076	1086	1141	1179
1453	1882	1978	2050	2442	2499	2651
2781	2804	3251	3305	3068	3678	3708
3902	4204	4270	4436	4578	4617	5085
5303	5380	5780	6075	6305	6538	6640
6808	6812	6870	7033	7194	7496	7580
7886	8379	8465	8556	9312	9622	9676
9845	10669	10991	11205	12021	12136	12199
12315	12857	13365	13442	13538	13678	13684
13788	13814	13862	13903	13918	13978	14432
14449	14461	14489	14586	14688	14693	14719
14733	14918	14973	15169	15212	15317	15571
15621	15632	15812	15868	16173	16725	17010
17192	17489	17517	17544	17540	17609	17810
18029	18046	18074	18188	18290	18508	18544
19081	19105	19274	19338	19366	19376	19676
19768	19848	19932	20002	20143	20231	20249
20257	20711	20843	21077	21256	21504	21801
21792	21793	21829	21937	22007	22092	22191
22297	22328	22393	22410	22929	23033	23447
24013	24161	24648	24785	24857	25130	25741
25805	26042	26251	26606	27228	27622	27639
27657	27845	28194	28542	28576	28758	28836
28912	29092	30183	30662	30715	30811	30902
30977	31047	31061	31124	31135	31298	31406
31527	31658	31719	31814	31948	32128	32221
32340	32941	33172	33369	33863	34096	34198
34494	34598	34881	34892	35101	35257	35480
35540	35604	35939	36130	36246	36561	36773
36842	36853	36926	36975	37208	37440	37553
37649	37836	37920	38296	38897		

DENOMINATION of $500

D84	152	197	482	520	665	670
818	956	1375	1496	1554	1816	1647
1948	2208	2437	2455	3111	3122	3132
4801	3903	3037	3972	4000		

On and after September 1, 1930, out of moneys deposited for the purpose with the undersigned Fiscal Agents by the Province of Buenos Aires, the principal amount of said Bonds will be payable in Pollers at the office of Hallgarten & Co., No. 5, Pine-street, New York, N.Y., or of Kissel, Kinnicutt and Co., 120, Wall-street, New York City, or, at the option of the holder, in sterling at the principal office in London, England, of Brown Brothers, Ltd., Sub-Fiscal Agents, or, at the option of the holder, will be collectible thereat in the Netherlands at the principal office in Amsterdam, The Netherlands, of Pierson and Co., Amsterdam, The Netherlands, or Vermeer and Co., Amsterdam, or through their office in Zurich, Switzerland, of Credit Suisse, in Dollar sight exchange on New York City, or in Sterling sight exchange on London, but, in any case only upon surrender of the Bonds, with all interest coupons maturing after September 1, 1930, and of registered Bonds, accompanied by proper instrument of assignment or transfer duly executed in blank by the registered owner.
Interest accrued to September 1, 1930, on said Bonds will be payable or collectible on said date at the places and in the manner aforesaid, out of moneys deposited for that purpose with the undersigned Fiscal Agents by the Province of Buenos Aires upon surrender of the coupons representing such interest, and interest will cease to accrue on said Bonds on September 1, 1930, and all coupons maturing coupons will be void.
HALLGARTEN & Co. and
KISSEL, KINNICUTT & Co.,
as Fiscal Agents of the Province of Buenos Aires for the above issue of Bonds.
Dated New York, N.Y., August 1, 1930.

There have not been presented for payment the following Bonds of this issue, which were selected by lot for redemption on March 1, 1930:
DENOMINATION of $1,000.

M887	890	1426	3234	3839	4023	9981
14513	15274	15566	15988	19887	21983	22207
22520	24167	26158	29656	30313	30439	30759
31757	32078	32088	32092	32564	33833	33835
34052	36242	36865	36891	38659	38935	

DENOMINATION of $500.

D1081	3311	3332	4067	

Interest ceased to accrue on that date with respect to said Bonds.
There have not been presented for payment the following Bonds of this issue, which were selected by lot for redemption on September 1, 1929:
DENOMINATION of $1,000.

M2760	3669	15071	16411	25474	32086

Interest ceased to accrue on that date with respect to said Bonds.
The following Bond drawn for redemption on March 1, 1929, has not been presented for payment:
DENOMINATION of $1,000.
M1846
Interest ceased to accrue on that date with respect to said Bond.
HALLGARTEN & Co. and
KISSEL, KINNICUTT & Co.,
New York, N.Y., August 1, 1930. Fiscal Agents.

SOUTH INTERCOMMUNALE BRIDGE d'ELECTRICITE THIRTY-FIVE YEAR SINKING FUND 6 per Cent. STERLING BONDS.
Notice is hereby given that the BONDS of this LOAN, were this day, in accordance with the conditions relating thereto, DRAWN at the offices of Messrs. Samuel and Co., Limited, of Shell House, Bishopsgate, in the City of London, for redemption at par on the 1st day of September, 1930 (when interest thereon will cease), in the presence of John Venn, Notary Public thereof.
FIRST DRAWING.
BONDS of £100 each.

259	406	564	597	710	730	1018	1145	
1425	1714	1965	2064	2092	2398	2548	2677	
2966								

BONDS of £500.

3099	3113	

RECAPITULATION:

17 Bonds of £100 each	£1,700
2 Bonds of £500 each	£1,000
19 Bonds	£2,700

The above Bonds with coupons numbered 5 to 70 inclusive attached, should be presented for examination on or after the 25th August, 1930, at the offices of M. Samuel and Co., Limited, Shell House, Bishopsgate, aforesaid. Bonds must be left three clear days for examination.
For M. SAMUEL and Co., Limited,
J. S. CRUICKSHANK, Secretary.
Dated 29th July, 1930.
Countersigned: John Venn, Notary Public. Finis.—H. de Finnis and John Venn, 56, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2, and Whitehall House, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

BANKS
4 lines 20s. (minimum)

LLOYDS BANK Limited, London, E.C.2.
Notice is hereby given that, on and after Tuesday, the 5th August, 1930, the Registered Office of the Bank will be situated at 71, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.

CHARITIES AND APPEALS

THE NATIONAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.
Founded by the late Peter Hervé, 1812.
Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
Treasurer—Sir Robert W. Dibdin, J.P.
Pensions of £25 per annum GRANTED to distressed gentry.
Upwards of 806 PENSIONERS on the books.
ADDITIONAL SUPPORT GREATLY NEEDED.
Southampton-row, W.C.1. H. C. LATERRILLE, Sec.

TOWN HOUSES
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

KENSINGTON, W.14.—Self conversion. Long LEASE for SALE at £40 per annum. PRICE £1,400.—PERKS and LANNING, 37, Charges-street, W.1.

SLOANE-STREET.—UNRESTRICTED FREEHOLD suitable conversion.—Particulars from PERKS and LANNING, 37, Charges-street, W.1.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—TWO Adjoining HOUSES, eminently suitable for Flatting. Price reasonable.—PERKS and LANNING, 37, Charges-street, W.1.

HAMPSTEAD HEATH.
A PERFECT GEM
ATTRACTIVE modern, newly-built old-world style DETACHED RESIDENCE WITH GARAGE, on two floors; three bed, tiled bath, three reception; HARD-WOOD FLOORS throughout; CENTRAL HEATING; beautifully decorated and replete with every labour-saving device.—Full details £4,500. HUGHES and NORTON, 1, Central-parade, Hampstead, N.W.3. Maida Vale 0141/2.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.
A Delightfully positioned small TOWN MANSION, replete with all up-to-date arrangements; 15 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, handsome reception and entertaining rooms; with parquet floors, minstrel gallery, &c.; ready for immediate occupation; overlook Ing Park, North Side.—Apply WHITELEY'S Estate Office, 153 and 160, Queen's-road, W.2. Inspected and recommended.

PRINCES-GARDENS.
AN exceptionally attractive HOUSE in excellent order, having access to and overlooking private gardens and within a few minutes' walk of Kensington Gardens.
11 bed rooms, four bath rooms, tiled offices.
Garage with rooms over.
Central heating throughout. Independent hot water.
Electric Passenger and Service Lifts.
THE LONG LEASE FOR SALE AT A LOW GROUND-RENT.
Sole Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (Telephone, Mayfair 3086.)

BUCKLAND & SONS,
Auctioneers and Surveyors,
4, BLOOMSBURY SQUARE, W.C.1.
Agents for all classes of HOUSES, FLATS, &c.

CAMPDEN HILL.—Well-appointed COUNTRY STYLE of RESIDENCE in quiet central position; parquet floors; nine bed and three reception, two bath rooms, &c. To careful tenants only 12gns. per week.
FURNISHED FOR WINTER.
GASKELL and Co., 105, Church-street, Kensington, W.8.

In the most sought-after position on the PELHAM STREET, SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.
DELIGHTFUL BIJOU HOUSE in perfection of quiet position, with gardens back and front; five bed and dressing rooms, three reception rooms, and complete offices; rent only £120 per annum; lease nine years; reasonable premium. Recommended by Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (3 lines).

An unusual opportunity seldom in the market.
EGERTON-GARDENS, S.W.—Messrs. KING and KING are instructed as SOLE AGENTS to offer one of these delightfully situated HOUSES for SALE, on very reasonable terms; seven to eight bed rooms, bath rooms, and bath-dressing room; three to four reception rooms, and complete compact offices. OVERLOOKING and WITH ACCESS TO GARDENS IN REAR. Many modern improvements. Lease 10 years. Ground-rent £10 per annum. PRICE TO INCLUDE TENANTS' FITTINGS, &c., &c.—All further details and orders to view, SOLE AGENTS, at 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. No., Sloane 2294 (3 lines).

A MANSION IN MINIATURE.
KNIGHTSBRIDGE (facing due South).—A really charming little COTTAGE of CHARACTER in two panelled living rooms, two bed rooms, bath room; independent hot water; parquet floors; newly decorated throughout; exceptionally recommended by sole Agents, J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

WITHOUT PREMIUM.
KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Attractive modernised SMALL HOUSE to be LET, Unfurnished; two reception, two bed, bath, &c. Rent £200 per annum, or Freehold can be purchased.—Agents, J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

LOWNDES-SQUARE, S.W.,
Overlooking gardens.
ONE of these delightful TOWN HOUSES to be LET; 10 bed rooms, two bath rooms, four reception rooms, &c.; large garage and stabling with three rooms over; all modern conveniences. Rent only £500 per annum; lease 18½; very reasonable premium.—Apply to KLIS and SONS, 31, Dover-street, W.1.

MARBLE ARCH.—Most attractive double-fronted HOUSE, can be worked by one man and woman; two reception rooms, bath room; lavatory basins in bed rooms. PRICE £2,100. Lease 7 years. Low ground-rent. Details Sole Agents, J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

CATHERINE-STREET, WESTMINSTER.
MODERN RESIDENCE to be LET; very tastefully appointed; six bed, three bath, three reception rooms; independent hot water. Rent £500 per annum. No premium, but fixtures at valuation.—BOND and Co., 18, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

ONSLOW-SQUARE.—Excellently arranged SMALL HOUSE and LOCK-UP GARAGE; five bed, two bath, three reception. Reasonable premium to include entire redecoration and modernizing.—ADAMS and WATTS, 58, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

£153 P.A. RENT only 8 GUINEAS per WEEK. A FURNISHED HOUSE, near EATON-SQUARE, to be LET for six months from September; two reception rooms, four bed rooms, bath room, kitchen, &c. For particulars of this, and many similar HOUSES at about the same rent, apply Messrs. KING Houses at about Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (3 lines).

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED GROUND-FLOOR FLAT; breakfast and attendance, dinner optional; quiet; minute Kensington Gardens.—14, Prince of Wales-terrace, W.8 (next De Vere-gardens). Kefrin 6783.

CAVENDISH-SQUARE (near).—Bachelor charming SERVICE FLAT, well Furnished; 2½gns. for long let.—Write RM/BOL4, London, W.C.1.

CENTRAL LONDON.—Up-to-date MANSION FLATS; two reception, four-five beds, bath room, and kitchen; constant hot water; £280 and £320 per annum. —Apply Estate Office, Gordon-mansions, Pancras-street, W.C.1. Museum 2877.

CHELSEA.—Convenient FIRST FLOOR FLAT to be LET; two bed rooms, bath room, one reception room, kitchen; £80 asked for good lease; carpets and fixtures.—PETER JONES, Ltd., Sloane-square, S.W.1. Sloane 3434.

CLOSE CADOGAN GARDENS.—THREE new FLATS, now in course of construction; two living rooms, two bed rooms, bath room, kitchen, store room; electric light, tower; modern conveniences. Rent £170 per annum. Inclusive of rates and taxes.—Apply J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

FACING SOUTH KENSINGTON STATION.
DELIGHTFUL FLAT, comprising four bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms, &c.; only £150 per annum inclusive; no premium; newly decorated; constant hot water, service lift and modern conveniences.—Apply on Cromwell-place, south Kensington, or phone Western 3424.

WIDE DOUBLE-FRONTED HOUSE.
Almost adjoining Belgrave-square.
WELL PLANNED and entirely different from the usual TOWN HOUSE, and ideal for entertaining.
Outstanding features include wide entrance hall, serpentine staircase.
Handsome fireplaces, parquet floors, uniquely shaped rooms.
Nine bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms, light and compact domestic offices.
The 56 years LEASE at £350 per annum for SALE at a very reasonable
Strongly recommended by Messrs. COLLINS and COLLINS, 37, South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

GARAGES

NO. 5, QUEEN'S GATE-TERRACE-MEWS, S.W.7, with FLAT over, TO BE LET, TWO LARGE LOCK-UP GARAGES with floor; three good rooms and bath room. Rent £185.—Apply 19, Queen's Gate-terrace, S.W.7. (Kensington 1075.)

WANTED

WANTED to RENT or BUY, GARAGE, one-two cars, with three-five rooms over, near Harrods.—Write "E. T.," care of Streets, 6, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

JUST OPEN.
FURNISHED FLATS
with most comprehensive service.
CHESTERFIELD COURT.
1, CHESTERFIELD-GARDENS, CURZON-STREET, MAYFAIR.
FEW FLATS ONLY REMAINING.
The furnishings are costly and in modern taste; everything new; telephone in each room; luxuriously fitted bath room; à la carte catering from model kitchen. Rent, including service, valeting, light, &c., single £8 8s., double from £10 10s., weekly.
Booklet illustrated by HANSLIP FLETCHER posted free.
Telephone: Mayfair 3717 (three lines).

S. & S. FREEMAN, LTD.
1, BAKER-STREET, W.1. WELBECK 7975.
PRINCIPAL WEST END FLAT AGENTS.
HARLEY-STREET.—Newly decorated, unfurnished, UPPER MAISONNETTE; four bed, two reception, kitchen, and bath room; constant hot water; £450 per annum inclusive.
APPLY S. & S. FREEMAN, LTD., AS ABOVE.

"AUDLEY HOUSE," MAYFAIR.
NORTH AUDLEY-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE.
The last remaining of these Sunny FLATS in beautiful, most up-to-date new building.
Three marble fitted bath rooms, four-six bed rooms. Georgian period drawing and dining rooms.
Rents from £800 per annum inclusive of everything.—Agents, Messrs. COLLINS and COLLINS, 37, South Audley-street, W.1.

A BARGAIN.—FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT; a double bed room, single bed room, reception room, bath room; constant hot water; telephone; 3gns.; Catering.—50, Hogarth-road, Kensington. Frobisher 0500.

BAKER-STREET (near).—Charming FURNISHED MAISONNETTE; two bed, two reception, kitchen, bath room; electric heating; to be LET for six or 12 months at £5 5s. a week, or Unfurnished with five years' lease at £150 per year and small premium.—MASON, HERRING and GRANT, 125, Baker-street, W.1.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED GROUND-FLOOR FLAT; breakfast and attendance, dinner optional; quiet; minute Kensington Gardens.—14, Prince of Wales-terrace, W.8 (next De Vere-gardens). Kefrin 6783.

CAVENDISH-SQUARE (near).—Bachelor charming SERVICE FLAT, well Furnished; 2½gns. for long let.—Write RM/BOL4, London, W.C.1.

CENTRAL LONDON.—Up-to-date MANSION FLATS; two reception, four-five beds, bath room, and kitchen; constant hot water; £280 and £320 per annum. —Apply Estate Office, Gordon-mansions, Pancras-street, W.C.1. Museum 2877.

CHELSEA.—Convenient FIRST FLOOR FLAT to be LET; two bed rooms, bath room, one reception room, kitchen; £80 asked for good lease; carpets and fixtures.—PETER JONES, Ltd., Sloane-square, S.W.1. Sloane 3434.

CLOSE CADOGAN GARDENS.—THREE new FLATS, now in course of construction; two living rooms, two bed rooms, bath room, kitchen, store room; electric light, tower; modern conveniences. Rent £170 per annum. Inclusive of rates and taxes.—Apply J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

FACING SOUTH KENSINGTON STATION.
DELIGHTFUL FLAT, comprising four bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms, &c.; only £150 per annum inclusive; no premium; newly decorated; constant hot water, service lift and modern conveniences.—Apply on Cromwell-place, south Kensington, or phone Western 3424.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

UNFURNISHED FLATS WITHOUT PREMIUMS

In the
KNIGHTSBRIDGE DISTRICT.
£300 PER ANNUM.—One reception room, two bed rooms, bath room, and kitchen; constant hot water.
£350 PER ANNUM.—Two reception rooms, four bed rooms, bath room, and kitchen, square.
£400 PER ANNUM.—Two reception rooms, four bed rooms, bath room, and kitchen; parquet floors, panelling, rooms newly decorated.
£550 PER ANNUM.—Two reception rooms, four bed rooms, two bath rooms, and offices; new building; every modern convenience.
£600 PER ANNUM.—Two reception rooms, five bed and dressing rooms, bath room and offices; overlooking Park; constant hot water.
£600 PER ANNUM.—Three reception rooms, five bed rooms, lounge hall, bath room and offices; constant hot water; South aspect.
ORDERS to view the above, and details of many others from the Agents, Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (2 lines).

ERNEST DURBRIDGE & CO.,
F.S.I., F.A.I.,
5, THAYER-STREET, MANCHESTER-SQUARE, W.1.
Telephone, Welbeck 3429.

BAKER-STREET (Close to).
CHARMING SECOND-FLOOR MANSION FLAT; two bed rooms, two reception rooms, box room, bath room, and kitchen.—Apply 5 years. RENT £250 PER ANNUM INCLUSIVE OR LEASE.

BAKER-STREET (Adjoining).
NEWLY Decorated FIRST-FLOOR FLAT, self-contained; two bed rooms, one reception room, kitchen, and bath room; independent hot water; £170 PER ANNUM INCLUSIVE ON LEASE.

MANCHESTER-SQUARE (Just off).
SELF-CONTAINED Semi-Basement FURNISHED FLAT; very light, and comprising two bed rooms, one reception room, kitchen, and bath room. RENT 3 GUINEAS PER WEEK.
ERNEST DURBRIDGE and Co.

WAY & WALLER,
For all the best flats.
5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 3022 (10 lines).

HAMPSTEAD.
Exclusive Modern Unfurnished Mansion Flat.
WELL-PLANNED FLAT on first floor of well-known building, having all modern improvements; five bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms, and domestic offices. Rental £435 per annum
WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 3022 (Extension 1).
EXCLUSIVE SERVICE FLAT on the fringe of Mayfair, comprising bed room, reception room and bath room; constant hot water. Rent furnished £4 4gns. per week including complete service.—Mayfair 3022. (Extension 1).
WAY and WALLER, 5, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

HAMPSTEAD.
DELIGHTFUL UNFURNISHED ROOMS, in quiet, well-run house, to redecorated to taste; every convenience, electric light, gas fires, hot and cold water; meals and service if required; 14s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. per week.—Apply Housekeeper, 45, Standen-gardens, Belsize-grove (one minute Belsize Park Station).

EXCEPTIONALLY CHARMING
DE LUXE SELF-CONTAINED SERVICE FLAT to be LET Furnished in SOUTH KENSINGTON, opening on to extensive gardens; three rooms, hall, and room, excellent cupboards; fitted and decorated, ready for immediate occupation; constant hot water; highly qualified staff; excellent cuisine; no premium.—Apply Managing Agents, EARLE and Co., 95a, Gloucester-road, S.W.7.

GROSVENOR HOUSE, Park-lane, W.1.—SERVICE FLATS, Furnished or Unfurnished, from £450 per annum.—Estate Office, Park-lane, W.1. Gros. 6363.

HAMPSTEAD.—Charming FURNISHED FLAT; three bed rooms, kitchen, bath; near bus, Met. and tube. Prim-rose 1441. Tube, 7, Birchland-crescent, N.W.3.

HYDE PARK.—Charming Unfurnished MAISONNETTE, three bed, two reception, &c., £130 per annum.—GOODWIN and SON, 138, New Bond-street, W.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE (adjoining).—A FURNISHED FLAT, containing four bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room and kitchen; passenger lift, &c. To be LET for any required time, with immediate possession if required. Rent asked 5 guineas per week.—Apply Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (3 lines).

MAYFAIR SERVICE SUITES.—Two minutes Piccadilly and Park-lane. Charming house; large rooms; telephones and all modern conveniences. Reasonable rent for 3 or 6 months.—The Butler, 41, Hertford-street, W.1.

MAYFAIR.—An opportunity occurs to acquire at a very favourable rent a SELF-CONTAINED UNFURNISHED FLAT in a modern building on a well-known thoroughfare, approached through handsome accommodation comprises six large well lighted rooms (over 1,000 superficial feet), bath room, uniformed porters. The accommodation comprises six large well lighted rooms (over 1,000 superficial feet), bath room, uniformed porters. The accommodation comprises six large well lighted rooms (over 1,000 superficial feet), bath room, uniformed porters. Reduced rent £450 per annum inclusive.—Full particulars and orders to view FARMING, Co., 10, Berkeley-street, W.1. Mayfair 4-6.

SERVICE FLAT. GLORIOUS VIEWS OVER PARK.—FURNISHED; to be LET, FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED; two bed, bath room, one reception room, &c.; constant hot water, central heating; excellent cuisine; rent 12gns. weekly, or on lease rent £475 per annum.—BOND and Co., 16, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

SERVICE FLATS DE LUXE
at a house of distinction, 191, QUEEN'S-GATE (Park end), an aristocratic residence with every modern convenience: butler; garage; 5-15gns.—No. 2879.

SERVICE FLATS
(facing the Park).
Furnished or Unfurnished, for any period.
High-class Residential Hotel. Children specially catered for.
Apply KENSINGTON PALACE MANSIONS, Pembridge-gardens, London, W.2.
Telephone Kensington 3673 (ten lines).

TO UNIVERSITY MEN ONLY.—BACHELOR CHAMBERS with club rooms; telephones, hot and cold water, &c.; wireless room. Rooms to be Let by Warrington and Co., FROM ONE GUINEA.—Write or call 53, Cromwell-road, South Kensington, S.W.7.

TO Be LET.—Charming UNFURNISHED FLATS with balcony, Park view; separate bath room; two reception, two bed rooms, kitchen, bath, &c.; tastefully decorated to choice. Rental £135 to £165 inclusive. Resident Hall Porter. No premiums.—Apply, letter, No. 432, Fulham-road, S.W.6, or 'phone Battersea 0358 after 5 o'clock.

WHITEHALL COURT.
UNFURNISHED SERVICE FLAT, six rooms and bath room, shortly becoming available.—Apply Estate Office, Whitehall-court, S.W.1. Telephone, Victoria 3160.

NO PREMIUM.
WESTMINSTER, overlooking garden.—Delightful CORNER FLAT, in excellent decorative order; three reception, five bed rooms, bath room, and kitchen; independent hot water, central heating. Rent £450.—Recommended, ROBINS, SNELL and TERRY, 123, Victoria-street, S.W.1. (Vic. 8881.)

UNIQUE SERVICE FLATS
with real character and efficiency.
25, QUEEN'S-GATE, close to Park.—Compact SUITES; sumptuous furnishing; constant hot water; passenger lift; splendid catering and service.—Apply Manageress.

FIVE BED, TWO BATH, TWO RECEPTION ROOMS, &c.
£425 PER ANNUM.—KENSINGTON GORE.—A very attractive FLAT available at this moderate rent, without premium. Lease for two or 10 years.—Sole Agents, BOND and Co., 16, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

£300.—SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Exceptionally attractive UNFURNISHED FLOOR FLAT, with Agents.

DRAKE and RUCK,
39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite Station).
£122 PER ANNUM.—Furnished SELF-CONTAINED TOP FLAT; three rooms, kitchen, and bath room. Opposite Kensington Palace Gardens. Near Tube. On view—26, Clanricarde-gardens, W.2.

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY

TORQUAY.—Unfurnished FLAT, magnificent sea views, full south, large lounge, dining room, four bed rooms (with hot and cold running water), usual offices. Particulars from F. Paul, 8, Hesketh-crescent, Torquay. No agents.

FURNISHED SUBURBAN HOUSES

PURLEY, SURREY.—To be LET for six months or longer, from middle October, comfortable well FURNISHED HOUSE, high elevation, one mile station; three reception rooms, large upstairs lounge, six-seven bed rooms, bath room; garage; beautiful garden.—Write Owner, London, E.C.4.

SUBURBAN HOUSES
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

BECKENHAM.—Attractive Bargain.—Substantially built RESIDENCY; three reception, seven bed; one acre of delightful grounds; tennis court; garage for three cars. Lodge, five rooms over.—Full particulars, C. W. Shortt, Orchard Cottage, Borough Green, Kent.

BLACKHEATH.—PRICE £2,250 to CLOSE ESTATE. Within 10 minutes' walk of station, shops, and Common, in a quiet, residential road with beautiful outlook over; three-storied garden to the country beyond.—Detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; three reception rooms, eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, servants' sitting room, maid's bed room; garage and stabling; charming old-world garden. 1¼ ACRE. tennis, &c.—Write Box J.600, The Times, E.C.4.

BROMLEY,
Near SUNDRIDGE PARK Station and Golf Links.
FINE WELL-CONSTRUCTED HOUSE.
Five beds, bath, lounge hall, two reception rooms, usual offices; electric light; constant hot water; every convenience; splendid decoration; large garden; vacant possession.
Apply W. LEVENS and SON, Bromley North Station.

CHISWICK MALL.—Splendid position and commanding an uninterrupted view of the River Thames, close to Church and bus services.—Semi-detached RESIDENCE with studio and exceptionally large well-wooded garden with room for garage. PRICE FREEHOLD £3,600.—Sole Agent, PLATT, 2, The Broadway, Hammersmith. (Riverside 0098.)

UNSOLD AUCTION LOT.
HAMPSTEAD.
"ROYSTON," 54, ETON-AVENUE.
DETACHED FREEHOLD WELL-BUILT RESIDENCE; nine bed and dressing rooms, two reception rooms, lounge hall and billiard room, bath room, and usual domestic offices.
ROOM FOR GARAGE.
Held for 45 years at moderate ground-rent.
Particulars of Messrs. ERNEST OWERS, Ltd., 200, Finchley-road, N.W., or of Messrs. GEO. TROLLOPE and SONS, 43, Parliament-street, S.W.

FREEHOLD MODERN RESIDENCE; three beds, two reception, tiled kitchen and bath; large garden; near City and West End. £1,250.—Write Box Z.659, The Times, E.C.4.

GOLDERS GREEN and HAMPSTEAD GARDEN SUBURBS for the best selection of well-built HOUSES saving RESIDENCES; three-six bed, with or without garages. Finished to purchaser's requirements. PRICES £650 to £2,000. Mortgages up to 90 per cent. Owner's Agents, J. PERRY and SON, 3, Highgate-hill, N.19. Car available for inspection.

HAVES (KENT).—Beautiful modern detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; brick built, cavity walls, slate stand course; four good beds, bath, two receptions, cloak room; every modern convenience; garage. Only £1,250. Apply at once.—W. BASIL YOUNG, Bingham Hall, Addiscombe. 'Phone 1611.

WATFORD, BUSHEY, ST. ALBANS, PINNER, NORTHWOOD.—Estate Agents, STIMPSON, COCK and VINCE. Offices at all centres.

SUBUR

Telephone: Regent 7666. Telegrams: Selanlo, Piccy., London.

HAMPTON & SONS,

Branches: WIMBLEDON. 'Phone 0256. HAMPSTEAD. 'Phone 2727.

20, ST. JAMES'-SQUARE, S.W.1.

WEST OF ENGLAND

FIRST-CLASS SALMON FISHING

FOR OVER A MILE IN WELL-KNOWN RIVER.

FOR SALE,

A Most Attractive RESIDENTIAL and SPORTING ESTATE,

279 ACRES.

Excellent Country House, *occupying a very beautiful situation, with magnificent views to South.*

Two halls, five reception rooms, 17 bed and dressing rooms, five bath rooms, &c. *All modern conveniences installed. Gravel soil.* GARAGES. STABLING. COTTAGES. CHARMING PLEASURE GROUNDS.

MODEL HOME FARM. FISHING LODGE. SALMON AND TROUT FISHING.

Full particulars of the Land Agent, G. W. ORR, Esq., Estate Office, Compton, Petersfield, or of the Estate Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

GLORIOUSLY PLACED 300 FEET UP ON THE EDGE OF

DARTMOOR.

ONLY FOUR MILES FROM THE COAST.

OLD MANOR HOUSE OF GREAT CHARM, with modern equipment.

Delightfully placed ¼ mile from the road in grand scenery.

Certain hall, three other reception rooms, complete offices, 11 bed and dressing rooms and three baths.

Electric light. Central Heating.

FOUR COTTAGES. STABLING. GARAGE.

Charming walled gardens, old lawns, tennis court and grassland.

50 ACRES.

SHOOTING OVER 500 ACRES. TROUT AND SALMON FISHING AVAILABLE.

LONG LEASE FOR DISPOSAL ON MODERATE TERMS.

Inspected and recommended by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (C.27355.)

In a most picturesque part of the County. A short motor drive from

SEVENOAKS.

TO BE LET UNFURNISHED

at the inadequate rent of

£175 PER ANNUM.

A Gentleman's COUNTRY RESIDENCE standing high and secluded, within four miles of main-line station.

Lounge hall, three reception and billiard or dance room, eight bed rooms, servants' accommodation, &c.

Two baths. Electric light. Central heating. Garage, stabling, gardener's cottage. Grounds about THREE ACRES, including tennis court, kitchen garden, &c.

The whole in first-rate order and recently brought up to date. Moderate premium. Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (K.5854.)

WIMBLEDON COMMON.

SOUTH ASPECT. GRAVEL SOIL. HIGH.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, an exceptionally well built MODERN RESIDENCE, occupying a favourite situation.

Oak-panelled. Three reception. Eight bed rooms. Lounge. Billiards. Two baths.

CENTRAL HEATING. OAK PANELLING.

Beautifully laid-out garden. Motor garage.

HAMPTON and SONS, High-street, Wimbledon Common, and 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

NEAR TAUNTON.

IN A CAPITAL HUNTING DISTRICT.

FOR SALE, a thoroughly modernized old-fashioned RESIDENCE standing well back from the road, with lodge-at entrances, and enjoying lovely and distant views.

It contains eight bed rooms and maids' rooms, two bath rooms, three good reception rooms, servants' hall, and good offices.

Electric lighting and pumping. New drainage. Pretty old well-timbered gardens with tennis and other lawns, fine timber, garden, and a pasture field of about five Acres.

CAPITAL GARAGE, STABLING, and SECOND COTTAGE.

Recommended from inspection by the Owners' Agents. (W.41072.)

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

High and exceptionally quiet position in private park. Station only seven minutes. Fine train service.

UNFURNISHED on LEASE, with early possession, HOUSE of CHARACTER, containing outer and inner halls, two good reception rooms facing South, eight bed and dressing rooms, bath room, ground-floor offices, &c. Large room in annexe for dancing or billiards.

Electric light and all modern conveniences. Little garden with separate site for garage. Full details from HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (K.15260.)

COMMANDING GLORIOUS VIEWS OVER

HAMPSTEAD HEATH

WITHIN 15 MINUTES' DRIVE OF WEST END.

SECLUDED MINIATURE ESTATE.

TEMPLEHILL HOUSE," WEST HEATH-ROAD, N.W.3.

Nearly 400ft. above ordnance datum. Peerless views safe in perpetuity.

Central heating. Period decorations.

IMPOSING GEORGIAN-STYLE RESIDENCE containing: 12 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, magnificent central hall, sun lounge, Adam drawing room, Georgian dining room, mahogany panelled library, study, oak-panelled billiard room, complete non-basement domestic offices.

GARAGE for four cars. Picturesque LODGE. GRANDLY TIMBERED PLEASURE GROUNDS extending to about ONE and ONE-THIRD ACRES.

FREEHOLD.

TWO VALUABLE ROAD FRONTAGES.

Vacant Possession on completion.

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LOVELIEST HOUSE IN SONNING-ON-THAMES.

HIGH GROUND. CLOSE TO GOLF. 40 MINUTES LONDON.

Unique, beautiful old HOUSE in perfect repair.

Hall, three reception rooms, six bed rooms, two bath rooms. Main water, drainage, gas, and electric light. Hot and cold water in bed rooms.

Old stone-paved gardens, lawns, rose and lavender gardens, greenhouses, large garage, &c.

Recommended by Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading.

PRICE ONLY £3,750.

A BEAUTIFUL OLD COTTAGE RESIDENCE,

ADJOINING A GREEN IN ONE OF THE PRETTIEST PARTS OF BERKS.

FULL OF OLD OAK.

The accommodation consists of:—

Lounge hall, two reception rooms, four bed rooms, bath, &c.

Practically adjoining is a LUXURIOUSLY FITTED GUEST HOUSE, with additional bed and bath rooms.

A SUPERIOR COTTAGE.

12 ACRES OF LAND, INCLUDING OLD-WORLD GARDENS.

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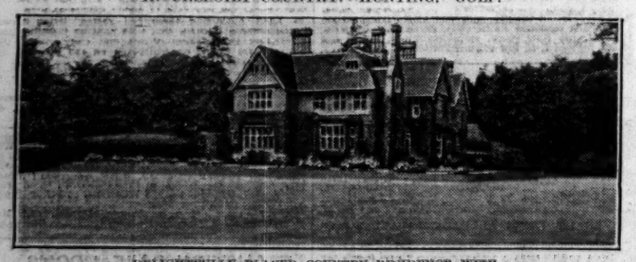
BETWEEN READING AND BASINGSTOKE.

IN UNSPOILT COUNTRY. HUNTING. GOLF.



DELIGHTFULLY PLACED COUNTRY RESIDENCE WITH WONDERFUL VIEWS.

Approached by a long drive, the Residence contains large lounge, four reception rooms, usual domestic offices, 11-12 bed rooms, four bath rooms, day and night nurseries, and BEAUTIFUL WELL-TIMBERED GROUNDS WITH MEADOWLAND, IN ALL ABOUT

30 ACRES.

FOUR EXCELLENT COTTAGES AND STABLING.

Sole Agents, Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading.

THE FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE INTENDED SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY OF

KELVEDON HALL, ESSEX.

A STATELY EARLY GEORGIAN MANSION FULL OF ADAM FEATURES.

Charmingly situated in the lovely country between Ongar and Brentwood, easily reached from London yet entirely secluded and commanding wide pastoral views.

THE MANSION CONTAINS reception and staircase halls, four reception, gun room, private chapel, 20 bed and dressing rooms, &c. Wonderful Adam Fireplaces, Ceilings, Overdoors and Staircase.

Lodge and Cottage; garages; stabling and harmery.

Really lovely grounds with walled garden.

Ornamental Lake, Woodlands (excellent shooting) and Park, in all

147 ACRES.

PRICE ONLY £10,000 FOR QUICK SALE.

A WONDERFUL CHANCE OF SECURING A STATELY ESSEX SEAT OF REAL CHARACTER.

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CHARTERED SURVEYORS AND LAND AGENTS.

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F. L. MERCER & CO.

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A HOME WHICH SHOULD MAKE A WIDE APPEAL.

ADJOINING A LOVELY SURREY COMMON. 35 MINUTES LONDON.

SANDY SOIL. CONVENIENT FOR HALF-A-DOZEN FIRST-CLASS GOLF COURSES.

A PERFECTLY-APPOINTED MODERN RESIDENCE WITH A MOST CHARMING INTERIOR.

Approached by a private road and one mile from main line station. Beautifully decorated and having everything in the manner of up-to-date improvements. Central heating with radiators in every room. "Electrolux" refrigerating plant; independent hot water service; company's electric light and water; main drainage; elegant lounge hall, three large reception rooms, eight or nine bed rooms, two tiled bath rooms; garage for two cars with chauffeur's room fitted with radiator and wash-basin. Lovely matured gardens with tennis court, rosery, &c., surrounded by trees. Over £1,000 has been spent on the grounds alone. The area is nearly an acre and a half and they are economical to maintain.

ACTUAL COST WELL OVER £7,500. FOR SALE OWING TO UNFORESEEN CIRCUMSTANCES AT A SACRIFICIAL PRICE.

ILLUSTRATED PARTICULARS FROM F. L. MERCER AND CO., 7, SACKVILLE-STREET, W.1. TEL., REGENT 6773.

14 MILES LONDON.

FAVOURITE PART OF KENT.

CLOSE TO HAYES AND KESTON COMMONS.

AN EXCELLENT EXAMPLE OF MODERN ARCHITECTURE.

Specially planned and equipped on labour-saving lines. Lounge hall, three reception rooms, eight bed rooms, two bath rooms; fitted wash-basins in bed rooms; central heating; main electric light, gas and water; garage.

IDEAL FOR A BUSINESS MAN.

Charming, well kept garden with some fine old trees.

1½ ACRES. £4,750 FREEHOLD.

(Further land available.)

Illustrated particulars from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773.

RURAL HERTS.

AN ATTRACTIVE SITUATION.

CONVENIENT FOR GOLF LINKS.

350FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL. 45 MINUTES LONDON.

A well-built residence of pleasing architecture style. Spacious and comfortably appointed. Three reception rooms, billiard room, nine bed rooms, two bath rooms. Central heating. Main electricity and water.

GARAGE. STABLES AND COTTAGE.

Matured and profusely timbered grounds.

A very charming feature.

3 ACRES. FREEHOLD, £4,250.

Illustrated particulars from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773.

A TEMPTING OFFER IN SURREY. 17 MILES LONDON.

BETWEEN EPSOM AND LEATHERHEAD.

A bright and cheerful modern Residence, on sandy soil, overlooking open fields and woodland. Exceptionally well-built (pre-War), recently redecorated, and in perfect order. Long drive approach. Lounge hall, three reception rooms, seven or eight bed rooms, bath room, &c. Co.'s electric light, gas, and water. Main drainage. Garage for two cars.

WITH 1¼ ACRES.

FREEHOLD £3,500.

(OPEN TO OFFER.)

Illustrated particulars from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773.

HAYWARD'S HEATH.

UNIQUE POSITION ON PRIVATE ESTATE.

50 MINUTES LONDON.

EASY REACH OF COAST.

A charming little COUNTRY HOUSE, 300 feet up, with pleasant views.

COMPLETELY MODERNIZED AND WELL APPOINTED.

Extremely bright and sunny. Three reception rooms, six bed rooms, bath room, &c. Co.'s lighting and water. Telephone. Garage and stables. Together with a really delightful garden with plenty of trees.

(The adjoining paddock and a pretty, small wood are in the same ownership and can be purchased if required.)

FREEHOLD WITH TWO ACRES, £3,250.

Illustrated particulars from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773.

3 MILES OXFORD.

ON THE SOUTHERN SLOPE OF A HILL.

500 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

WONDERFUL VIEWS.

ARTISTIC BIJOU TYPE.

Really quite unique and of distinctly intriguing character.

IN ABSOLUTE PERFECT ORDER. ENTIRELY UP-TO-DATE.

Three reception rooms, pretty loggia, five bed rooms, bath room, &c. Main electric light and gas. Central heating. A most compact and labour-saving house. Garage. Uncommonly attractive, matured gardens with exquisite rockeries, small copse. Forming a lovely, natural setting and sheltered by trees.

FREEHOLD, ONLY £3,000.

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CONSTABLE & MAUDE,

BRANCHES: SHREWSBURY, HENDON, AND STOW-ON-THE-WOLD.

HEAD OFFICE: 2, MOUNT-STREET, LONDON, W.1.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

IN DELIGHTFUL UNSPOILT COUNTRY.

BETWEEN SUNNINGDALE AND WOKING.

Four miles from the latter, with express trains to Waterloo in 30 minutes.

This really charming COUNTRY PROPERTY

HALEBOURNE, CHOBHAM, SURREY,

stands high up, is in excellent order, and contains entrance and lounge halls, three reception, and 10 bed rooms, capital offices; electric light; central heating; company's water. Excellent garage and stabling accommodation. Cottage.

Beautifully timbered grounds with lovely lawns, kitchen garden, orchard, and large meadow, in all about

24 ACRES.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY OR BY AUCTION LATER.

Very strongly recommended by CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

By direction of B. H. G. ARKWRIGHT, Esq., J.P.

BETWEEN WINCHESTER AND PETERSFIELD.

A first-class Residential, Sporting, and Agricultural Estate.

BROCKWOOD PARK, BRAMDEAN, HANTS.

Handsome GEORGIAN MANSION, equipped with every convenience magnificently placed, 400 feet up. With extensive views. Approached by long drive with lodge, and containing beautiful suite of reception rooms, 20 bed and dressing rooms, seven bath rooms, and modern domestic quarters.

Model Farm Buildings. Excellent Garage and Stabling. 14 Cottages. Agent's House. Grandly timbered grounds and park, rich pasture and arable land, well-grown Woodlands, in all about

630 ACRES.

SUITABLE FOR PEDIGREE STOCK RAISING.

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Sole Agents: CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

A REALLY INCREDIBLE BARGAIN.

FIRST OFFER OVER £3,500 ACCEPTED.

KENT. ONE HOUR FROM TOWN IN A PERFECT SETTING.

Lounge hall, three reception, 10 bed, two bath rooms. Complete offices. TWO COTTAGES. CAPITAL GARAGE. GOOD BUILDINGS.

One of the most perfect gardens in Kent and some excellent pasture land extending in all to about 27 Acres.

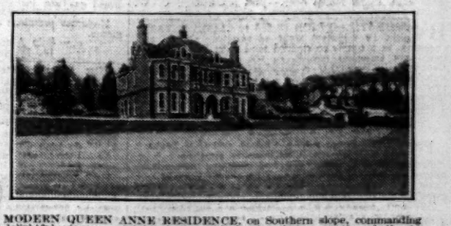
Every modern convenience and in excellent order. Must be seen immediately.

Sole Agents: CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

EXECUTORS' MUST SELL.

SURREY-SUSSEX BORDERS.

WITHIN EASY DAILY REACH.



MODERN QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE, on Southern slope, commanding delightful views, containing hall, south loggia, three reception, bath, 11 bed and dressing rooms, &c. Surrounded by charming gardens. Garage, stabling. Laundry and chauffeur's flat.

ONLY £4,500 WITH 6 ACRES.

Note.—Grassland adjoining up to 15 acres can be purchased.

Inspected and confidently recommended by the Agents, CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

A HOME OF DISTINCTION AND INDIVIDUALITY.

WINDSOR PARK AND CHOBHAM COMMON (NEAR).

Golf on the famous Wentworth Courses, 21 miles from London, under 40 minutes Waterloo, and and gravel soil, healthy pine district.

Two reception rooms (oak floors), five bed rooms (running water), bath-dressing room, bath room, compact domestic offices; garage; company's water, gas, electric light; modern drainage.

Well made garden of NEARLY ONE ACRE.

Strongly recommended and inspected any time including week-ends.

ELLIS & SONS,

22, STATION APPROACH, VIRGINIA WATER, SURREY (WENTWORTH 33) and 21, DOVER-STREET, LONDON, W.1. (Gerrard 4364.)

PROPERTY INVESTMENTS

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

EXTENSIVE CORNER FREEHOLD with a frontage of 400ft. to the main shopping thoroughfare, let to Messrs. John Bright, Ltd., the well-known Multiple Tailors, on 21 years' full repairing lease. For SALE to show 7½ per cent. at £6,500.—Apply HILLIER, PARKER, MAY and ROWDEN, 27, Maddox-street, W.1. Tele., Mayfair 6710.

PICCADILLY (off).—Excellent income derived from SUITE HOUSE. Good Lease. PRICE £3,500.—PERKS and LANNING, 37, Charges-street, W.1.

SEVERAL GOOD INVESTMENTS and PROPERTIES suitable CONVERSION in London and Suburbs.—Send details or requirements to PERKS and LANNING, 37, Charges-street, W.1.

TWO SAFE 7½ PER CENT. INVESTMENTS.

Secured upon soundly built shop property in thriving Suburbs.

(1) Leased to well-known Multiple Firm. PRICE £3,000.

(2) Leased to successful Draper. PRICE £2,470.

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Kens. 1490. Telegrams: "Estate, c/o Harrods, London."

HARRODS

Surrey Office: West Byfleet.

SURREY.

CONVENIENT FOR ST. GEORGE'S HILL GOLF COURSE.

MODERN HOUSE of attractive design on high sloping green with gravel soil, commanding good views.

Hall, billiard room, three reception, five principal and three secondary bed rooms, two bath rooms.

Electric light. Gas. Co.'s water. Main drainage.

NICELY TIMBERED GROUNDS with tennis and other lawns, kitchen garden, in all ABOUT 1¼ OF AN ACRE. Brick-built garage. Garden house.

FREEHOLD £3,950.

Recommended by the Agents, Messrs. EWBANK and Co., Weybridge.

HARRODS, Ltd., West Byfleet, Surrey, and 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

Executors' Sale.

GRANGE FARM, CHARTRIDGE, NEAR CHESHAM.

350 *Feet Up. Fine views. Complete in every detail.*

A MINIATURE SHOW PLACE WITH LOW UPKEEP.

COST OVER £20,000.

PRESENT PRICE £6,000.

Picturesque OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE, quantity of old oak and other features; oak-panelled dining hall, two reception, billiard or music room, two bath rooms, nine bed, offices, &c.; co.'s electric light, water; modern drainage; telephone; two cottages; garages for four cars; model farmery; outbuildings.

BEAUTIFUL PLEASURE GARDENS laid out at a large expense, in excellent order; valuable pasture, the whole extending to

ABOUT 17½ ACRES.

N.B.—Further land available. Inspected and very strongly recommended by the Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

UNRIVALLED POSITION ADJOINING EXTENSIVE WOODS, only five minutes from two golf courses, close to others.

REED HOUSE, OLD AVENUE, WEST BYFLEET, SURREY.

One mile station; 40 minutes Waterloo.

PICTURESQUE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, with thatched roof, in perfect order, two floors, exposed oak beams, oak doors, and oak floors; entrance hall, cloak room, three reception, loggia, six bed rooms, tiled bath room, modern domestic offices; electric light, heating, hot water supply, telephone, company's water, main drainage, garage (two cars).

BEAUTIFUL AND FULLY STOCKED GARDENS, tennis lawn, Dutch paved garden, dwarf yew hedges, grass walks, pergola, fine kitchen garden; paddock and meadowland. In all about

THREE ACRES.

For SALE at a LOW PRICE WITH POSSESSION.

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RICKMANSWORTH and CHORLEY WOOD

(35 minutes Baker-street).

Beautiful situation, nearly 300ft. up, overlooking Chess Valley. Excellent golfing facilities.

CHARMING HOUSE, pre-war and substantially built, thoroughly up to date, and in first-class order.

Three or four reception, five bed rooms, bath room, and ample offices.

Electric light. Telephone. Co.'s water and gas. Excellent garage. Modern drainage. Delightful grounds of

ABOUT 1¼ ACRE,

with natural woodland, tennis court, &c.

Just in market. FREEHOLD £3,500. Or would be Let Unfurnished at a Rental of £180 per annum.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

Inspected and recommended.

FRENSHAM & FARNHAM.

Ideal retreat, away from all traffic, in the midst of lovely pine and heather country.

CHARMING MODERN HOUSE, beautifully built, on labour-saving principles, and enjoying Southern aspect. Hall and cloak room, three good reception, six bed rooms, bath room, and offices.

Electric light, telephone, central heating. Double garage.

ABOUT ONE ACRE.

FREEHOLD £2,800.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF LORD MOSTYN.

WILTS.

Hunting with Duke of Beaufort's four days a week, and one day with Lord Bathurst's. Near Norton Beaufort Polo Club; Fishing; Golf.

MANOR HOUSE OF GEORGIAN PERIOD, luxuriously appointed, and on two floors only; beautiful situation, facing South, and commanding glorious views of the Downs.

Hall and cloak room, four reception, 10 principal bed rooms, six secondary bed rooms, four bath rooms, and excellent offices.

Central heating. Electric light. Telephone. Modern drainage.

Four cottages (with Vacant Possession); first-class stabling for 18 hunters; garage, accommodation for four cars; excellent outbuildings.

Delightful grounds with full-sized squash rackets court, tennis lawn, pasture and parkland, in all

ABOUT 45 ACRES.

PRICE FREEHOLD £11,000 or NEAR OFFER.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

For SALE Privately or by Auction later.

DUCKS HILL GRANGE, NORTHWOOD, MIDDLESEX.

SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT and WELL APPOINTED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, picked and convenient position.

Lounge hall, three good reception, eight bed and dressing rooms, bath room, and offices.

Excellent garage. Modern conveniences. Well-timbered grounds, with two paddocks.

ABOUT FOUR ACRES.

Splendid golfing facilities. Only 22 minutes from Town.

Sole Agents:—HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

AMERSHAM-ON-THE-HILL.

In lovely part of Bucks, 500ft. above sea level, within 24 miles of London; good train service.

SPLENDIDLY EQUIPPED HOUSE, in perfect repair and conveniently situate for station and golf.

Hall and cloak room, three reception, billiard room, six bed rooms, two bath rooms, and excellent offices.

Central heating, constant hot water, electric light, telephone, main drainage, co.'s water and gas. Garage for two cars.

Extremely attractive gardens, with fine en-tout-cas hard tennis court, in all nearly

TWO ACRES. FREEHOLD £5,000.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

QUICK SALE DESIRED.

HOLMWOOD & EWHURST,

AMIDST WONDERFUL SCENERY.

Three reception rooms, eight bed rooms, bath room; central heating; electric light; excellent water; garage; stabling; outbuildings; lodge with bath room.

DELIGHTFUL GARDENS AND GROUNDS, orchard, and parklike meadow, in all

ABOUT 16 ACRES.

PRICE ONLY £3,500.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

HANTS.

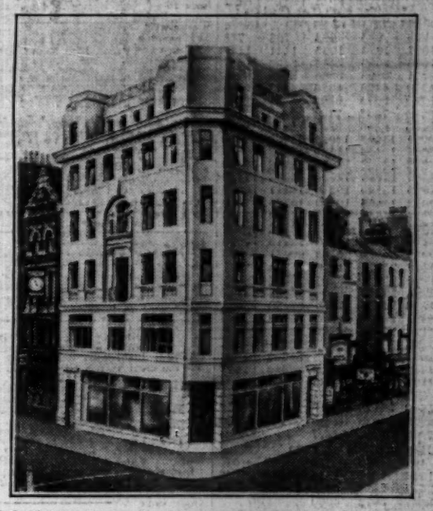
In a picturesque spot. About one hour from Town.

HIGH UP. MAGNIFICENT VIEWS. MODERN HOUSE, of attractive elevation, comprising two reception rooms, four bed rooms, bath room, and usual offices.

GROUNDS in their natural state of pine and heather; easy access to about THREE ACRES. Additional land available. Garage.

FREEHOLD, £2,500.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.



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Very Fine Newly Finished Building on corner of Soho Street.

FOUR UPPER FLOORS EACH 1,020 SQ. FEET TO BE LET.

Well Lighted from two sides, clear of obstruction, and approached by separate entrance. One of the few Corner Premises available in Oxford Street, in the same Block as Tottenham Court Road Tube Station, and a few yards from the Soho Square car park.

APPLY FOR PLANS, LOWEST RENTALS, AND PARTICULARS TO

HILLIER, PARKER, MAY & ROWDEN, 27, MADDOX STREET, W.1, OR TO

VICKERS & STANLEY, 47, BERNERS ST., W., OR TO THE ELLERMAN PROPERTY TRUST LTD., 19-21, MOORGATE, E.C.

KINGSWOOD & TADWORTH

IN THE SURREY HILLS. CHALK SUBSOIL. 500ft. ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

EXCELLENT SOUTHERN ELECTRIC SERVICE TO KINGSWOOD AND TADWORTH STATIONS.

DETACHED HOUSES AVAILABLE FROM £1,200 FREEHOLD.

BUILDING SITES FROM £2 FOOT FRONTAGE.

GAS, ELECTRICITY, AND COMPANY'S WATER.

WRITE FOR FREE BOOKLET, "*SOME NOTES ON PLANNING*," ALSO PLANS OF STANDARD HOUSES. FULL PARTICULARS OF TERMS OF PURCHASE, TO

RICHARD COSTAIN and SONS, LTD., 7 and 8, NORFOLK-STREET, STRAND, W.C.2.

'PHONE: TEMPLE BAR 0033.

AN EXAMPLE OF DETACHED HOUSE NOW AVAILABLE AT TADWORTH. FIVE MINUTES FROM STATION. ONLY £1,300 FREEHOLD. INCLUDES BRICK-BUILT GARAGE.

MINEHEAD.

Excellent Residential and Sporting District.

Hunting, Polo and Golf.

Charming RESIDENCE, overlooking a lovely position overlooking sea, and approached by a drive. The well arranged accommodation comprises hall, large drawing room, dining room, morning room, smoking room, servants' hall, kitchen and offices, 14 bed rooms, three bath rooms, lavatories, &c.

A considerable sum has recently been expended on the Charming Grounds, which include sunk Italian Garden with lily pond and fountain, rose garden and rockery, fully stocked fruit and vegetable gardens and hard tennis court, in all about 3 ACRES.

Excellent stabling for three horses; harness room, garage for five cars, and covered washing yard.

Picturesque Lodge Entrance.

Central Heating. Electric Light. Gas and Water laid on.

The whole property is in first-class decorative and structural repair and is for SALE with Early Possession at reduced price of £12,000 Freehold.

Apply HEDLEY RENDELL, Auctioneer and House Agent, Minehead.

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